THE ONLY ONE.

The Sun is the only Lowell paper receiving the full telegraphic day service of the Associated Press by its own operator in its own office. That's why it leads all its local rivals in the latest war news.

THE LOWELL SUN

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22ND YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1898. | 12 PAGES

LOUISE, the Late Queen of Denmark, Who Died Thursday. Through her ability in providing grand marriages for her children, allying her own obscure kingdom with the reigning houses of Europe, she acquired great power and prestige. The influence she exerted in the politics of Europe was simply incalculable.

HOW QUEEN LOUISE ROYALLY PLACED HER CHILDREN.
Oldest Son—Married to the eldest daughter of the King of Sweden.
Second Son—King George of Greece.
Third Son—Married to Princess Marie of Orleans.
Eldest Daughter—Married to the Prince of Wales.
Second Daughter—Is the Dowager Empress of Russia.
Third Daughter—Married to the Duke of Brunswick.
Grandson—Is the Czar of Russia.

THE EMPEROR KILLED

Head of the Chinese Empire Victim of Plot.

By the Ministers of the Foreign Office All of Whom Have Been Banished in Consequence.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Oct. 1.—A special despatch from Shanghai, published today, says telegrams furnished by the local governor to a Chinese paper there, allege the the emperor of China committed suicide on September 21st, after signing the decree which placed the dowager empress at the head of affairs in China. This is understood to mean that the emperor was assassinated. All the English-speaking secretaries and the principal members of the Chinese foreign office have been seized and banished. It is supposed that he was the victim of a ministerial plot.

FIREMEN HUSTLED

Three Alarms Were Rung in Last Night.

TWO FIRES CAUSED BY LEAKING GAS.

Hornets Caused the Walker Street Fire.

It generally happens that when a fire alarm is rung in during the day there will be one or two other alarms within the next 24 hours.

About 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm rang in from box 131 and before the right was over, boxes 81 and 121 had rung in.

About 1.30 this morning, box 121 called the fire department to the brick block on Dutton street, owned by Hall & Perham, wholesale meat dealers.

When the firemen arrived the smoke was pouring out of all the windows, and the entire building appeared to be on fire. The firemen speedily located the blaze in a basement occupied by John Hall, commission merchant.

In the basement was a quantity of eggs and fruits, etc., belonging to Mr. Hall. The upper stories were until recently occupied as a storehouse by T. J. McDonald. The smoke went through the partition and into the cold blast refrigerator of Hall & Perham and probably ruined several tons of beef on the racks. The smoke also went through into the Swift & Bailey building but the damage there could not be ascertained. Hall & Perham will be the heaviest losers.

Frank Farrel, a substitute man of Steamer 3 cut a bad gash in his hand either by broken glass or a meat knife. It is supposed that leaking gas in the basement ignited from the gas jet and set fire to the articles in the basement.

But that was not the only fire caused by leaking gas, for at 5.33 yesterday afternoon, an alarm from box 131 called the fire department to Les Miserables alleys on East Merrimack street where a slight blaze was in progress the cause of which was leaking gas, ignited by a match in the hands of a man searching for the leak. The damage was slight.

The alarm from box 81 at 6.36 last evening was occasioned by blazing rugs in the basement of the house of Mrs. Maria Brown on Marshall street. There was an abundance of smoke.

A slight fire occurred in the ring spinning room of the Hamilton company yesterday afternoon just before closing time. The only damage was to a band near which the fire started, probably from friction. Section hand Samuel Holgate of the weave room while putting out the blaze had his hand cut in four or five places and one of the wounds required three stitches to close. Mr. Holgate's injuries were dressed at the corporation hospital.

Chief Hosmer has ascertained the exact cause of the fire in the John H. Lynch estate house fire on Walker street. At first he was inclined to think that the fire was of incendiary origin but now he finds that a nest of hornets was the prime cause of the blaze. It seems that Contractor Bibeault's men had been at work at the house for some time and while repairing the shed which was once used as a hen house, one of the workmen discovered to his sorrow that a nest of hornets had taken possession. He touched a match to the hive and it is very probable that a spark remained after the workmen went home and was fanned into a blaze by a favorable gust of wind.

During September there were 25 bell alarms one of which was for no school. This is the heaviest list for a single month for a good while.

Archibald R. Gardner of the '98 class L. H. S., has successfully passed the entrance examination to Harvard College.

THE POLITICAL CHAT

Complications Arising From Last Week's Caucuses.

A Word Concerning Alderman Cosgrove's Candidacy — Butler Ames' Last Chance in Politics—The Passing of Anthony Lang and Other Newsy Bits.

This was the opening week of Fall politics, and if you ever saw a hotter or more interesting one, you have a memory better than mine. It began on Monday night, and until now one has had no time to sit down and think it all over.

Several very interesting political happenings have come up during the week that are worth noting, and foremost among them is the nomination of Joseph J. Flynn of Lawrence as a candidate against Congressman Knox, and the latter's re-nomination. Both had weak candidates against them and their success was practically unanimous.

Senator Flynn with a shining political record and a happy faculty of getting votes, wherever he goes, will make the fight of his life for the election to congress, and despite their majority, the republican leaders are already worrying betimes over the probable outcome of the fight. Senator Flynn is the man who will be elected.

The republican representative caucuses were important in that one of them showed young Mr. Lang, that politics, as played by him, will not stand long with decent people. Mr. Lang was beaten by only four votes, it is true, but had it been a fight between him and Mr. Watson alone, he would have been buried. As it is, he may as well go back to Cambridge and ask for his old job, braking. Politically he is "broke" in Lowell.

Some talk of a recount in ward eight? True, Lang's friends are now talking up a recount, but their opportunity for such a move was before the nomination of Mr. Watson was made unanimous, with Mr. Lang's assent. The ballots cast are now in the possession of the secretary of the caucus, said to be a Lang supporter. Any recount with a change in it, would split the party in ward eight.

In brief, it is now "all off" with Lang. Another mushroom trodden under foot.

They tell me that George Moore of North Chelmsford is the happiest man in town since caucus night. I wonder why? Speaking of that Chelmsford caucus with its 80 votes that passed like the ships in the night, it can now be said that the country towns are becoming "city-fied," with startling rapidity. How such a mistake could happen with Editor Parkhurst of the Lowell Weekly Courier behind the rail, passeth understanding.

The voters of ward nine on the republican end have stated since the caucuses that if Butler Ames does not come home to be inaugurated, and fill his place in the legislature, as promised, they will never again run him for office. Ames is decidedly popular in ward nine, but when it was seen that he would in all probability not return to Lowell for a great length of time, a number of aspirants for legislative honors, jumped into the field, each backed by a following of respectable size.

They had proceeded along with their canvasses, when along come the friends of Lieut. Col. Ames with their word for it that Butler would return and would be able to serve as representative. Then all other candidates retired from the field and everyone united for Ames.

Now it is said that the young soldier canno: return unless he comes in on a furlough, and the men who retired in his favor, are sore and their friends are likewise.

Reps. Ramsay and Puttee are causing their party to worry of late, having declined to drop out of the contest, when the time limit, as per agreement, shortly after the redistriction, expired.

An interesting contest among democrats for the legislative nomination, in the 25th district, is now on. The candidates are James F. McCarthy, who ran last year; Councilman Thomas F. Garvey and Alderman Cosgrove, all residing in ward two. Representative Draper in ward three, and Ex-Councilman M. M. Mansfield in ward six. Ex-Councilman John Gordon was to have been ward one's candidate, but it is said that he will not run. Alderman Cosgrove will run from that ward, as he states the ward will put up no one. That being the case, two candidates are left to battle from ward two. Representative Draper's friends claim that he should have a second term, having run so remarkably well last year.

The most remarkable thing about the above is the presumption of Alderman Cosgrove to ask for a nomination of any kind from the democrats of Lowell. He has betrayed them repeatedly and is probably the most unblushing political renegade we have had in the city government for years. He has been a Democrat since Inauguration Day and if the democrats of ward one or any other ward allow Cosgrove any recognition, whatever in any democratic convention, or allow his name to go on a democratic ballot, they deserve to be beaten. If there are any delegates to the representative convention who will barray their party so far as to cast a single vote for Cosgrove, they may as well make up their minds to get off the map forever. Should Cosgrove get on the ticket by trickery, or deception, and in opposition to the wishes of the democratic voters, the democrats will be justified in cutting him at the polls. He has no valid claim on the democratic party for any office whatever. He cannot be elected to any office as a democrat, no matter how he attempt to work it, and the sooner he comes to this conclusion, the better for himself, politically. The democracy of Lowell must maintain party discipline, and the only way to do that is to repudiate democrats who go back on the party when they are elected to office. Mr. Cosgrove has betrayed his party, and his party owes him nothing. Inasmuch as the other candidates mentioned are all good democrats, the matter of selection should be left to the delegates in convention. The Sun does not presume to say which of them should be selected, but in the name of the honest democracy of Lowell The Sun protests against any recognition of Alderman Cosgrove in a democratic convention.

Last evening several ward one politicians denied that they would be with out a candidate, and stated that their delegation would present the name of a ward one resident who might run and be elected. They declined to state who he is, but it is rumored that the democrats of that much-territorially divided ward would present the name of Willis P. Burbank for the legislative nomination, though that gentleman states positively that he will not be a candidate.

Municipal politics are rather dry, at present, there being so much else to talk about at present. In fact, practically nothing is heard about aldermanic candidates except in wards two and five. The former ward, always prolific of candidates, has two very promising men in the field, Ex-School Committeeman Daly and Frank H. McNabb. Both are large property owners.

Dr. Maurice J. Landers is mentioned as a democratic candidate from ward three.

The congressional contest has in ward two, at least, changed considerably the prospects of some of the councilmanic candidates judging from the talk of the leaders in the ward Tuesday night but a few weeks may work a great change of feeling.

Jeremiah McGlinchey, candidate for overseer of the poor against Constable McManus and Councilman Michael Sullivan, states that while he is not claiming that he will sweep his ward, he has nevertheless, friends enough to get him the nomination.

A voter in the ward suggests that all three get their pictures printed and sent around to the voters and then let the best looking man win.

Now is the time of year when the republicans turn their thoughts Little Canadawards and expatiate upon their great love for the French-American voter. About the same time, Aiken street gets smooth paving and a French-American stable keeper gets a big order from the city for carriages.

But there is a French-American club in existence which was organized recently for a purpose and the purpose was not to re-elect Mayor Bennett.

Coming events, I'm told, cast their shadows before. At the Stover wedding, a few nights ago, some one closed the door of Mayor Bennett's carriage on his finger, taking the nail off completely. They say it's the finger that he's continually sticking in other people's pies. Two months hence off comes his head. How we'll miss those speeches!

W. P. Hovey, teacher of banjo, guitar and mandolin. 128 Merrimack street.

THE STORY OF A PIAZZA ROCKER AND ITS FINISH.

About three years ago a reed seat and back rocker came on a wave of popularity into our store. It had been heralded as "The" Rocker, for comfort and durability. The price only $3.50. Of course we sold it for $3.00.

THAT MEANT WAR.

$2.75 said one, $2.50 said we; $2.25 said another, $2.00 said we; $1.75 says he, $1.50 said we.

AND THE ENEMY WAS SILENCED.

We have a few left. It's getting a little chilly for the piazza, but they will do good service in the kitchen.

ITS FINISH, $1 buys one at the Great Dissolution of Partnership sale of

ALBERT E. O'HEIR, 16 Merrimack St.

A PAVERS' STRIKE

Workmen on the Aiken Street Paving Job

QUIT WORK ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAGES.

Claim That They Are Unfairly Paid.

There is a strike on at the Aiken street smooth paving job.

Twenty-three men quit work this morning and about eight remained, including, it is said several Italian workmen from out of town.

A delegation of the strikers was seen by The Sun reporter in regard to the strike, and the spokesman said:

"The firm that is doing this job is that of Dunn brothers and they put us to work two days ago on the hoses and wheelbarrows, without telling us what we were to get for our wages.

"Yesterday noon, we asked the boss how much pay he was going to give us and he said: 'Go ahead and work. I'll fix that all right when the time keepers get around.'

"We then returned to work and last evening the boss came around and said: 'I suppose you fellows want to know what pay you're to get. I'll give you $1.35 per day.

"We then made a kick and he said he'd give us $1.50 per day. He then called two men aside and told them they could have $1.75 per day. We do as much work as these two and told the boss we wanted $1.75 too. He wouldn't give it to us and we quit.

"This morning we asked for our two days' pay and were told that we could not have it until the 10th of the month. We supposed that we would get our pay weekly.".

There are some other features about that job, it is said, that should not be as they are. The city, it is said hires two inspectors whose business it is to watch the mixing of the ingredients making up the paving, and see that only proper material is mixed. The workmen, it is said, began to mix at 6.30 while the inspectors are not present until some time later.

A delegation of the strikers called at Mayor Bennett's office this morning to see if he could get them their pay but the mayor was not at city hall.

DR. RIX RESIGNS

HAVING ACCEPTED A POSITION IN NEW YORK.

Dr. Frank R. Rix has presented his resignation as supervisor of music in the public schools to Chairman Swapp of the school board, having begun his duties as supervisor of music in the borough of Queen's, New York, last Monday, where he has 12 assistants under him.

The candidates for the position are Fred Blunt, Joseph W. Leach and J. Avison Baker.

The Top Notch of Clothing Quality

We Have It in Men's Business Suits.

The term "business" doesn't exactly fit the description of a thousand or more of these suits. We use it merely as a distinguishing mark. We are showing an abundance of really fine fabrics at TEN DOLLARS that you will find suitable for any occasion. For instance: Black Clays, Handsome Fancy Worsteds and Cassimeres. For the busy man we know of nothing more satisfactory than the splendid SCOTCH CHEVIOTS shown here in lavish choice and color.

We Have It in Men's Dress Suits.

The new season's stock has developed some very handsome new weaves and patterns that we take special pride in bringing to your attention. We've gone out of the beaten path in getting these. Few stores show more than the stereotyped plaids and checks. WE ALWAYS DO. Here's a striking example:

Wide Wale Twilled Serge Suits.

Blue or black, swell shapes in single or double breasted sacks, with or without satin facings. Of course there's a world of choice here in cheviots, worsteds, cassimeres and clays, at

$12, $13 and $15.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

James F. O'Donnell, UNDERTAKER.

Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables

MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

FOR PRESERVING TIME.—A 4 qt. Porcelain Kettle with one pound of 60c. Tea, O'Brien Bros., Ten Dealers, 17 East Merrimack street el. 124-2.

MONEY DEPOSITED

On or before Monday, October 3, in the Savings Department of the TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK will draw interest from Oct. 1st, at the rate per annum of 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.

Bank Hours { Daily, 8. a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

Middlesex St., Cor. Post Office Avenue.

Agents for sale of U. S. Revenue Stamps.

O. J. Glidden Pres. Wm. F. Hills, Cashier.

The Late CHESTER CUMMINGS, Whose Remains were Interred Yesterday

A DUEL FOUGHT

Another Chapter in the Dreyfus Case.

RAPIERS WERE USED BY THE CONTESTANTS.

And Each was Wounded in the Encountor.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Oct. 1.—A duel between M. Charles Ernest Paulmier, deputy and M. Turot of the Lanterne, was fought this morning rapiers being the weapons. M. Turot was thrice wounded in the thigh and M. Paulmier was slightly wounded on the lip.

Madame Paulmier, on September 3rd, twice shot M. Ollivier, the secretary of the editor in the Lanterne office, because she asserted the paper had grossly slandered herself and her husband in asserting that their household consisted of three persons, the third being a former mistress of M. Paulmier. The challenge and duel followed. The charges were denied by both husband and wife.

VICAR GENERAL DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Vancouver, Washn., Oct. 1.—The Very Rev. Dr. Louis DeG. Cehram, vicar-general of Nisqually, died at Providence hospital this morning after a lingering illness, of cirrhosis of the liver.

Putnam & Son

THE BEST of all ready to wear clothing—is that we sell made by

Rogers, Peet & Co.

In this you have not only the best materials that can be procured, made and trimmed by the most skilful tailors, but you have also garments of the very latest style, such as are worn by well dressed New York men.

All coats and vests from Rogers, Peet & Co., have collars, lapels and button holes

FINISHED BY HAND.

ROGERS, PEET & CO'S suits are now ready—in fancy cheviots, serges and fine worsteds. Prices

$12.00 and $15.00

A Suit, up to Twenty Five Dollars.

PUTNAM & SON

166 Central Street.

WHAT HANNA SAYS

He Believes Spain Has Lost the Philippines,

An American Protectorate Until a Government is Established—The United States Will Not Buy the Philippines.

Cleveland, Oct. 1.—The Leader has from its Washington correspondent the following interview with Senator Hanna concerning the Philippine question, which is believed to represent the views of President McKinley: "I do not know what the instructions given to our peace commissioners are," said the senator, "but so far as concern the negotiations which will be instituted in Paris, I can see no other result than that Spain will have to relinquish her sovereignty over not only Luzon Island, but the entire Philippine archipelago. Spain has no reason to expect to be able to retain any portion of the group. She went into the war and lost, and now ought to be prepared to suffer all the consequences which a defeat implies. I regard the Philippines as lost to Spain, and that being a foregone conclusion, in my opinion the problem which next confronts us relates to the form of government which we will give the islands.

"When the Philippine question presented itself there was a strong sentiment among conservative, far-seeing and thinking men in this country which favored the retention by the United States of merely a naval base and coaling station in the islands—this base presumably being Manila and the bay contiguous thereto. Since then, however, this sentiment apparently has undergone a very marked change, and now it appears for the most part that those same men who at first believed we should occupy Manila alone are advocating the termination of Spanish rule in the whole group.

"Aside from the fact that the general sentiment of the country seems to be against returning any of the islands to Spain, the United States is under obligations to the insurgents to establish a stable and enlightened form of government throughout the entire archipelago. When the war broke out the Philippine insurrectionists became in a certain sense the allies of the Americans, and it therefore is our moral duty to see to it that in the future they shall be assured safe and civilized rule; and until the United States determines in just what manner the Philippines ultimately shall be governed, we necessarily will have to consider the Philippines our wards. During this transitional period the United States will be called upon to exercise a primitive and rather arbitrary form of control over the islands, and continue it until congress finally evolves a system of government. In other words, it seems to me we will have to maintain a temporary protectorate over the archipelago, and this will be accomplished by means of the army and navy now in the Philippines and Philippine waters.

"What will be the ultimate fate of the islands is of course a problem of the future. Whether the Philippines shall become an independent nation or a colony of the United States, or whether a long time American protectorate shall be established will be a subject for congress to decide. It is well understood that Spain must abide by the verdict of our peace commissioners whatever that may prove to be, for she is in no condition to renew the conflict which has resulted so disastrously to her. She has no reason to expect that our commissioners will agree to any proposition which contemplates the continuation of Spanish control over any part or all of the group.

"I feel confident we will have no further trouble in an armed way with Spain. The only obstacle with which we may have to contend is the opposition of the insurgents to our plans. It is not at all certain of course that we will encounter any such obstacle, though it is assuredly among the probabilities. However, from what I have read of the mission of Aguinaldo, the insurgent chieftain, we may find the Philippines tractable and willing to accept whatever form of government we shall decide upon, so long as Spain shall have no hand in its administration."

Regarding the reports which come from Paris that one of Spain's propositions to our commissioners will be that the United States pay her $100,000,000 for the relinquishment of the Philippines, Senator Hanna said significantly: "We are not paying money for or buying territory which we now control."

SOLDIERS STARVE

American Fighters Not the Only Sufferers.

SPANISH TROOPS IN HAVANA ARE SUFFERING.

Were Left There Without Any Food.

Boston, Sept. 30.—The captain of the British steamer Rodney, which arrived here yesterday from Cuba, tells a pitiful tale of the condition of the Spanish soldiers and the people who are obliged to remain in Havana.

The Rodney, which was the first vessel to enter Havana after the cessation of hostilities, brought 3500 tons of coal from Baltimore to Havana. When she got to her destination, Supercargo Atkinson found it hard work to get men to unload her. This was not because there were not plenty of idle men in the city, but because the men were so weak that they could scarcely do the work.

While there Capt. Stokes had a good chance to note the condition of the Spanish soldiery. The common soldiers he says, are a sad-looking lot, weak and emaciated from starvation, and dying at the rate of 50 a day from dysentery.

His experience as a sailor, Capt. Stokes says, has brought him to many parts of the world, and he has seen many deplorable sights, but never has he witnessed such misery as during his stay in Havana.

The steamer was docked at a wharf near a temporary barracks and the soldiers were all around him. There were no sanitary arrangements. Not far from the head of the wharf was a large trench, into which the bodies of the dead soldiers were put for burial. There was no attempt to provide coffins, and the poor wretches were thrown into the trench just as they died. Each evening, a lot of quicklime was thrown over the bodies and the trench was ready for another batch.

While the privates were starving and dying from disease, the officers were taking good care of their health and seeing that their stomachs wanted for nothing that the markets afforded. They dined at the public cafes and on the best that the house could give.

The officers of the Rodney tell pathetic tales of starving wrecks among the soldiers standing before the doors of the cafes looking wistfully at the well supplied tables at which their officers sit. Meat, they say, is unknown to the mess tables in the barracks, where the ordinary food is beans.

The health of the city is in a bad way. The men on board the Rodney had begun to feel the effects of the combined smells when they sailed from the harbor and all but a couple of the officers were on the sick list. The clear air of the sea soon drove the sickness out of their systems, and when they arrived here they were all in good health.

From Havana the Rodney sailed for Matanzas, where she took on the rest of her cargo. The men were not allowed on shore there, but from the people who came aboard they learned that the city was practically in the same condition as Havana. They were told on good authority that the daily death roll was above 50, and that the people were dying in the streets from starvation. Food, even of the most ordinary kind, is beyond the reach of the common people in both cities. Capt. Stokes shows a receipt of $11 in payment of two barrels of potatoes.

The Spaniards are using every means to delay their going from the island, and their treatment of Americans and those who resemble Americans is rude in the extreme. In the cafes where the captain and his officers ate, the Spanish officers would stop eating on their entrance and rest their heads on their hands and glare at the foreigners until they finished their meal. They would not even condescend to eat at the same time as the Americans.

Capt. Stokes said to the reporter on parting that he would not return to Cuba again under the same circumstances for double the pay he was getting.

PASTOR CALLED

BRANCH STREET TABERNACLE WANTS REV. A. R. DILTS.

At a meeting of members of the Branch Street Tabernacle last evening, it was voted unanimously to extend a call to Rev. Asa R. Dilts of the First Baptist church, Northampton. Rev. Mr. Dilts occupied the pulpit of the church a week ago last Sunday by invitation of the pulpit committee and made a very favorable impression upon the congregation.

He is recommended as an able preacher and an earnest and spiritual man. He is fond of athletic sports and at the present time is a member of the Northampton Y.M.C.A. gymnasium class and also of the base ball team connected with the association. He is about 10 years of age, married, and has two boys, one aged 5 years, and the other three.

It was voted to pay $1500 for the first year and moving expenses. At present, his salary is $1800 but he had stated before the committee that God had called him to Lowell and salary would be no inducement.

Scrofula

Impure Blood

This disease affects nearly every one in a greater or less degree, and unless it is wholly expelled from the system it is liable to appear at any time in sores, eruptions, hip disease, or in some other form. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula and thoroughly eradicates all poisonous germs from the system. Miss Mary E. Lyons of Randolph, Mass., had scrofula in its worst form and suffered terribly. After taking six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla she was cured.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Hidden Weakness.

Just as we sometimes see a tree or pole apparently strong and sound come rushing down with a sudden crash because of some undetected process of decay, so no matter how good an appearance a woman may present, if she is subject to any hidden weakness, gradually sapping away and undermining her vitality, some day her entire constitution will give way and leave her a prostrate physical wreck.

The average doctor gives a little something for the headache and a little something else for the backache and still another thing for the nerves and so on, never once reaching the *hidden* weakness in the distinctly feminine organism.

The vast experience and special practice of Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., in treating women's diseases, enables him to understand and cope successfully with these particular ailments. Any woman may feel the utmost confidence in consulting him by mail. She will receive, free of cost, sound professional advice whereby her health may, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, be promptly and permanently restored. All correspondence is held to be *sacredly* confidential.

A lady living in Coshocton Co., Ohio, Mrs. W. T. Stanton, of Bloomfield, writes: "I had female weakness very bad for nearly three years. Had dragging down pains in and above my hips and such dreadful pains in the back and top of my head (just as though someone was lifting me by the hair). Had no ambition, would try to work a few days then would have to lie in bed for a long time. No tongue can express the suffering I endured. I had much pain at monthly periods. I doctored most of the time with as good a physician as there is in the state, but had no ease only when I was quiet and off my feet and then I had more or less pain in my head. When I began taking Dr. Pierce's medicines I weighed 125 pounds, and was very pale and weak. I took twelve bottles of his 'Favorite Prescription' and seven of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Now I feel like a different person. Have no pain in my head, can do all the work for myself, husband and one child; am gaining in flesh. I feel it is through God's mercy and your wonderful medicines that I am cured."

NEW IDEAS.

We have the finest line of Black Goods ever shown in Lowell. They include the best makers and dyers in the world, including "Priestley's," "Gold Medal," "Silks," A. Guillaumet & Co., etc.

Special prices during the week of October 3rd, to start fall trade booming, and to advertise our already most popular Black Goods House in New England. Many of our new fall styles cannot be found elsewhere. See these goods even if you do not want to buy.

—J. V. Keyes & Co.

The Black Goods House of Lowell.
J. V. Keyes. J. S. Hanford.

LOST AN EYE.

GEORGE WHITTEN THE VICTIM OF PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

George Whitten, superintendent of the Boston ice company of North Chelmsford, has met with a peculiar accident by which he will lose the sight of one eye. He was engaged in driving a nail and in some way struck it a glancing blow, driving the nail upwards into his eye. He was taken to the eye infirmary in Boston, where his eye was removed.

From Yesterday's Late Editions.

MATRIMONIAL.

PETRIE—GOODWIN.

Albert K. Petrie and Miss Maude K. Goodwin were married last night at the home of the bride's mother, 81 Chestnut street, Rev. S. T. Ford officiating. Frank O. Balch of Nashua was best man and Miss Grace E. Pead, a cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid. The bride was attired in Swiss muslin over white silk and the bridesmaid's dress was Swiss muslin over blue silk, and she carried Bride roses.

The wedding march was played by Miss Blanche Pead, a cousin of the bride also.

Mr. and Mrs. Petrie received many costly presents. One gift was a purse of money from the American Card Clothing company, shopmates of Mr. Petrie.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Private John A. Logan of Co. M., 9th regiment of Lowell, is dangerously ill at his home, 11 Trenton street, this city. He returned with the company from Cuba and since his arrival here has been suffering from fever.

DEATHS.

FITZGERALD—Bridget Fitzgerald, an old resident of St. Peter's parish, died this morning at her home, 12 Linden street. She was unmarried and is survived by a brother and a sister. Funeral will take place Sunday afternoon from St. Peter's church.

WASS—Mary E. Wass, aged 4 years, died yesterday at the home of her parents, 2 Viles avenue.

VANTUPPEN—Harold Vantuppen infant son of Charles H. and Lottie Vantuppen of North Tewksbury, died Wednesday at the Lowell General hospital aged two months.

LEWIS—Sarah Lewis, aged 38 years, died this morning at her home, 9 Lagrange court off Lagrange street. She leaves a husband, Thomas Lewis, two daughters, Medaline and Gertrude, and two sons, Edward and George Lewis.

DONNELLY—Mary Donnelly, child of Thomas J. and Mary Donnelly, died yesterday afternoon at 51 Front street. The funeral took place this afternoon and burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

FUNERALS.

FARLEY—The funeral of Margaret Farley took place this morning from her home on Union street. Funeral services were held at St. Peter's church. A requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. McKenan and the choir rendered effective selections. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery and the bearers were Patrick Allen, Matthew Donahoe, Charles Farley, James Murray, James Galvin and Michael McCabe.

GENERAL WOOD

Reports on the Conditions in Santiago.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Secretary Alger has received a long letter from General Leonard Wood, military governor of Santiago. It is personal to a great extent, but deals with many questions of interest to the public and Secretary Alger has allowed some extracts to be published. It may be stated that the secretary feels that the course of events at Santiago has demonstrated the wisdom shown in the selection of General Wood for this difficult post. Combining, as he did medical skill with the highest type of soldierly qualities and executive ability, he was able to meet and overcome the problems presented at Santiago. The letter, moreover, presents vividly the frightful conditions that confronted the American army of occupation over the surrender at Santiago.

General Wood says in part:

"I have had a very difficult position from a sanitary point of view and not an altogether easy one from a military and civil standpoint. When we came into the city the sanitary condition was something frightful. There were a great many unburied dead in houses, between two and three thousand Spanish wounded and sick, and a great horde of half-famished and sick people, nearly twenty thousand in number.

We had yellow fever all around us and about 20 cases in the Spanish military hospital. The civil hospital was full of dying people and public buildings were being used as hospitals. On the whole, it was an extremely difficult task requiring a great deal of hard work. I have been working systematically with every means at hand to improve the sanitary condition of the city. It is in this department that a vast amount of work has been done. I have a force of about 170 men employed and at many times have had nearly double this force working day and night to remove the vast accumulation of filth which has accumulated in the outhouses and yards, as well as in the streets of the city, which is reputed to be one of the most unhealthy and dirty in the world. The death rate has dropped steadily since we came in and is now about one-fourth of what it was in July. The water system has been put in order and a great many repairs made to it, and the supply, although insufficient, is utilized to the best advantage.

BAYARD'S BODY.

REMOVED FROM BOSTON ON THE COLONIAL EXPRESS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Sept. 30—The casket containing the body of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard was taken from Boston on the Colonial Express this morning, to be sent to his late home at Wilmington, Del. The body reached Boston shortly after 7 o'clock and was placed in a private compartment of the baggage car at the head of the train.

Not more than a dozen or so persons gathered about the Park street station, as few knew of the fact that the late statesman's remains would leave this forenoon.

In the car accompanying the body was Mrs. Bayard, Miss Florence Bayard, James A Bayard and Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Warren, relatives of the former ambassador to England.

The transfer of the body could hardly have been conducted more simply and unostentatiously. There was absolutely no display of any sort. The party was due to reach Wilmington at 7.15 o'clock this evening.

ANOTHER DECREE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Pekin, Sept. 30.—An imperial decree was published today dismissing Chang Yin Hsuan, the opponent in the Chinese foreign office of Li Hung Chang.

BROOKE'S REPORT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The following despatch was received at the war department today:

Ponce, P. R., Sept. 30, 1898.

Adjutant-General, Washington:

Deaths, 29th inst, five.

First Lieut. H. V. Beach, First Volunteer engineers, typhoid.

Private James T. Cuhall, Company G, Volunteer engineers, typhoid and strangulated hernia.

Private Frederick C. Woodburn, hospital corps, typhoid malaria.

Private Louis N. Buttolph, Company I Nineteenth Infantry, typhoid.

Private John A. Gibson, Battery M, Fifth Artillery, typhoid.

(Signed)

—Brooke, Major-General.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

IN BANKRUPTCY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Sept. 30.—Lewis Bass, manager of the Lewis C. Bass company, manufacturers of bobbins, spools and shuttles, with headquarters in this city, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with the clerk of the United States district court. Liabilities are placed at $155,341, and no assets appear. The secured claims amount to $51,559.

DAMAGE $225,000.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 30.—A special from Cumberland, Wis., says:

Fire supposed to have originated in forest fires burned half this city yesterday, causing a property loss estimated at $225,000.

About 25 families are homeless. Five children are reported burned to death. Wires are down and particulars are hard to get.

STRIKE SETTLED

Trouble Was Ended Satisfactorily to All.

THE TERMS OF AGREEMENT NOT GIVEN.

The Men Have Returned to Work.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Randolph, Mass., Sept. 30—As the result of a meeting held here this morning between representatives of the Lasters Protective union and Haggerty & Sullivan, shoe manufacturers, an agreement as to prices was reached and the men who stopped work Wednesday under orders from the union returned. Neither side would state just what the terms of settlement were nor would they say whether or not the men were to use the machines or do hand work.

The union has fixed the time for the acceptance of their new price list for lasting at 2 p. m., next Tuesday for the manufacturers in this vicinity. Hopes are entertained that the matter will be settled without a serious fight, especially since Haggerty & Sullivan already have reached an agreement. The men will be ordered out in every factory here not signing the new list promptly on Tuesday afternoon.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—The Illinois Manufacturers' association at a meeting held at the Union League club, adopted resolutions that the ports of all territory, formerly Spanish but now in the possession of the United States be permanently opened to the freest possible entry of all products of the American industry.

ZINC GOES UP.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 30.—A special from Joplin, Mo., says:

Zinc ore has taken another jump, advancing from $30 to $35 per ton, coming within one dollar of the highest price on record. Never since the discovery of zinc in Missouri have the prices continued at such figures as for the past month, ranging as they have from $30 to $34 per ton.

TRAINS COLLIDE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Lawrenceburg, Ind., Sept. 30.—A wreck occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern near Dillboro, yesterday. Two freight trains collided because Engineer Righteouse disobeyed orders in not side-tracking his train at Dillsboro and insisted in pushing ahead to another siding. Righteouse jumped and was badly injured. Two brothers named Daniels and John Lee, a brakeman, were killed. Brakeman Harvey and an unknown colored tramp were injured.

IF THE POTS & PANS COULD TALK they'd sing the praises of Ivorine Washing Powder for it removes every particle of grime or grease and makes them as *bright as new*. Try it in your kitchen and prove it.

FREE—A cake of the purest and whitest Glycerine Toilet Soap in every package of "Ivorine."

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., GLASTONBURY, CONN.

NO ONE KNOWS WHERE!

Catarrh, When Once in the System, May Make Its Appearance. Justice Smythe Uses Pe-ru-na In His Family.

PERMANENT cure for catarrh is known to physicians. It is Pe-ru-na. The following is an instance of a terrible fever sore, due to blood impoverished by catarrh, and cured by this great remedy. W. S. Smythe, Justice of the Peace, of Strattow, Tex., says: "My little girl, aged four, was taken sick with what the doctors called rheumatism of the knee. In a short time small yellow postules began to form on the leg, below the knee. They discharged a yellow fluid. The sores gradually spread until one side of the leg from the knee to the ankle was a solid running sore. Small pieces of bone were frequently discharged. The sore kept on spreading. She grew so thin she was almost a skeleton. Doctors said nothing but amputation would save her, but she was too weak to stand the operation. I was advised to try Pe-ru-na, simply as a tonic, thinking it would make her strong enough to stand having her leg cut off. When she had taken but one bottle she was better. I gave her four more and she was cured. I may state that Pe-ru-na saved her life. The leg is almost completely healed."

This case is an illustration of how catarrh is capable of changing all the life-giving secretions of the body into scalding fluids. Little Roxy Smythe's blood had become contaminated, and undoubtedly the mucous membranes of her entire body were diseased. Pe-ru-na in its penetrating mission, drove this terrible scourge from her system. Dr. S. B. Hartman, of Columbus, Ohio, the discoverer of Pe-ru-na, will advise and treat anyone without extra charge who may wish such advice. You can buy Pe-ru-na at any druggists.

HOGARTY HELD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Lynn, Mass., Sept. 30.—John J. Hogarty has been arrested by the Lynn police, charged with housebreaking. No less than six cases are held against him. He was held in $1,500 this morning, for trial October 4.

ARMENIANS KILLED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Constantinople, Sept. 30.—Advices just received from Van say that fighting has occurred at Alashgerd, between the Turks and a number of Armenians from Russia. About 50 Armenians were killed.

A CYCLONE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 30.—The weather bureau reports that a cyclone, northeast of Jamaica, is rapidly approaching. The weather at this port is fair, but there is a n ominous sea swell on the north and east coasts.

FARRAGUT'S TRIAL TRIP.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 30.—The torpedo boat destroyer Farragut is ready for her trial trip on which she is expected to make 30 knots an hour. Lieut. R. F. Nicholson, navigating officer of the Oregon on her famous trip, will command the Farragut when she is placed in commission.

BLIND CONGRESSMAN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Belleville, Ill., Sept. 30.—Congressman John Baker is blind after an active career covering half a century. At his age, 76, the doctors say there is no hope of a restoration of sight. The congressman has been failing for some time. He is the only man who ever defeated William R. Morrison, so long congressman from this, the old eighth district, and more recently chairman of the Interstate commerce commission.

800 ON FURLOUGH.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 30.—Eight hundred soldiers of the 21st Kansas have left for their homes on furlough to report here October 28. A majority of the soldiers have no money and transportation is furnished by their company commanders. It is believed that the two volunteer regiments sent here will not be mustered out this fall.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

MILITARY HOSPITAL.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 30—A general military hospital will be erected on Angel Island very shortly. Authority to proceed with the work has been received from Washington. The hospital will have 400 beds. Every facility afforded by modern science will be employed to render the hospital the best of its character.

WILSON RECALLED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 30.—The Kansas City Baseball club has received a notice by telegraph from the New York club, recalling Catcher Parke Wilson, a valued member of the Blues. He will play with the Giants next season.

NEW POWDER MILL.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Santa Cruz, Cal., Sept. 30.—The plant built to replace the one destroyed at the powder works a few weeks ago has begun operations. It is larger than the old one and the daily output is now 6,000 pounds. Enough orders for smokeless powder have been received to keep the mills running day and night for two years.

THE WHITMAN STRIKE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Whitman, Mass., Sept. 30.—There is no change in the condition of affairs in the lasters' strike here. Owing to the statements made by the striking shoe workers' officials at Brockton that they must bring prices up all around in order that they may be equal to the prices paid in other factories, the manager of the Commonwealth Boot and Shoe factory, which is probably the largest concern of its kind in the world, has made the following statement:

"Our pay roll for the month of August, which is a very ordinary month in the shoe business was $11,796.51. This amount paid to our help averages for every man, woman, boy or girl, $10.08 per week. This, we claim, is equal to the prices paid anywhere in this section with the exception of factories where they produce higher grades of goods than we turn out."

WHY HE FLED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Sept. 30.—The correspondent of the Globe at Hong Kong says:

Kang Yuwei, the Cantonese reformer, in interviews since his escape from Pekin, has said he fled because the Emperor informed him of a plot to depose him and kill the reform leaders. His Majesty, the reform leader added, want Kang Yuwei to escape while there was time for him to do so and commissioned him to endeavor to obtain protection for the Emperor and for the empire.

A well known American connoisseur of the fine arts relates that some two years ago he was traveling in Europe with his family, and while at St. Petersburg his oldest daughter was much annoyed by constipation and its attendant ills, and the Russian physician had so much trouble about understanding the case, or such poor success in treating it, that the mother bewailed their oversight in being so far away from home without a supply of Ripans Tabules. Thereupon the father (the well known connoisseur aforesaid) remembered that he had packed away a box of the Tabules in a safe place in his portmanteau, so as not to be deprived of their use on board ship for the return voyage. These he produced, and they afforded the daughter so much relief and tided over the difficulty so effectually, that no member of that family has ever since failed to speak a good word for Ripans Tabules or consented to travel without a supply at command.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now offered at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five cent cartons (in a glass) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (NEW PACKET) will be sent for five cents.

HENRY GEORGE, Nominated for Governor of New York by the Silver Democrats.

PATHETIC LETTER

From Louis Mercer of Co. C., Porto Rico.

HE WOULD RATHER HAVE BEEN SHOT THAN STARVE

Private Driscoll Writes an Interesting Letter.

The following letter of Mr. Louis Mercier of Company C, Sixth regiment, is pitiful in the extreme. He is sick and does not expect to return. He wishes he had been shot in battle rather than subjected to slow death by starvation. The letter is as follows:

Utuado Porto Rico, Sept. 19, 1898.

Dear Friend—In response to your inquiry, I am sorry to say that I am not as well as I would like to be. In fact, am not feeling well at all. My weight is but 115 pounds, and when I left home I weighed 145. That does not look as though we were living on the fat of the land, does it? I will send this letter on the hospital ship Bay State. There are a few men of Company C going on that ship. I wish I were among them. I have been sick for five days. I was examined yesterday and my temperature was 102. The doctor said he could not risk sending me at that rate, and so I am to stay here for I don't know how much longer. Perhaps when this reaches you I may be numbered among the great majority. We have very little care from the doctors. They keep us starved all the time. We get milk twice a day and not much of it at that. We have had strict orders to boil all the water which we are to drink. Company C has left for Lares to do guard duty. The Spanish commit some depredation nearly every night. I am writing this letter against the doctor's orders, but never mind. Don't fret about me, I am prepared to meet the end. I have made my peace with the world and if called by the Master will be found "ready." I have written a letter to my mother and it will go on the same boat as yours. They say it is hard to kill a Frenchman. I told the doctor that. He said: "You will die soon enough. But it seems hard, as we did not come here to starve to death, but were ready to meet death if it came in the way of hostile bullets. Do you know, I wish that when on the fateful 26th of July we met the enemy, one of their bullets had struck me. Then it would have been all over. I really envy those poor fellows who have passed to the great beyond. No more pain and suffering for them. I have picked up considerable Spanish while here and was just beginning to make the best of it when this sickness came upon me. Many of the people about here speak French and were always glad to meet any one who would converse with them in any tongue beside the English.

PRIVATE DRISCOLL'S LETTER.

Henry Driscoll of Company G, Sixth regiment, writes as follows:

Utuado, P. R., Sept. 14,

Friend Martin—I received your letter last Friday and I must say that I was more than pleased to hear from you and to know that you are enjoying the best of health, as this leaves me at present. Martin, how lucky we were not to land in Cuba when one thinks of the condition in which the Second and Ninth went home! I suppose the boys got a fine reception when they arrived in Lowell; at least I hope so. All our boys are well with the exception of John Connelly, who is pretty sick; still, they expect him to recover.

Martin, to tell the truth, if they don't send the regiment home soon, they will be burying half of them here. What do you think, besides those sick in the companies there are over 260 confined in the different hospitals! Just as soon as one man leaves the hospital there are two or three waiting for his place.

We have received new clothes, from head to foot, even shoes and stockings and the suits are just like the regulars'. They were pretty foxy in giving us new suits before we started for home, as we were queer looking objects in the suits we have had.

On reading a few of the newspapers I noticed that ex-Col. Woodward of the Sixth regiment blames Lieut. Colonel Ames for all the trouble caused in the regiment. There is no truth in that statement, whatever. Let me state a few facts about Lieut. Col. Ames and the good work he has done for our regiment.

At the time of his apointment as adjutant when the regiment was at Camp Dewey, the discipline was not of an up-to-date standard, but during our short stay there there was a marked improvement in our drills especially in the guard mount. When we arrived at Camp Alger, the other regiments there wondered how a volunteer regiment could come into camp with two uniforms and be the best looking, best drilled and the best disciplined regiment in the entire camp, considering that there were 30,000 troops there at the time. Who was responsible for this magnificent showing and to whom are we indebted for our going to the front? None other than Lieut.-Col. Ames. The papers state that ex-Col. Woodward blames Lieut. Col. Ames for all the trouble in the regiment. On my part, I can't see any cause why he should blame Lieut.-Col. Ames unless it was to shield himself. Furthermore, where was Lieut.-Col. Ames on the morning of the fight? Why, right at the front with the boys, while ex-Col. Woodward was in his stateroom on the Yale sick. Even when we were on our marches who was it that rode along the line and gave encouragement to the boys? Lieut.-Col. Ames, of course. Ex-Col. Woodward was in the front, riding a horse and never thinking whether the men were tired or not. In relation to Lieut.-Col. Ames, I want to say that the boys from Lowell think that a few of his political enemies are fighting against him and if the boys get back in time for the fall election, they will work hand in hand for him, whether in ward or district, and land him at the top of the ladder, as he is the greatest friend the gallant Sixth has yet met. Having no more to say, I will now close, by sending best wishes to all.

Yours truly,
Henry Driscoll.
Company G, Sixth Mass. Vols.

TO VARNUM'S LANDING.

A special car loaded principally with Centralville people, made a trip to Varnum's Landing last night, and enjoyed an evening of dancing in the hall there. It was after midnight when they arrived home again.

SUPPLIES FOR SOLDIERS.

Over 50 boxes of good things for the soldiers in Porto Rico left Lowell via the American Express company yesterday. The boxes were way-billed to Boston, care Dr. Burrill, hospital ship Bay State.

Harmony Grove open till November. Good roads. Dancing next Tuesday evening.

Pass The FAVORITE MILK BISCUIT

to the guest with a dainty appetite; pass them to the invalid who needs nourishment; pass them to any one at any time; with salad, soup or chowder they are sure to prove most acceptable because they are the most delicious biscuit ever baked. Sold everywhere with the word "Favorite" on every biscuit. Baked in the best bakery in New England.

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.

TO PORTO RICO

General Dimon Will Make the Trip.

WANTS TO SEE THE SOLDIER BOYS.

News From Sick Soldiers at Home.

General C. A. R. Dimon is going to take a trip to Porto Rico, on his own account.

He will sail from New York next Wednesday and will make a stay in Porto Rico long enough to become acquainted with the place and to see the soldier boys. He is provided with passports to carry him safely around the island and he intends to see all the boys before he returns.

The physician's reports of the soldiers for this week are as follows:

Total number in the city, 78; total number receiving medical treatment, 58; at St. John's hospital, 16; at Lowell General hospital, 6; under volunteer physicians, 22; private physicians, 5; soldiers at Santiago, 2; soldiers in New York hospitals, 6; in Boston hospitals, 2; other hospitals, 5; total number dead, 9.

Friends of R. G. Crawford of Company M are anxiously inquiring for the young man.

He was in a Montauk hospital some time before Lieut. McNulty came away, but what became of him subsequently is not known. The lieutenat asked the officer at Montauk concerning Crawford and was told that the latter had left for home. He has not been heard from since.

Elmer Crowell is not progressing very rapidly in the hospital at Bridgeport and the Lowell Knights of Pythias have received a letter to that effect from the K. of P. in that city.

Corporal Wadsworth is back in Lowell. It will be remembered that he went from a Boston hospital to his uncle's home in Everett. He is doing well.

Sylvester Lane is very low in Boston. Arthur F. Salmon will go down today to see him in accordance with a request from the hospital authorities.

It is thought advisable to remove Lieut. McNulty to a hospital to insure quiet for him. His friends insist on calling at his home and interviewing him with the result that it is tiring out the soldier. Lieut. Gillow is also very weak, and visitors are not allowed to see him.

Captain Crosby Pearson, U.S.A., who has been stationed at Tampa, Fla., for some time, dropped in to see his father, John Pearson, 23 Lincoln street, Thursday afternoon. He had a furlough of just one week and the trip from Tampa occupied half of that time. By a process of close calculation he had just one hour to stop at his home and at the expiration of that time he was off again. But he did not see his father. The old gentleman was up country on a vacation.

B. D. O'CONNELL'S CREDITORS.

The first meeting of the creditors of Bernard Daniel O'Connell of Lowell, who has gone into bankruptcy, was held in the bankruptcy court at East Cambridge Friday afternoon, Referee Manchester presiding. Mr. William J. McCluskey of this city was elected trustee and confirmed by the referee. The followng claims were allowed: Frank E. Rollins, Lowell, $100, for stenographic work; Agnes T. Horan, Lowell, $78.60, for stenographic work; also a preferred claim of $50 for labor; William E. Livingstone, Lowell, $60; Lawyers' Co-Operative Publishing Company, $36. Mr. O'Connell's liabilities are about $2300 and his assets about half that amount. The next meeting of creditors will probably be held in Lowell when the new bankruptcy court meets here for the first time.

RUN TO HARMONY GROVE.

About a dozen members of the Spindle City Wheelmen took a run to Harmony Grove Friday night, leaving the club room between 7 and 8 o'clock. Captain Stafford was in charge of the trip. It was an ideal night for a spin and was enjoyed very much.

DANGEROUS SURGERY.

DEATH FOLLOWS THE SURGEON'S KNIFE—NOT THE SURGEON'S FAULT, OF COURSE, HE CAN'T HELP IT—YOU CAN.

Pyramid Pile Cure Cures Piles Quickly, Painlessly, Without Danger.

People go along for years suffering with piles. Then try this, and that and the other thing; from carrying a buckeye to getting treatment from a physician. They obtain temporary relief, maybe, but they are never quite cured. A little strain in lifting, excessive fatigue, a little constipation or a little diarrhoea, and the piles come back.

They don't seem to amount to much, but they banish sleep and appetite. No position is comfortable. There is intense local pain, and that dreadful feeling of weight in the perineum.

Maybe in the early stages some of the many salves on sale, will afford temporary relief. If the case is of long standing there is only one speedy and sure remedy. It is Pyramid Pile Cure. Even in light cases it is the safest thing to use. Other applications may cure and may not. Pyramid Cure is always certain, always reliable and always brings comfort at once. Its prompt use saves months of severe suffering. In extreme cases it will save surgical operations and their attendant dangers and discomforts.

It is better than the knife. Will cure easier, quicker and safer. Thousands have used it. Thousands have been cured by it.

The cost is trifling compared with what it does. The price is 50 cents. Most anybody would gladly pay ten dollars to be rid of piles.

Druggists sell Pyramid Pile Cure. If yours hasn't it, he will get it from the Pyramid Pile Drug Co. of Marshall, Mich. (Sole Manufacturers.)

MANCHESTER GIRL

Ends Her Life With a Revolver.

HAD BEEN ENGAGED TO A NEW YORK MAN

And Disappointment May Have Overcome Her.

Manchester, N. H., Oct. 1.—One of the most sensational events which has taken place in this city in many years was the shooting yesterday afternoon of Miss Elizabeth Eastman Colgate at her home in the North End. The affair has likewise cast a deep gloom throughout the city, for Miss Colgate moved in the best society and was young, handsome and very popular with all with whom she came in contact.

The sound of a shot, a smoking pistol and a death gasp were all the family had to tell them of the manner of death, save the evidence of the lifeless body with a ghastly wound in the breast, close to the heart.

Miss Elizabeth Eastman Colgate, familiarly known to her many friends as Betsy, was found dead in her bedchamber yesterday afternoon, by her cousin, Miss Ethel Simmons, who heard the pistol shot and hurried to see what was the matter. The shooting took place at Riverside, on the river road north, the house of Mrs. Arthur M. Eastman, grandmother of the unfortunate young woman, and with whom she made her home.

"Accidental shooting" is the return made by Dr. J. Franklin Robinson, who was called at once. The family accepts this theory and supposes that death came unawares while Miss Colgate was handling a revolver which was given her during the past summer.

Others outside the family including many who knew Mis Colgate intimately, incline to the belief that death was due to suicide while the young girl was temporarily unbalanced.

The news of Miss Colgate's sudden death has been a sad blow to those who knew her, for all who did both respected and admired her. She was engaged to be married to a New York man and this sudden ending is a terrible shock to her friends, causing them to believe that the girl was disappointed somehow.

JOHNSON'S MAGNIFICENT MILLINERY OPENING.

Yesterday was a great day among the milliners. It was announced through The Sun for the past two or three days that the Johnsons would have their formal millinery opening Friday and Saturday of this week. In former years this opening was looked forward to as the swellest thing on the street and this year is no exception. The wealth of material to be seen at this establishment is something that appeals to every woman's love for the beautiful in the millinery line. Last evening there was a continual stream of people crowding in and out of this very popular and up-to-date millinery establishment. The salesladies were very busy showing the latest creations in the millinery art and fitting shapes of hats and bonnets and everything in the millinery line. It must have been a relief to the police officer who controls that section of the city when the hour for closing came around, as the street was continually obstructed by the eager throng who wanted to see Johnson's elegant display of millinery. The interior of the establishment was most beautifully trimmed in a manner in keeping with the season. The chandeliers were entwined with large grape leaves, which gave a very rich and beautiful effect. The show cases were filled with beautiful pattern hats for bridal, street, travel, or mourning wear. In the rear of the store was a very cosy boudoir which was very tastefully bedecked. Ladies desiring to rest a few moments or to wait for the completion of an order can pass the time pleasantly in this cheerful room. All the evening the Cadet orchestra discoursed sweet music to the admiration of the hundreds of people who went in and out of the establishment. We will not attempt to describe any hat or bonnet as the Johnsons' ability is too well known to need a description. This display was the grandest to be seen in the city of Lowell. This opening continues today. All are cordially invited.

LABOR DAY.

THE BILLS WHICH THE CITY WILL PAY.

The joint special committee on Labor Day parade held a meeting in the aldermanic committee room last night and approved bills as follows, the total being equal to the appropriation made for the day by the city council.

Lowell Military band	$100.00
Lowell Cadet band	75.00
Loom Fixers' union (best appearance)	10.00
Lowell National Band	65.00
Hamber's Fifte and Drum band	20.00
O'Donnell, for barouche	4.00
Borjes' Military band	60.00
Trades and Labor Council (best turnout)	10.00
McNulty's stable, for barouche	4.00
Leather Workers' union, (best feature)	10.00
Lowell Bill Posting Co.	4.50
F. A. M. Tobin, printing	36.50
Total	400.00

A clear head maketh a happy heart. Dow's Menthol Cream makes the clear head.

CELERY IS A WONDERFUL PLANT

And is now universally conceded by scientists to be the only herb which effectually cures all nervous troubles. Celery forms the principal part of Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, the great vegetable remedy for Nervous Prostration, Nervous Exhaustion, Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, Impure Blood and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 265 Central and 391 Middlesex street and get a trial package free. Large package, 25c.

JUDGE AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, the Democratic Nominee for Governor of New York.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Worthen Street Methodist—Morning, "Christ's Baptism of Suffering;" reception of members and baptism; evening, "Visions of Young Men and Young Women."

Middlesex Chapel—Morning, "Christ, Our Prophet;" evening, "Abominable Things."

First Trinitarian—Morning, "The Church at Study;" evening, "Seeing is Believing."

St. Paul's—Morning—"The Front Line in Sunday School Work;" evening, "The Still Small Voice."

First Universalist—Evening, "Thy Kingdom Come."

First Presbyterian—Morning, "Christ Triumphant;" evening, "The Christian's Use of Evil."

Centralville Methodist — Morning, "Lamps Going Out;" evening, "Our Greatest Need."

Chelmsford Street Baptist—"The Book."

First Primitive Methodist—Morning "Love for the Sanctuary." Sermon and Communion in the evening.

First Church of Christ—Morning, "Are Sin, Disease and Death Real?" evening, "Reformation under Asa."

Christadelphia Ecclesia—Morning "The Ideal Christadelphian."

Highland Congregational—Evening, "In the Prison Cell."

Pawtucket Congregational—Evening, "Going Home."

Immanuel Baptist—Morning, "The Shield of His People;" communion; evening, "Isaac, a Type of Christ."

Rev. Charles A. Allen of Bridgewater will preach at the First Unitarian church Sunday morning.

Mr. Eli Turner will preach at the mission at Lincoln and Tanner streets Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Rev. A. K. McLennan, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Boston, will preach at the Westminster Presbyterian church Sunday morning and evening.

Worthen Street Baptist—Morning, "Two Sisters—A Contrast." Song service and sermon by the pastor in the evening. Communion at 12.

Free Church—Morning, "The Happy Life."

Paige Street Free Baptist—Morning, "The Troublesome Coin;" evening, "Lame in Both Feet."

First Baptist—Morning, "Some Obligations;" evening, "Making a Home—the Kitchen."

The pastor of the Kirk street church will preach morning and evening. The morning sermon will be "Thy Kingdom Come." The choir will sing a Te Deum by Dudley Buck; an arrangement of the Lord's Prayer and a trio by Brown.

ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

IN MILLINERY CREATIONS AT Mme. P. L. GREGOIRE'S.

The fall opening of Madame P. L. Gregoire was inaugurated Friday at her handsome millinery parlors, 320 Merrimack street. The cosy parlors have all been newly furnished and upon entering the place, one could easily imagine themselves in some foreign establishment. Handsome white ivory pillars divide the main parlor from the trying on room. The whole place is resplendent with all that is novel in the millinery line. The choicest production of the most noted Parisian artists are to be found in the greatest profusion. Madame Gregoire, as a student of foreign designs herself, has used her inestimable knowledge pertaining to things artistic and has conceived designs that for originality cannot be duplicated in this country or abroad. As an original designer, Madame Gregoire is absolutely without a peer. Her fame is not confined to Lowell by any manner of means, as her regular patrons come from all parts of the state, and many of them without the state, came to her for advice on matters pertaining to the milliner's line. Such variety of shapes and styles and such conceptions of trimmings have never been combined in any single collection. Again, the styles are absolutely correct, faultless in finish and the prices such as to fairly stagger one, when the richness of the production is considered. The opening is always a signal for a stampede of the ladies of Lowell and vicinity and all day Friday the pretty parlors were crowded with admiring visitors. The firm has a foreign office also at 31 Boulevarde Bonne Nouvelle, Paris. The opening will be continued throughout today. Everybody welcome and a pleasure to show goods.

LABOR NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the organization committee October 3, in Trades and Labor Council hall. Per order

Chairman Joseph H. Convery.

AGUINALDO'S AGENTS

REACH WASHINGTON AND CONFER WITH THE PRESIDENT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Agoncillo and Lopez, the representatives of Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader, called at the White House today in company with General Greene and had a private conference with the president in a cabinet room.

Miss Maude M. Mountford of this city gave readings in Wakefield Thursday evening, receiving flattering comments from the Wakefield papers.

W. H. Parker of Lowell was in Fall River Thursday attending the meeting of the directors of the Hargraves and Parker mills.

COLD IN THE HEAD.

It comes quickly. And it should be cured likewise. The quickest way is to get

DOWS' MENTHOL CREAM. CURES

cold in the head, rose cold, hay fever, and all nasal affections. Lubricate the nostrils with Dows' and experience the magic cure. It's volatile; dissolves and immediately ascends into the air passages and brings instant relief.

Sale 10 cts; neat box 25 cts. All druggists.

A. W. DOWS & CO., Props., Lowell, Mass.

N. E. BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,

Runels Building, Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.

The ONLY FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND TRAINING SCHOOL [illegible]

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

W. [illegible], Pres. C. E. Williams, Mgr.

FALL AND WINTER

MILLINERY OPENING

Thursday, Friday, Saturday,

September 29th, 30th and October 1st.

The following array of talent will interest the ladies during our opening display:

Miss Kit McCarthy, Miss D. O'Brien, Miss Emma Abbott, Miss Margaret Harrington, Miss Katie Orser, Miss Katie Gilroy, Miss Elizabeth Holt, Miss Lena B. Ransom, Miss Rose Gosselin, Miss Sallie Fitzpatrick, Miss Genevieve Bourke, Miss Fannie Gosselin, Miss Nellie Comerford, Miss Nellie Tully, Miss Alice Nelson, Miss Severine Leclair, Miss Eva Leclair, Miss Lillian Jaeger, Miss Margaret Maguire, Mrs. Edwin Shattuck, Miss Winnie King and Miss Marie Gilroy.

ROSE JORDAN HARTFORD

JOHN ST., NEAR MERRIMACK.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.

Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., General Agents. Boston, Mass.

SUFFOLK LOAN CO.

(CORPORATION.)

345 Washington Street, Boston, up one flight. (Near entrance to Boston Tavern.)

MONEY TO LOAN

At legal rates of interest on diamonds, watches, jewelry, life insurance policies, legacies, shares, bonds or any other good security.

$8.00 Top Coats.

Another blow to competition, 300 Men's Fine, Light-Colored, Covert, Heavy Weight Nobby Top Coats, came to us this week from a firm who makes just as good clothing as can be made at a

RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICE.

They are beautifully tailored and finished, thoroughly all wool and of the nobbiest and swellest styles. We purchased them of a firm who manufactures only the best but needed the money badly and closed them out to us at one spot cash price and that's why you're saving $5 on very garment you buy. The lot won't last long and you certainly will appreciate the first choice, although the last choice will be such a value as is likely not to come again for a year.

This is a rare chance to get a Fine, Stylish, Heavy Weight Top Coat at a FRACTION OF ITS REAL VALUE.

Lowell One-Price Clothing Co.

72-86 MERRIMACK STREET.

FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

Bring in Your Feet

and we will do the rest. We feel reasonably sure that when it comes to Footwear we can please you—our mission is to please the public. How far we have done this is shown by the large and increasing trade we are commanding now. We buy direct from the manufactories and the public get the benefit of the middleman's profit.

HIGH GRADE REPAIRING.

Sunlight Shoe Store

100 CENTRAL STREET.

MUSIC HALL

W. H. BOODY, Manager.

Three Nights, and Saturday Matinee, commencing Thursday, Sept. 29,

THE MIDNIGHT ALARM.

Great Cast. Great Scenery, Great Effects.

Three Nights Commencing Monday, October 3, Matinee Wednesday.

John L. Sullivan's

Big Comedy and Vaudeville Co.

30-STAR PERFORMERS-30

MEETING OF CHAMPIONS

John L. Sullivan, Ex-Champion of the World.

Jake Kilrain, Ex-Champion of America.

DRESSES cut, made and warranted to fit nicely for 75 cents. Plain sewing and Children's clothes. 213 Middlesex street.

YOU MAY BE

In need of a Fancy Rocker, Odd Chair, or a Morris Chair. In such a case we count on inspection of our goods.

OIL STOVES

Are needed now before you start the furnace. They will save you money and add comfort to your home these cool mornings and evenings.

A trial will convince you that it's just what you need. We are pleased to show our goods.

GAYNOR & CO.

35 [illegible] Street.

A FIERY VISITATION

Extensive Loss by Flames in Western Woodland.

Colorado and Wisconsin Lose Heavily—Thousands Engage in a Weak Effort to Check the Flames.

Denver, Oct. 1.—Battle mountain government reserve, bounded by the Grand river on the north, Roaring Fork on the east and the Gunnison on the west is a mass of flames. This reserve runs through the counties of Garfield, Delta and Mesa. The big White river government reserve, starting in Garfield county and extending through the Routt and Blanco rivers, is also on fire.

Reliable reports show that the fires are nearly 50 miles in circumference, with Glenwood for a center, and practically every mountain range with timber is ablaze. The only cessation of the fire that is reported comes from Cottonwood and Four Mile creek, where the flames have consumed everything that will burn on the mountain sides.

On the south side of the Grand, from Minturn to Glenwood, the railroad men report a steady blaze plainly visible from the smaller valleys. Many ranches have been abandoned. There appears to be no hope of a cessation of the conflagration until it burns itself out except by a heavy rain.

J. S. S. Swan, game commissioner, states there is no doubt that the fires are caused by carelessness of campers and people generally during a season of exceptional dryness.

GREAT HAVOC WROUGHT.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Oct. 1.—The forest fires are still creating great havoc through this section of the state. No rain has yet fallen in the district tributary to this point, and the lumber companies are sending hundreds of men into the woods in an endeavor to save the standing pine. It is estimated that already 600,000,600 feet have been destroyed.

All trains coming to Chippewa Falls from the north and west are hours late. The Wisconsin Central is experiencing great difficulty in handling traffic, as its wires are down.

A movement has been started to assist the homeless farmers who have been burned out. Thousands are still fighting the flames, but are making little headway, as everything is dry as tinder.

RAIN FELL PROVIDENTIALLY.

Milwaukee, Oct. 1.—Reports received at the railroad offices here state that the forest fires in the northern part of the state were quenched by a heavy fall of rain. The heaviest loss was suffered at Cumberland, where 25 families were rendered homeless by the flames and a sawmill plant valued at $225,000 was wiped out. Wires are down in all directions.

Only one death, as far as known, has resulted, that of Mrs. Jacob Correson at Dry Wood. Two children of Mrs. Correson were seriously burned while attempting to rescue their mother. The pecuniary loss is expected to reach over $1,000,000.

WOLCOTT NAMED

May be Sent to Court of St. James.

PRESIDENT IS FAVORABLY DISPOSED TOWARDS HIM.

His Name Has Been Under Consideration.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Sept --.—A Washington special says:

"It is reported on good authority that Governor Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts will be selected to succeed Ambassador Hay at the court of St. James. The president is said to be most favorably disposed toward Governor Wolcott for the mission.

"It is further said that the chief executive has had Governor Wolcott's name under consideration for many days.

"Many of his friends have called upon the president to renew their assurances of the fitness of Governor Wolcott for the important post."

LAWYER DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Peabody, Mass., Sept. 30.—Thomas M. Stimpson, one of the oldest members of the Essex county bar, died suddenly at his home here of apoplexy this morning.

RATES REDUCED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Sept. 30.—Both the republican and democratic state committees announced today that arrangements had been perfected with the railroads in the state for reduced rates to the respective state conventions.

A NOVEL POINT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Salem, Mass., Sept. 30.—An application for a stay of proceedings in the execution of Alfred C. Williams, who is now in the jail here, under sentence to be hanged on Friday, October 7th, is to be made to the supreme court of this state by Lawyer C. A. Sawyer, the attorney for Williams.

The point to be raised is the novel one brought out by Lawyer Henry T. Moulton, and which was overlooked both in the trial in the superior court and at the hearing before the supreme court. The point to be raised is: "The act in which Williams was in commission, viz, robbery, is not punishable by death, but by a life sentence. It was known that Williams was not armed when he entered the shanty, and that he did not arm himself when he entered."

Sheriff Johnson knows nothing officially of this action to be taken by Williams' lawyers and is proceeding to have the execution take place in the rotunda of the jail here next Friday forenoon. Williams has not yet been informed of the unfavorable action of the executive council on his case and will not until the outcome for a stay of proceedings is made known.

SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

South Framingham, Mass., Sept. 30.—The funeral of Corporal John D. Canty of Company L, Ninth regiment, was held this forenoon. The body was escorted from the home in Natick to St. Stephen's church here, where solemn high mass was said. Rev. John F. Shefferman, rector of St. Stephen's, was the celebrant, Rev. M. F. Delaney of Natick was deacon, and Rev. R. J. Quinlan of Holliston subdeacon.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN.

IF LOWELL PEOPLE ARE NOT CONVINCED BY LOCAL TESTIMONY THEY DIFFER FROM OTHER PEOPLE.

Our readers must have noticed within the past two years how cures have multiplied in the newspapers, like mushrooms in a meadow, and following the plethora of "cures" the general public have turned remarkably skeptical. Facts are demanded but it has also become essential to know who supplies them, where they are from—in fine, whom they have cured. Doubting Thomas will not accept at par incredible cures on the other side of the continent. He wants it at home. "Give us some neighbor; then I will believe," is what he asks for. Well, Doan's Kidney Pills do this. Call it what you like, at home, local, or neighbor's testimony, you can always ascertain the truth of it without leaving the city limits. Here is a case:

Mrs. Mary Gard of No. 4 Noble's court, says: "I was told that my trouble was kidney complaint. I had a dreadful backache and soreness over my loins. Then I had headaches and dizziness. It was painful to bend over. My back ached nights and prevented my sleeping. When I was about my work, I wanted to sit down, for that tired feeling hung over me all the time. I had these symptoms for about a year and a half before I got Doan's Kidney Pills of Ellingwood & Co., corner Merrimack and Central streets. They began to help me from the first. I continued taking them until I felt that there were no aches or pains left. They are a splendid thing for the backache. My little girl's kidneys were always weak. The secretions annoyed her every little while and it became most embarrassing for the child. It struck me that Doan's Kidney Pills might be good for the child and I gave them to her. She was perfectly cured. I did not have to give her many. I think there is nothing like Doan's Kidney Pills. You can use my name as endorsing them."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

MISS HARD'S
Shorthand School
Provides a thorough stenographic and typewriting course. Open all the year. Fall term begins September. Hildreth building.

BY FREE BATTING

The Bostons Won From the Quakers.

LAJOIE IS DISCIPLINED BY THE UMPIRE

For Charging Him With Being Crooked.

Boston, Oct. 1.—The Bostons' free batting won yesterday's game. In the second inning Lajoie was ordered out of the game for protesting against a decision

E. LAJOIE.

and on the way to the bench he denounced Umpire Brown as "crooked," whereupon the latter suspended him for three days. Attendance, [illegible]. The score:

Bostons.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, c. f.	5	0	2	1	0	1
Long, s. s.	5	2	3	3	1	0
Tenney, 1 b.	4	0	1	6	1	0
Lowe, 2 b.	5	1	0	1	3	1
Collins, 3 b.	5	0	2	3	2	0
Stahl, r. f.	4	1	3	1	0	0
Bergen, c.	4	1	2	7	1	0
Duffy, l. f.	4	1	1	5	0	0
Nichols, p.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	40	7	15	27	8	2

Philadelphias.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, c. f.	5	1	2	0	0	0
Douglass, 1 b.	5	1	2	8	0	0
Delehanty, l. f.	3	1	1	5	0	0
Lajoie, 2 b.	1	0	1	0	1	0
Abbatacchio, 2 b.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Flick, r. f.	3	0	0	1	0	1
Lauder, 3 b.	4	0	1	5	2	0
Murphy, c.	4	0	2	2	0	0
Cross, s. s.	4	0	0	1	2	1
Donahue, p.	3	0	0	0	3	0
*Orth	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	3	9	24	8	2

Bostons ...... 0 4 1 0 0 2 0 0 — 7
Philadelphias 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 — 3

*Batted for Donahue in the ninth.

Two-base hits—Nichols, Delehanty. First base on balls—By Nichols, 2; by Donahue, 2: Struck out—By Nichols, 5; by Donahue, 1. Double plays—Bergen, Tenney and Bergen, Long and Tenney. Umpires—Brown and Andrews. Time—1:57.

The Baltimores won one game yesterday, and made a tie of the other, in which neither side scored. In the first game Miller's wildness was fatal to the Brooklyns' chances. The second was a pitchers' battle, in which the honors were even.

The Washingtons hit Rusie harder than the New Yorks did Killen and got a lead, but errors and Killen's wildness permitted the giants to make it a tie game.

WOMAN'S DEATH

Mrs. Cainan Ended Her Life by Drowning.

EIGHT SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN RETURN.

An Old Man Run Down by a Train.

Boston, Oct. 1.—The body of Hannah, wife of Matthew W. Cainan of this city, was found floating in the river yesterday afternoon. A cloth had been tied about the head. The knot was carelessly made and might have been placed there by the woman herself if she contemplated suicide. She was about 48 years of age and the mother of five children.

Eight shipwrecked fishermen arrived in Boston yesterday. They were members of the crew of the Gloucester fishing schooner, Oliver Eldridge, which was lost the night of Sept. 22 on the southwest point of St. Peter's harbor, where it was intended to land some of the crew.

OLD MAN RUN DOWN.

Gardiner, Me., Oct. 1.—Porter Walbridge, while walking from Farmingdale to Gardiner, was struck by a train and received injuries that resulted in his death a few hours later. An accommodation train passed him, and the rumble of that probably drowned the sound of the approaching train on the other track. He was 68 years of age.

STAR PLAYERS ABSENT.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1.—The last of the international cricket matches between the gentlemen of Philadelphia and Captain Warner's British eleven was begun yesterday at Manheim. When stumps were drawn for the day the local players had scored 143 runs for their first inning and the visitors 111 for the loss of four wickets.

There were two changes in the personnel of the Philadelphia eleven from the opening match of Sept. 16. The absence of many of the star players greatly handicapped the local team, which by no means represents the strength of Philadelphia cricket.

BIG STORM IN JAPAN.

San Francisco, Oct. 1.—The Gaelic brings news of a terrific storm which swept over Japan on Sept. 6. The wind did great damage to shipping. Rivers soon became raging torents, flooding many sections. A summary of the loss of life and property follows: Deaths, 250; houses swept away, 161; houses overthrown, 1195; partially wrecked, 11,460; houses inundated, 15,597; river banks broken, 78. The heaviest loss of life occurred in the prefecture of Kowfu, while the Aichi prefecture suffered the greatest loss of property.

LIQUOR IN A HOTEL.

Lexington, Mass., Oct. 1.—The police of this town had a surprise last night in making a seizure of liquors at a fashionable hotel. No successful search had been made in town for 16 or 20 years, and even this time Chief of Police Franks and his squad did not anticipate gathering in the 105 gallons of alcoholic liquors which were sent to the station. The town has been no-license for many years, and was generally supposed to be "drier" than its neighbor, Cambridge.

CUMMING'S FUNERAL

Impressive Services Held at Central M. E. Church

Attended by an Immense Gathering—City Government and Members of Co. M. Attend—Beautiful Words by Rev. Mr. Meredith.

"Thou, therefore, be strong, my son, and endure hardships as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." The last words of advice of the veteran Paul to the young soldier in the Lord, Timothy, formed the beautifully appropriate text chosen by Rev. Mr. Meredith as the subject of a few simple remarks over the remains of the departed hero, Private Chester Cummings of Company M, whose funeral occurred yesterday from his late home on Crosby street, the funeral services being held at the Central Methodist church of which deceased was a faithful member.

Like the funeral of Private Marshall Thursday, the last sad honors paid to the memory of Private Cummings were participated in by a multitude representing all walks of life and all creeds.

The remains were viewed by hundreds at the home, the casket reposing in the front room, surrounded by the following floral tributes: Large pillow, inscribed "Our Son," family; mammoth broken circle on mound inscribed "Our Chum, Chester," companions of the soldier; sprays of pinks, Highland and Franklin school pupils; sprays of asters and pinks, Mrs. Chambers and Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Laine; large bouquet of American Beauty roses, Mrs. Caroline Bryan; standing wreath, sickle and dove, four feet high, city government.

The funeral arrangements were in charge of Arthur Salmon and promptly at 1.30 o'clock the cortege moved to the church. In the line from the house to the church were only the members of Company M and the firing squad besides the mourners and friends, the city government, G. A. R., and High school officers moving, the remains at the church. A large crowd of sympathetic strangers attended the services, filling the church completely. The ushers there were Messrs. George McDonald, H. C. Seymour, Samuel Coote and W. Brooks. A detail of police in charge of Deputy Moffatt assisted them. The organ and rostrum were prettily draped in the national colors. The remains were borne to the front of the rostrum by the following members of Company M: Privates Saxon, Hill, Lennon, Harrington, Brown and Lynch. The firing squad took positions about the casket and during the service a soldier stood at either side at parade rest.

As the remains were carried into the church the silence was sweetly broken by the tender strains of a funeral march. At the opening of service the church quartet, Mrs. I. Watts Whitman, Miss Ethel Paradis, Miss Emma Coote and Miss Edith Freeman rendered "Nearer, My God, to Thee" after which Rev. Mr. Meredith read from the scriptures, concluding with a brief eulogy, saying in part: "Picture, my dear friends, a Roman prison with a veteran chained within about to die and giving his final advice to the young soldier about to start forth on Christianity's battle. We seem to hear the rattle of his chains when we read the advice of the veteran Paul to the young soldier, Timothy:

"'Thou, therefore, be strong; thou, therefore, endure hardships as a good soldier of Jesus Christ.' He who has put off the tabernacle, our departed brother was a good soldier of Jesus Christ and also a good soldier of the United States army. When only a boy of 12 years, he enlisted in the army of Jesus Christ for in Sept., 1890, after the usual probationary period, the right hand of fellowship was extended to him by this church and he stood forth a soldier in the army of the Lord. He was a strong young man of fine physique, I am told, and I find by his letters home that he was strong spiritually for he wrote to his beloved mother from the front that no day passed in camp that he did not read two chapters of the New Testament, and the soldier who reads the Bible is a good soldier of Jesus Christ. You are told that the armies of Europe are composed of the scum of the great cities, but not so with our armies. Wealth, culture, education and morality make up the American army, and an army so constituted must indeed be strong, and God's blessings rests upon our noble boys.

"His patriotism was not the patriotism of the orator, vociferating in time of peace, nor the patriot seeking a lucrative position from his fellow men. His was the true patriotism that offers life itself for country. As I gaze upon his comrades in arms, I am reminded of the old seal of an ox, a yoke and altar, with the inscription: 'Ready for service or ready for sacrifice.' At the cry of suffering humanity, when the heart of the nation was touched, our departed brother, with thousands of others, was ready for service or ready for sacrifice.

"As I look upon the High schol boys and the G. A. R. veterans, the soldiers of the future and past, I am again reminded of Paul's words to Timothy: 'Thou, therefore be strong, endure all hardships as a good soldier of Jesus Christ.'

"Let us ever respect the soldier; let us not begrudge him the trifling pension that he honestly earned. No money can repay the soldiers for their suffering and hardships and no money can restore this departed son to his bereaved mother.

"I can only say to the bereaved parents that this young man, dying as he did, a good soldier of Jesus Christ, has entered upon his reward. Did I say death? A Christian never dies. His departure from earth is but his new and glorious birth. There is something poetic in the fact that our departed brother passed away on his 20th birthday. His 20th birthday on earth was his birthday into a new a higher and blessed life, a life of joy everlasting."

At the conclusion of the clergyman's remarks, Mr. Harry Stocks sang with fine effect "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep," and the quartet rendered "One Sweetly Solemn Thought" and the services were concluded with prayer.

After the services the casket was opened and many availed themselves of the opportunity to look for the last time upon the face of the dead.

Then the funeral procession was reformed in the following order: City government, High school officers; G. A. R. delegations, members of Company M, bearers, hearse, and body guard, mourners and friends.

At the grave in the Edson cemetery the interment was in charge of Chas. M. Young. After the funeral service the customary volleys were fired and taps sounded on the bugle and the remains of another of Lowell's heroes were consigned to their last resting place.

THE COMMISSION

Continues Its Investigation of War Department.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES ARE UNDER DISCUSSION.

General Lee Will Soon Testify.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The war investigation commission today decided to ask General Lee to follow General Wheeler in giving testimony concerning the charges made against the war department, and suggested Wednesday of next week as a date when he could be heard.

Vice Chairman Denby stated today that the policy of calling General Miles or General Shafter had not been under consideration. The decision to call General Lee also at an early date was reached today, because he is liable soon to be ordered to Cuba.

Many of the letters referred to newspaper reports of abuses and in most of such cases the letters were sent to the editors in question, asking them for specific information.

LASTING BY HAND

Is Being Done in Many Shoe Shops.

IN ORDER TO AVOID A STRIKE.

Machines are Not in Use Now.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Braintree, Mass., Sept. 30.—The shoe factory of D. B. Closson & Co., was still idle today as the result of the strike of the lasters' union, which has extended from Brockton into the different sections of southeastern Massachusetts. The 200 employes of the factory are waiting for the firm to take some action. The firm claims to be waiting to find out what action the machine companies are to take.

AT MIDDLEBORO.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Middleboro, Mass., Sept. 30.—At two of the big shoe factories here, arrangements have been made for the lasting to be done by hand, and both the Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, and the Leonard, Shaw & Dean plants will be kept running without interruption. The factory of Leonard & Barrows is not affected by the present trouble.

IN BROCKTON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Brockton, Mass., Sept. 30.—The strike seems to be settling down to an even fight with few of the general features which characterized the beginning of the controversy, remaining

BURNED TO DEATH.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 30.—A special from Chippewa Falls says:

Mrs. Jacob Correson was burned to death while fighting forest fires yesterday. Her two children, while attempting to save her, were badly burned about the face and head.

A Suffering Soldier.

This veteran fought for his country; suffered untold hardships, and returned with health shattered. Many a brave soldier has the same history. To-day this one rejoices in a new-found strength and tells his experience to benefit others.

No man is better known and liked in that rich tier of Illinois counties, of which Peoria is the centre, than genial Chester S. Harrington, of Princeville, Ill.

Mr. Harrington is a veteran of the late war. Like many another brave soldier, he suffered not only during that service, but for years afterwards from diseases contracted then.

For years his health was shattered; his sufferings increased. He was unable to gain relief, but now he tells a story which is of profit to many:

"I served three years in the 124th Illinois, enlisting at Kewanee, Ill.," said he. "I was in Libby Prison and suffered like many another Northern soldier.

"The strain of army life did its work in undermining my health, although the collapse did not come for sometime after.

"For fifteen years I suffered from general debility and nervousness so badly that I could not sleep. Indigestion resulted and my misery increased.

"My eyes began to fail, and as my body lost vitality my mind seemed to give way. I could scarcely remember events that happened but a few weeks before.

"For two years I was unfitted for business. I was just able to creep around during part of this time, and there were many times when I could not get up.

"My brother is a doctor, but all his efforts to help me failed to give any relief.

"I tried a number of remedies without avail. Finally, having read articles regarding cures that had been effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I decided to try them. That was in 1896. I bought a box and took the pills according to instructions.

"Four days later I had the happiest hours I had known for years. That night I went to sleep easily and slept soundly as a child and awoke refreshed.

"After I had taken four boxes of the pills, I found that I was cured and had also increased 27 pounds in weight.

"This greatly surprised my friends, who thought my case was a hopeless one. I began my work again and have continued ever since in excellent health.

"Another valuable gain to me was, that while I was taking these pills I had been cured of the smoking habit, which had formed when I was a boy and had clung to me all these years. The craving for tobacco left me and I have never experienced it since.

"I cannot say enough for these pills and have recommended them to many."

To verify this statement Mr. Harrington made affidavit to its truthfulness before Lincoln M. Coy, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People strike at the root of disease by acting directly upon the impure blood. Their power is marvelous and many wonderful cures have been made. Druggists consider them a potent remedy, and all sell them.

GEN. MERRITT

Tells of His Operations in Manila.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The report of Major-General Wesley Merritt of his operations about Manila was made public at the war department today. It is dated on board the transport China, August 31st. After giving briefly the story of his embarkation and his arrival at Manila and the disposition of the troops there he says after referring to several commands:

"As General Aguinaldo did not visit me on my arrival, or offer his services as a subordinate military leader, and as my instructions from the president fully contemplate the occupation of the islands by the American land forces, and stated that the 'Powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitant,' I did not consider it wise to hold any direct communication with the insurgent leader until I should be in possession of the city of Manila especially as I would not until then be in a position to issue a proclamation and enforce my authority in the event that his pretensions should clash with my designs."

Continuing the report says:

"Upon the assembly of McArthur's brigade in support of Green, I had about 8500 men in position to attack, and I deemed the time had come for a final action. During the time of the night attack I had communicated my desire to Admiral Dewey that he would allow his ships to open fire on the right of the Spanish lines of entrenchments, believing that such action would stop the night firing and loss of life, but the admiral declined to order it unless we were in danger of losing our position by the assaults of the Spanish, for the reason that in his opinion, it would precipitate a general engagement, for which he was not ready."

JOHN HAY

Took the Oath of Office Today.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Colonel John Hay was sworn into office as secretary of state at 11 o'clock this morning. The ceremony took place in the president's room at the White House and the oath was administered by Justice Harlan of the Supreme court. Mr. Hay immediately joined his colleagues in the regular Friday cabinet meeting.

KANG YUWEI LANDED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Hong Kong, Sept. 30.—Kang Yuwei has arrived here on board the steamer Balarat, which was escorted by the British second-class cruiser Bonaventure. He was landed and lodged at the police barracks. Upon sighting two Chinese cruisers on her way here, the Bonaventure immediately cleared for action.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Sept. 30.—Judge Colt of the United States circuit court, has appointed W. F. Clark of Peabody as receiver of the Newburyport and Amesbury Horse railroad company up on application of the Mechanics' Saving bank of Providence, which holds $25,000 of the company's bonds, on which the September interest was defaulted.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
Every Mother should have it in the house for colds, coughs, colic, croup, cholera morbus, for bites, burns, bruises, sprains or strains it is the sovereign cure. All who use it are amazed at its power and praise it ever after. It soothes every ache, every lameness, every pain, every muscular soreness everywhere, whether internal or external, and in nine cases in ten speedily relieves and cures. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment was originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, an old fashioned Family Physician, to cure all ailments accompanied with irritation and inflammation.
The Real Danger from every known ailment of mankind is caused by inflammation and cure the inflammation and you have conquered the disease in each case. Inflammation is manifested outwardly by redness, swelling and heat; inwardly by congestion of the blood vessels, growth of morbid tissue, fever, pain and disease. The vital organs form one complete plan, mutually dependent; therefore inflammation anywhere is felt more or less everywhere, and impairs the general good health of any person.
INFLAMMATION
External inflammation accompanies pains, bruises, bites, stings, burns, scalds, chaps, cracks, strains, sprains, fractures, etc., and is the chief danger therefrom. Internal inflammation frequently causes outward swellings as instances familiar to all we mention pimples, toothache, stiff joints and rheumatism. Yet the great majority of internal inflammations make no outside show, for which reason they are often more dangerous: as for example: pneumonia, peritonitis, appendicitis, etc. For full information about all inflammatory diseases, send for our book INFLAMMATION and Care of Sick Room, sent free by mail. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

SPORTS AND THE DRAMA

INDOOR BASEBALL.

An Entertaining American Winter Game Which Is Rapidly Growing In Popularity.

[Copyright, 1898.]

In these days, when almost everybody goes in for some sort of athletic exercise, many novel games have been invented by ingenious people. Their efforts have especially been directed toward evolving forms of amusement as well as exercise that are available in covered halls or buildings, so that they can be played in the winter, when most outdoor sports are necessarily suspended.

Basket ball was one of these, and indoor baseball is another game that has been very successful in covering the field for which it was intended.

Indoor baseball was invented in Chicago in 1887 and rapidly grew from an amateur pastime into one of the most scientific of winter sports, with regular rules and a national organization that plays a schedule of match games for the championship.

Its invention came about by accident through a frolic among the members of the Farragut club, who in a spirit of fun on Thanksgiving evening of that year began throwing an ordinary boxing glove around the hall, which was struck at by one of the members with a broom. It was a crude sort of amusement, but there was great fun. After the members had enjoyed themselves for some time George D. Hancock, a well known board of trade man, gathered them about him and unfolded a plan which had occurred to him while the game was in progress. This was nothing less than the working up of the pastime into an indoor sport which should possess all the scientific elements of baseball.

After the feasibility of the plan had been discussed for some time Mr. Hancock suggested that those present should assemble in the hall the following Saturday evening, by which time he promised to have formulated a set of rules and to have on hand a ball and bat which would suit the purposes of the game and do no damage to the surroundings.

The men were all on hand, and Mr. Hancock was likewise present with a bat and ball he had prepared for the occasion. The bat was too small to strike a blow hard enough to do any damage, and the ball was large and soft. The rules of the game of baseball were changed to suit the new surroundings and conditions under which it was to be played.

Thus it was that Mr. Hancock gained the title of "Father of Indoor Baseball," of which he is very proud, as well he may be, for the sport is a very popular one and well calculated to afford splendid pastime on a winter night.

Two nines were made up from among the members assembled, and the first regular contest in the new sport took place. The newness of the game and the inexperience of the players caused the first few games to be rather unscientific, but the fun that entered into the efforts to gain a victory easily compensated for the absence of skill. The score of the first game was 41 to 40. The players, however, soon gained a degree of proficiency that reduced the figures to a point that gave the play a more professional aspect.

There was a large audience present every time the game was played, and all were delighted with the new acquisition to the limited number of indoor winter athletic sports. The game soon became so popular that leagues were formed in various cities, and it attained a growth never dreamed of by its originators.

Many of the Chicago clubs which took up the game made trips throughout the neighboring states and played indoor ball before large crowds, who were thus introduced to the sport and subsequently became extremely interested.

The game may be played in any hall which is sufficiently light and roomy for the diamond and the fielding. The composition of the floor is immaterial, as the rubber soled shoes worn by the players make even the waxed floor of a dancing hall suitable.

About the smallest sized room in which the game can be played is one that measures 40 by 60 feet. The larger the space provided, however, the greater the freedom in fielding and running. The spectators should be in galleries if possible.

Ordinary baseball costumes are worn, except that the spiked shoes are replaced by rubber ones, as already mentioned. At the knees and hips the trousers should be thickly padded.

A different style of play is necessary in indoor baseball from that adopted in the regular game. In sliding to bases perfect abandon is necessary. As the space allotted for play is generally somewhat confined, spectators and players are at no great distance from each other, and the rapid action of the game is very exciting for the onlookers.

The short stops usually play quite close to the batter, for in indoor baseball the right fielder comes into the diamond and takes a position known as "right short." The quickness of the play often renders the umpires' duties rather difficult. But in case one cannot judge the other umpire is appealed to.

After careful experimenting the ball that has proved best adapted for the game is of a compact substance 17 inches in circumference, weighing 5¼ ounces. It has a white cover. While quite lively, it is so made as to do no damage to surrounding objects. The limit of the size of the bat is 2¾ feet long and 1¾ inches in diameter at the largest part. The weight is not limited, but wood is the material most used in its construction.

The bases are made of white canvas 1½ feet square, filled with sand or other heavy substance, and are not attached to the floor, but placed loosely on marked spots, to which they should be returned whenever displaced. The home base is of rubber, one foot each way, and is also placed on a marked square.

The diamond laid out at one end of the hall, leaving room for the catcher, who always stands close behind the batsman. Each side of the diamond is 27 feet long. The distance from home to second base and from first base to third base is 38½ feet. The pitcher stands 22 feet from the home base and is only allowed one step in the act of delivering the ball. The other rules are generally like those used in outdoor baseball. A booklet is published giving a full set of the rules and methods of play, by means of which any club that possesses the requisite covered hall may readily learn the game.

The headquarters of the Association of Indoor Baseball Clubs are in Chicago, where active preparations are now going on for the coming winter's work.

Play generally commences in December, after the football season is over, though practice is indulged in earlier. Colleges all over the country are becoming interested in the game, and, as they usually possess ample room for the sport, they are likely to give the game a big boom.

There is not likely to be any change made in the rules this season unless it be in the pitching department, which may be altered to insure better batting.

CHARLES E. EDWARDES.

Champion Sprint Race.

Once more Harper of Bullwell has established his claim to the title of champion sprinter of England. Recently he defeated Bannister, the Sheffield professional, in a race of 130 yards for $500 a side. The race was one of the most important in England for a long time, and there have been lots of great foot races there during the last year or two.

Bannister was the favorite, and for the most part of the distance he looked a certain winner. He got off slightly ahead of the Bullwell man and soon was a yard in front. He increased this distance before 100 yards had been covered. But Harper, like that other great sprinter, Hutchens, made his effort toward the finish and ran so much faster than Bannister that the latter seemed to be standing. A few yards from the finish Harper passed his opponent and won by six inches.

The time is recorded as 12 1-5 seconds. This is not record time by any means, although it is better than even time. In 1867 W. Johnson of Stockton, England, ran the distance in 12 1-3 seconds. In 1886 H. M. Johnson of this country ran the distance at old Exposition park in 12½. But time records in sprint races are often misleading, and, despite the fact that the race under notice was slower than record time, the Britishers claim that the winner can beat any man in the world at the distance. This ought to cause a sigh of regret among the American patrons of foot racing. Just as sure as we live had this class of sport continued to be popular in this country there would have been much speedier men here than Harper. There is just the same reason for thinking that professionals here would be faster than the English professionals as there is for knowing that the amateurs in this country are faster than those of England. There is more interest in amateur sprinting here than there is in professional sprinting. When a promising young man is found, some club gets hold of him and develops him into a wonder. It used to be that these promising foot runners were gobbled up by sporting men who had money to invest on sprinters, but the sport got into disrepute, and that caused the change.

Laughed at the Wrong Time.

In addition to the regular claque at the Paris theaters, a new profession has sprung up with a similar object. Attached to the cafes chantants are certain individuals who for the modest sum of 2 or 3 francs a night engage to indulge in hilarious and contagious merriment and at particular couplets supposed to be more than usually comic to split their sides with laughter. But mere routine is occasionally rather dangerous, as was proved not long since by the following incident:

Without the fact having been communicated to the professional laugher, at a cafe chantant in the Champs Elysees a particular song had been withdrawn from the programme and another substituted.

The laugher had been quietly dozing without attending to what was going on, when, suddenly rousing himself and looking at the clock inside the gate, he perceived, believing the programme unchanged, that it was time for him to indulge in one of his most excruciating fits of cachinnatory excitement. He did so.

In another instant he was nearly murdered. He had burst out in the midst of a touching couplet about Alsace and Lorraine. Though he escaped with his life, his hat was smashed in and his clothes torn off his body by the deeply moved and patriotic audience before he could explain that he was not a German in disguise, but an unfortunate professional laugher who had exercised his calling in the wrong place.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.

The "Yankee Pig" who used to chase the Spanish Dons must now give place
To him, the hero, who is wont each fall to kick and cuff and punt
And chase the Yankee pigskin.

CONTINUOUS SHOWS.

J. Austin Fynes, General Manager of a Prominent Circuit, Gives Some Inside Information.

[Copyright, 1898.]

In less than half a dozen years the American variety stage has undergone a metamorphosis as remarkable and as complete as it has been speedy. The "refined vaudeville" theater has superseded the old style "variety house," and where once echoed the ribald laughter of tipsy men now flutters mildly's fan. The early heads of innocent children now nod in delighted approval of the "continuous" performance, yet not so long ago their elders led them across the street to avoid the gaudy posters of the old style "variety show."

No change in American theatricals has been so welcome as this has been. No change has so affected the masses at large, for in its wake have come better morals and lower prices.

I have often been asked to account for this almost phenomenal and apparently permanent betterment of the vaudeville stage. The task is not a difficult one. The introduction of the dramatic element and of the "legitimate" stars gave a new and a better life to the "variety" theater. The secret of the power of the modern vaudeville may easily be traced to that innovation, which, daring as it seemed at first, quickly justified itself. In 1893 Mr. F. F. Proctor paid Signor Campanini, that silver voiced tenor of tender memories, $1,000 a week to sing only once a day (in the forenoons) in the former's continuous vaudeville theater in Twenty-third street, this city.

Campanini was then still in his prime, with all the old tenderness in his voice, all the old romantic charm of bearing, and to listen came many of the women whom he had fascinated in grand opera. It was a shrewd though a daring play by Mr. Proctor, and it was the first as it is to this day the most notable break in the conventional vaudeville bill. To the energetic Proctor also belongs the credit of adding Gilmore's band—the real, old, glorious band, in all its numbers and its brassy sonorousness—to his "continuous" show. Thereafter there was no denying the fact that vaudeville had undergone a revolution.

It has since fallen to my own lot to seek, somewhat as a missionary, so to speak, in the fields of the drama for converts to vaudeville, and I have never found a harvest so bounteous as this has been. True, it has been a golden tipped finger that has beckoned artists like Clara Morris, Kate Claxton, Rose Coghlan, Maurice Barrymore, Minnie Seligman-Cutting, Robert Hilliard, Sidney Drew and his wife, J. H. Stoddart and Felix Morris, yet they have never regretted their little incursions into vaudeville, and they have carried away with them the consoling memory of crowded houses and of friendly plaudits so honest and so warm as to shame the blase audiences of Broadway.

Clara Morris, admirable artiste and charming woman, not only renewed her earlier and best successes in vaudeville, but she also found in the perfect system and rigid discipline prevailing back of the stage enough to win her enthusiastic encomium. "It is a revelation," she wrote to me at the Pleasure Palace in one of the few letters I shall treasure, "a perfect revelation, this cleanliness, this order, this discipline and all these comforts. I shall never say 'good old times' again. The continuous vaudeville has cured me."

To see this honored queen of the emotional drama amiably chatting in the greenroom with volubile soubrettes in short skirts and reverential comedians in burnt cork or red wigs was of itself an object lesson in latter day vaudeville, and I have seen the veteran Stoddart, who has charmed two generations of fashionable playgoers, a-grin from ear to ear at beholding a duo of comedy acrobats disappear cheerfully up a stovepipe.

J. AUSTIN FYNES.

Such is the fraternal influence of vaudeville in this year of grace 1898.

Oddly enough, while the modern continuous vaudeville shows have steadily gained in dignity and refinement the prices of admission have remained stationary and cheap, to the delight no doubt of the ever increasing clientele of these entertainments.

As to the character of the audiences, no observer of the old fashioned "variety show" need be told that the modern vaudeville patrons are eminently respectable. Women and children form a major part of the afternoon audiences, and they are generally unaccompanied by male escorts, so safe are they made to feel in their surroundings. There are white capped maids to attend to their whims; there are the coziest of boudoirs to retire to; there are broad palm leafed fans and trays of ice water passed around at intervals by nattily uniformed usher boys. In short, vaudeville of this era is altogether important, clean and—growing.

"Has the modern vaudeville stage reached its limit of usefulness and importance?" is a natural question frequently asked by expert observers of theatricals. The most conservative judgment of the men who have labored to elevate vaudeville is that there is no limit to its possibilities, that daily new opportunities for its further usefulness and dignity present themselves and that the vast American playgoing public has as yet hardly begun to realize what has been done and is being done to provide them with clean and clever variety shows at low prices. In other words, American vaudeville is in its infancy.

J. Austin Fynes

New York.

Sothern's New Play.

The scenes of a "A Shilling's Worth," Mr. Sothern's new comedy, are laid in the picturesque period of 1776 in New York, when the best residences were near the Battery. The play is a romantic story of true love, and, although it is of the stirring time of 1776, it is not a war drama, but it touches lightly on the Revolution, as all stories of that period must.

Mr. Sothern appears as a gallant young American, Godfrey Itemsen, who has spent some years in England. To revenge himself upon the woman he once loved and who, believing him to be poor, has thrown him over for a wealthy baron, he hastily marries a simple little country girl who has been brought up on a farm.

She discovers that she has been married from pique and naturally resents it. The plots of Godfrey's former love, who is now a widow, to separate him from his young wife result in efforts to have him arrested as a spy in the employ of General Washington to make him believe his wife betrayed him. She is foiled in this by Godfrey, who penetrates the British headquarters in disguise and saves his wife from insult.

The story culminates happily in the reconciliation of husband and wife.

STORIES OF THE STAGE.

Hassler tells a good story connected with his very first night, his introduction to the mysteries of the theater. He had listened with open ears and palpitating heart to many stories of the stage and descriptions of the men and women to be seen there and the wonders of the shifting scenes told by his father at the family board.

One never-to-be-forgotten day his father promised to take him to see a great actor. He was told in the language of the day that the chief actor was to take a benefit, and in consequence something unusual was to be expected. The play was then very popular. It was "King Richard III," which young Hassler was solemnly and impressively informed was the very greatest piece written by William Shakespeare.

The tedious hours at last wore away, and the lad found himself in front of the footlights on a stool near his father's chair in the orchestra. It is unnecessary to attempt to describe the wonder and delight of the scene to the eyes of Simon. He soon became convinced of the identity of the chief character in the play. He was no other than the elder Booth, in the very fullness of his power.

Having satisfied himself of this, Simon, with characteristic desire to see the material as well as the romantic features of the programme, began to look out for that special feature which his father had described to him as "the benefit." He kept his eyes open to catch the moment and to see the thing when the great actor was to take his benefit, but he could not make up his mind that the time had arrived until the scene opens in which Richard appears in all his kingly robes, surrounded by his court and holding a beautiful staff, all gilded and beribboned, which made a great impression upon the boy. The staff was the king's scepter.

This, then, was the time and the thing, but to make assurance doubly sure Simon plucked his father's sleeve and asked with an anxious voice: "Father, is that the benefit he was going to take? It's fine."

When Booth was told the story, he laughed and remarked, for the receipts had not pleased him, "I guess it was worth as much as the real benefit I got out of the performance."

If the United States is to keep Manila, the musical talent there may be of use in raising the average of our standing as a nation, at least in musical matters. A correspondent in that country writes:

"To a lover of music Manila is a charming place. The natives have wonderful musical talent, and there are numerous bands. Those of the three regiments stationed there in 1892 were remarkably good, and four afternoons each week they played in turn on the Luneta, a sort of plaza, on the shores of the bay, just outside the old walls. I recall vividly the open air concert given in honor of Prince Oscar of Sweden. The glorious full moon of the tropics, far brighter than in more northern lands, shining on the quiet waters of the bay; the innumerable lights, the brilliantly dressed crowd and the thrilling music of the mighty bands combined to make it an occasion to be long remembered. The 'Battle of Castallejos,' which they played, was inspiring, and the effect was heightened by the repetition of the trumpet calls by soldiers who were stationed at intervals far off upon the plains, while the guns on the city walls added a touch of realism."

When Macready was an actor manager, he produced at his theater a piece called "The Spy," the early acts of which showed it must prove a failure. So when at a certain point a character had to rush on and shout, "Five hundred pounds for the spy!" the author actor, who was concealed behind a rock, arose and cried, "It's yours—copyright, manuscript and parts!" That was the end of the performance.

Bismarck preferred the music of Beethoven to that of any other composer. As for Richard Wagner, he said late in life:

"Yes, I knew Wagner, but it was impossible for me to care for him. At breakfast and lunch, at dinner, every moment, Wagner demanded admiration. He would be first. I found myself too busy for that. As to hearing music, now I have to give that up. I cannot get the melodies out of my head, and, too, music soon brings tears to my eyes, and it tires me to be so much moved."

Miss Effie Shannon, Mr. Herbert Kelcey's partner in "The Moth and the Flame," is on record with a preference for playing adventuresses on the stage. She recently said to an interviewer: "I think we make a mistake, with all our splendid realism on the American stage, in our idea of an adventuress. She is always a bold woman who wears a red dress. Now, a real adventuress never looks like that at all. She is more apt to be delicate and innocent looking. We know that it is so now, and I am sure it has always been so. Once a newspaper man told me—and newspaper men know everything, you know—that the wickedest woman he ever met with in his experience was a little blond with a baby face and the baldest of blue eyes. No one would invite the adventuress we put on the stage into a drawing room. You know her the minute you see her. She couldn't deceive a boy."

STAGELAND TOPICS.

Richard Mansfield will not, after all, have a play from I. Zangwill, according to the latest accounts. It was to have been a dramatic version of "The King of Schnorrers," but the actor and novelist are said to have disagreed. Egerton Castle, whose novel, "The Pride of Jennico," will be made into a play, will provide a drama for Mr. Mansfield.

Minnie Maddern Fiske will appear on Oct. 10 as an "independent star." She will use "Tess," "Love Finds the Way," "A Bit of Old Chelsea," "Divorcons" and "Magda."

"As a Man Sows" is the striking title of a play that was recently produced in London and is reported to have been quite successful. It is a morbid story of man's varying experiences in some walks of life, but withal the verdict has been in its favor, and America may see a version of it later.

There have been several instances of pugilists graduating from the squared circle to the stage, but none where an actor willingly deserts the sock and buskin for the roped arena. Yet this is what William Elmer, an actor of some local reputation in San Francisco, is going to do. He is a protege of George Green, known in sporting circles as "Young Corbett."

Fanny Rice has declined a large salary to appear in the vaudeville for an extended season and will produce a revised version of her success, "At the French Ball," on Oct. 31.

Sarah Bernhardt has announced the name of her leading man. He is Albert Darmont, who accompanied her on her last American tour.

Anna Belmont of the "What Happened to Jones" company is reported to be one of the wealthiest young actresses on the stage today as the result of a fortunate investment.

"The Voyagers," the new comedy by Madeleine Lucette Ryley, is now in the hands of Roland Reed. It will have its production in Chicago.

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
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A FACT

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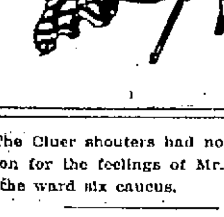

The Cluer shouters had no consideration for the feelings of Mr. Leighton in the ward six caucus.

The liquor dealers of Iowa have organized to enter state politics. The voters of the state should organize for prohibition.

Salem News: We thought the A.P.A. was dead. It must be its ghost that has bobbed up again and captured the Lexington caucuses.

There was one gratifying feature in connection with the republican caucuses. It was the turning down of Councilman Lang.

While Butler Ames is serving his country and suffering from sickness in Porto Rico, it is a kindly act which the republicans in the 27th district have determined to do in re-electing him to the legislature.

The passing of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard removes a time-honored figure from American politics. He stood with Sherman and the other distinguished men who have come down as if from a past generation. Bayard's record on the whole was honorable and his devotion to his country was duly recognized.

There is great alarm in the republican camp at the prospect of defeat in the fall. The politicians are ridiculing the idea that there should be any mismanagement or any ill-treatment of the soldiers. What is remarkable in this whitewashing process is that such men as Bill Hayes and Rep. Ramsay know a great deal more about how the soldiers fared than do the soldiers themselves.

The discovery of 50 additional votes for Capt. Shaw after the North Chelmsford caucus, was heralded to the world as one of the most important events in its history. Nobody can say that Capt. Shaw did not carry his own town and the hope of his many friends is that he will secure enough delegates to enable him to down Sheriff Cushing, who is now regarded as a life candidate.

The Manchester Union thus briefly states its opinion of the management of the war with Spain:

"There is not in history a more shameful story of neglect and dishonesty than the story of how the recent republican administration has conducted this petty, trifling war with a fourth-rate bankrupt nation."

It is the business of the whitewashing commission to counteract all such statements as the above, regardless of the source from which they come.

THE WHITEWASHING COMMISSION.

Even the republican press which is expected to connive at republican chicanery admits that the commission appointed to investigate the war department will be nothing but a whitewashing commission. The following from the Salem News is proof of this:

"Some two weeks ago in commenting briefly upon the appointment of the commission to investigate the conduct of the war, we voiced our most emphatic opinion that it was nothing more or less than a "whitewashing board" that the officers involved would be exonerated and that speedily. We are not so sure this morning as to the speed, for the Washington despatches state that the commissioners are drawing $20 per day and their expenses at the most luxurious hotels, but on the first proposition, we are even surer. If the affairs of the board are conducted along the lines as indicated today, the proceedings will be little short of a disgrace to the country and the results will be felt by President McKinley and the republican party."

MR. BRUCE'S WHEELABOUT.

In an interview printed in a Lawrence paper, the Hon. Alexander H. Bruce is quoted as follows:

"My attention has been called to the fact that Mr. Flynn or his friends laid great stress upon the race question in the contest, and it was a byword in the campaign, 'Vote for one of our own kind,' and now when he secures the nomination, he him appeal to 'his own kind' for election. I am satisfied that no man need run on the democratic ticket unless he is 'one of us.'"

This allegation is what might be expected from Mr. Bruce. It is practically a bolt against the democratic ticket and a declaration in favor of Mr. Knox. And for what? Simply because he was turned down most emphatically at the caucuses.

His defeat was overwhelming and it was due to the spontaneous action of the voters for Mr. Flynn used no money to promote his canvass. Neither did he appeal to prejudice as charged above. Such a thing is beneath his dignity. It was Mr. Bruce who raised the race question, when he said that none but an American democrat would stand any chance of election against Mr. Knox. Neither Mr. Flynn nor any of his friends ever pleaded for support on any such grounds as alleged by Mr. Bruce. This attitude of Mr. Bruce towards the prospective nominee of the party confirms the Sun's opinion of his democracy, while his charge that "no man need run on the democratic ticket unless he is 'one of us,'" is a malignant slander, not only upon Mr. Flynn but the democrats of the same class who have never refused to vote for any candidate for the reasons alleged by Mr. Bruce. On more than one occasion, they assisted in honoring Mr. Bruce and the fact that the democrats have refused to honor him by a nomination for congress, is not chargeable to any particular class of democrats. It is the spontaneous and deliberate action of the democrats of the district who have acted wisely and in the interests of the party in the selection of their candidate.

The thanks of the city and state are due to Lieuts. Gillow and McNulty, who after Capt. Mitten had yielded his command on account of sickness, held to their posts, doing everything in their power for their comrades. It was by over-exertion in their efforts to help the sick and the wounded in their company that both men were finally obliged to yield to the inevitable. It is gratifying to know that they are both convalescent and hope soon to be restored to good health by the enjoyment of home comforts and home care.

BOXING GOSSIP.

"Gentleman Jim," and "Kid" McCoy, also aspirant for the title of gentleman, became for the time being yesterday, rowdies of the worst type, engaging in a contest, not of the hands, but with the feet, and it was only good fortune that saved Corbett from permanent physical injuries. There are two sides to the story. One blames Corbett, the other places the responsibility upon McCoy. No matter who is at fault, the fact remains that each is equally guilty in a certain sense and it is this kind of rashness that has made meetings between prominent pugilists difficult to behold.

Corbett has always been particularly offensive in his remarks to those who felt they were entitled to a match with him, and his cowardly attack on Fitzsimmons in Greenes hotel, Philadelphia, is well remembered.

Matt Matthews and Tommy Shortell will be the stars at the Greenwood A. C. Brooklyn, tonight. They clash for twenty rounds, and Matthews should win. In conjunction with this bout there will be two 10-round preliminary goes decided. In the first Cal McCarthy of Philadelphia will meet Eddie Goodbody at 112 pounds, while in the other Mike Toots of Brooklyn and Tommy Holden of New York will try conclusions at 122 pounds.

Dave Sullivan was around town yesterday, says the New York Journal. He had a slight cut on his left cheek but it was so little that he laughed at it. "Smith never hit me a straight punch on Monday night," he said. "He may have broken that left hand when he swung for my head in the second, but I did not feel the blow any more than I would a mosquito bite. Yes, I put my hand to my head after I got it, but it was only to see if some sort of insect had got there. Hurt me? Stop and talk sense. Smith could not hurt me unless he could be more effective than he was on Monday night.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, } ss.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.
{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

DR. WALKER DENTISTS

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

FRENCH ASSIGNATS.

JOHN DAVIS EXPLAINS JUST WHAT THEY WERE AND WHAT THEY DID.

He Satisfactorily Answers a Question That Is Frequently Asked—The Requisite Conditions For a Successful Money System.

"Were the French assignats a legal tender?" This question has recently been sent to me urgently asking reply. Technically the assignats were legal tender; practically and in effect they were not. And when we understand the case every one will see that "the various governments of the French revolution," as Sir Archibald Alison calls them, had no power to confer the quality of legal tender on money in any true and lasting sense. At best they could only attach to it an edict of the convention which happened to be in power when the paper was printed, perhaps to be reversed by the new party of the next day, and never to be obeyed out of sight of the guillotine.

Every enterprise, every special sort of work and every invention or creation of man must conform to certain requisite conditions necessary to success or it must prove a failure. Suppose the farmer plants a crop of corn. The land must be properly prepared for the planting, the planting must be done in the proper season of the year, and the crop must receive reasonable culture afterward. If any one of these conditions is neglected, the crop to that extent will be a failure.

If the orchardist desires to plant a field with fruit trees, the land must be plowed; the trees must be wisely selected as to the variety of fruits; they must be properly dug, with plenty of healthy roots; holes for the trees must be located to suit the sizes of the full grown trees, the planting of the trees must be done by men who understand the work, the after culture must be strictly attended to, and the field must be protected from the destructive inroads of cattle and other animals. If any of the requisite conditions are not complied with, the enterprises will, to the extent of the neglect, be a failure.

When a mechanic makes an implement or a machine for any special purpose, as a plow, a wagon, an engine, or any implement or device whatever, it must have all the parts in proper place, well fitted and fastened as the purposes of the implement requires. Not an important bolt, screw or crank can be omitted or misplaced without marring the value of the machine and perhaps ruining its value entirely. This is a law of mechanics and nature that cannot be defied with impunity.

So money, which is the most important device of civilization, has its laws and conditions which must be complied with, and the system of finance which is constructed in defiance of the requisite conditions must, to the extent of that neglect, prove a failure. Monetary laws are just as inexorable as the laws of nature, and they cannot be violated with impunity.

What, then, are the requisite conditions for a proper and successful money system? First, there must be a regular established government, as the issuing of money is an act of sovereignty. The said government must be in practical operation, collecting and disbursing revenue and performing the usual monetary functions of a civilized government. Then the money, when issued, must be receivable in the revenues of the issuing government, and it must possess the quality of legal tender. The quantity of the money issued must be in reasonable proportion to the revenues collected, and the material of the money must be fashioned and executed in the highest artistic style, above the arts of the counterfeiters. Money is valuable in proportion of limitation. An unlimited money is a worthless money. If the money can be cheaply and easily counterfeited, the counterfeiters will inflate it to the point of worthlessness.

Now the question arises as to the issuing of the French assignats. Were any of the requisite conditions of a safe and sound money system present in France at the time of the issuing of assignats or at any time during their circulation? They were issued first in March, 1790, several months after the overthrow of the regular government. "The various revolutionary governments" which followed each other in rapid succession collected but little taxes and could not in any proper and regular manner receive the assignats in the government revenues. There was no established government which was competent to confer on the new money the quality of legal tender. Merely an edict of a revolutionary convention cannot either confer or enforce the law of legal tender for money any more than it can enforce any other law which it has no power to enact or enforce. Neither did the revolutionary governments limit the issue of paper money in any reasonable proportion to its limited receivability in the revenues, but it was largely overissued by the revolutionary governments. This of course reduced its value. But it was not the French issues which finally destroyed the value of the assignats. It was the English issues in the form of counterfeits which completed the work of degradation which the French issues only began. The mechanical execution of the assignats was rude and easily counterfeited and the British government embarked largely in the business of forgery in order to destroy the French finances and ruin the enemy.

Mr. Thomas Doubleday, an English writer, relates the case as follows:

"The accession of England to the hostile league of the European powers went far to produce this catastrophe, and to complete the work the minister had recourse to a device novel as a mode of warfare—that is to say, the forgery of the paper money of the enemy. This procedure on the part of Mr. Pitt has since been denied, but its truth rests upon indisputable evidence and the attempt was quite characteristic of a politician who knew better than most men that money constitutes the real sinews of war.

"If success be a justification, and were justification needed, this attempt is fully justified, for it completed the annihilation of the credit of the assignats, in spite of the terrible means adopted by the French convention to force their circulation. It is not a little curious, however, to reflect that within a very few years after the destruction, of the French assignats—that is to say in 1797—Mr. Pitt should himself have been driven by the force of circumstances to adopt this very expedient and risk the hazardous step of relying upon an inconvertible paper circulation, and that this measure, the fruit of imperious necessity alone, should be classed by his eulogists, and by the first Sir Robert Peel among others, among the brilliant phases of his administration."

Mr. Stephen D. Delaye of Philadelphia, in his history of the assignats and mandats, 1877, speaks of the British scheme of counterfeiting the French assignats as follows:

"But finding that the revolution was stronger than the clergy, stronger than the nobility; that imperial France was conquering the enemies of liberty everywhere; that nation after nation was yielding to its power; that its armies were victorious and its principles, developed by its constitution and laws, were such as reason and humanity approved, the clergy and the nobility set criminal law, honor and every principle of honesty at defiance and organized forgery and made the passage of counterfeiting assignats an occupation—thus attempting by crime, by stealth and by villainous and secret infamy to undermine the credit of the assignat, deprive France of its resources and overthrow the revolution."

This business was prosecuted by individuals in a small way in Belgium and Switzerland, but mainly in the city of London, under the eye and approval of William Pitt, the premier of England.

The history proceeds as follows:

"Seventeen manufacturing establishments were in full operation in London, with a force of 400 men devoted to the production of false and forged assignats. The extent and success of the labor may be judged by the quantity and the value they represented. In the month of May, 1795, it was found that there were in circulation from 12,000,000,000 to 15,000,000,000 francs of forged assignats, which were so exact in form, appearance, texture and design as to defy detection except by the most minute examination and exact knowledge of the secret signs by which the initiated were taught to distinguish them."

Now, taking all these facts into consideration, can it be said with any show of reason and truth that the assignats had a fair trial as money? With no established government or sovereignty, they were not in any true sense a legal tender. There being little revenue collected, they could not be properly honored or received in the revenues in any sort of proportion to the amount issued, and, being rudely executed and easily counterfeited, it was easy for the counterfeiter to inflate them to the point of worthlessness. There was not a single condition on which to base a safe money system in France at the time the assignats were issued. Not an enterprise on the farm, in the shop or in the entire fields of science or industry could have succeeded with so many essentials lacking.

And yet, in spite of the difficulties in the way, the French assignats made the revolution a success. They overthrew the monarchy and became the means of permanently subdividing the great landed estates of the nobility into small homes for the people.

Mr. Alison, in his "History of Europe," volume 4, page 371, states this part of the case very clearly. After mentioning the evils arising from the fall of the assignats Mr. Allison says:

"On the other hand, the debtors throughout the whole country found themselves liberated from their engagement. The national domains were purchased almost for nothing by the holders of the government paper, and the land, infinitely subdivided, required little of the expenditure of capital and became daily more productive from the number and energy of its new cultivators. These vast alterations in the circulation induced social changes more durable in their influence and far more important in their final results than all the political catastrophes of the revolution, for they entirely altered, and that, too, in a lasting manner, the distribution of property and made a permanent alteration in the form of government unavoidable from a total change in the class possessed of substantial power."

In volume 6, page 9, Mr. Alison further says:

"A great part of the landed property of the country had passed into the hands of several millions of small holders, who might be expected to be permanently resolute in maintaining their possessions, etc."

After the conversion of the great estates into "public domain," the assignats became the agency by which the lands were subdivided into small homes. The assignats were a child of the revolutionary government. They performed a good work in giving homes to the people. As a money they were precisely as good as the issuing power. No better, no worse. They lived as long as the revolution and went down with it. The last insurrection was put down by Napoleon in 1795; the assignats finally fell to the point of worthlessness in 1796. The revolution fell into the arms of Napoleon, the most bitter foe of all forms of paper money. He often said that he never would issue paper money, but when it came to the test he was compelled to issue paper until by his victories he was able to live entirely upon his enemies.—John Davis in Omaha Nonconformist.

AND SQUALLY WEATHER
Means colds and disagreeable physical conditions to many.
If you're fortified with a bottle of Heublein's Cocktails you're proof against their inroads. Just as the dew of morning "that tired feeling" disappears before them like dew before the morning's sun. Blended uniformly and in proportions just right to bring out the proper flavor of each ingredient, no expert can equal their "tastiness" in a "made to order potion."
Our prices talk persuasively just now on the edge of need time. $1.25 per quart bottle,
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Will Resume
TEACHING ON THE VIOLIN
Oct. 1, at 291 Bridge street. Classes for beginners now forming at special rates.

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Sewing Machines
In New England. 100 on our floor to select from. Prices $16.50 up.
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REMOVAL.
MARK M. PEASE, teacher of Violin, also leader of Pease's Orchestra, formerly at 201 Middlesex street, has removed to No.
90 Appleton St.
Where he will receive pupils.

CITY HALL SHOE STORE
F. E. Labarge wishes to inform the public that he has opened a store at 400 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall with a
FINE LINE OF FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children,
all styles, at the lowest prices. Be sure and give this shoe store a visit before purchasing elsewhere if you desire to save money. Remember the place, 400 Merrimack street. This is Lowell's great bargain store
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Our New Hoop Bracelets, Puff Combs, Long watch Chains, Stone Rings are Perfect Beauties.

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The N. E. B. U. is the ONLY first-class Business and Shorthand Training School, nearer than Boston, in this part of New England, and we challenge ANYONE to dispute it publicly.
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DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES
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15c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N.J.

TAXES
Collector's Notice.
The assessors have committed to the Collector of Taxes, the
TAX LIST FOR 1898,
With instructions to collect in the manner prescribed by the Statutes of the Commonwealth and the Ordinances of the City of Lowell the sums assessed by them to the persons named therein and he is now ready to receive payment of said taxes at his office in City Hall.
When a Poll Tax only is assessed, the Tax is due, and if not paid forthwith, the Collector will proceed to collect the Tax as directed by the General Statutes.
WARRANTS will be promptly issued for the collection of Poll Taxes.
SUMMONS, bearing costs, will be issued against delinquent Poll and Personal Tax Payers on or about November 1st.
INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be charged upon all Taxes which remain unpaid October 20, 1898, until the same shall be paid; and such interest shall be added to and considered a part of said Taxes. Poll Taxes are assessed upon every male inhabitant above the age of 20 years. On undivided real estate each heir is liable for the whole tax. An error in the name of the person taxed does not defeat the collection of the tax. Each partner is liable for the whole tax assessed under the partnership name.
The assessors are now distributing Tax Bills. If any ratable inhabitant by removing his residence since the first day of May or from any cause, should not receive his Tax Bill, he must consider the tax demanded by this notice and a new bill will be made out on application at the office of the City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes if a tax has been assessed.
All who preserve their Tax Bills and bring them when they come to pay will save the time of making a new bill and facilitate the business of the office.
THE RATE OF TAXATION FOR 1898 IS $15.00 ON $1000.
Office Hours: From 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M. For the convenience of the Tax Paying public the office of the Collector will be open in the evening as follows: Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, from October 3 to October 15, inclusive, 7 to 8 o'clock P. M. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, from October 17 to 20, inclusive, from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.
Look for your Tax Bill at your place of residence May 1st, 1898, and bring it with you.
CHARLES F. COBURN.
City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for the City of Lowell.

You Won't Need Bellows
To induce your coal to burn if you buy it of us. Our coal burns when you ask it to—and it all burns, too. It will save heat, time, temper and money for you. This is a good time to lay in your next season's stock.
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FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
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OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE
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PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.
Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.
The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:
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It can also be found at the following places:
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A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

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First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

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And deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.
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THE PHILIPPINE MUDDLE

A Complicated Condition of Affairs Brought About by the Ambitions of the Various Leaders of the Insurgents.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Since the Spanish have been defeated in the Philippines and matters seem to be settled there, so far as they are concerned, a new source of trouble has arisen among the native chiefs, which has caused the American officers in command some little anxiety and has also been the means of keeping the people of all the islands in an unsettled condition. There is no telling at the present moment just what the outcome will be.

The cause for the uneasiness is the struggle between the more prominent insurgent chiefs for control of the natives and incidentally control of the government, which they appear to be optimistic enough to believe that they will be allowed to establish for themselves. In fact, they have not taken into consideration the United States or what this country is going to do with the possessions in the far east which they have taken from the Spaniards.

Ever since the American forces arrived in the Philippines the insurgents have been under the impression that what the Americans did in the way of bringing the Spanish to terms was being done for them. They offered little assistance to the troops, and it is a well known fact that they did not gain one of the points of vantage during the fight before Manila, the chief city of the islands and the stronghold of the dons. Yet when it was all over they expected to be allowed to enter the town and in their half savage way loot and plunder the inhabitants.

Aguinaldo, a half breed, has been looked upon as the leader of the insurgents. He has until recently ruled them as he chose. Now it is different, and if he is anxious to hold his position he will have to make a hard fight for it. Many of the lesser chiefs have begun to feel that they have as much right to the higher places as he has. It is not that they want to rule for the benefit of the people of their several tribes. Quite the contrary, for they care nothing for them. Their ambitions are to get control and in that way accumulate fortunes for themselves. In this they are not unlike the Spanish officers who have ruled over the islands, and, as it is said that the people of the Philippines are apt scholars, there is little doubt that they have taken lessons from some of the higher officials who, when leaving the islands, took all they could carry safely. They not only looted the treasury, but compelled the people to pay heavy tribute.

With the idea of amassing fortunes for themselves, besides having the glory of ruling the people, nearly every chief of any prominence and many of the smaller ones have become candidates for the position of ruler of the prospective republic, which, like Ponce de Leon's fountain of everlasting youth, will exist only in their imaginations.

Aguinaldo at present holds the whip hand, but from reports he is losing more than he is gaining. He has a very formidable rival for leadership in the person of General Pio Pilar, who until recently had never been heard of. He was one of Aguinaldo's generals until he conceived the idea that he wanted to be the ruling power. Both he and Aguinaldo are shrewd and cunning and will stop at nothing in order to attain their ambition. They seem to fear no consequences. The maneuvering and scheming of these two men in order to get control of the tribes and the smaller chiefs have kept the natives in a constant state of fear and unsettledness until now they do not know which way to turn for relief.

One is as incompetent as the other. Both are half breeds and have little education, yet they seem to have magnetism enough to draw the people to them and to do with them just about as they please. Much is known of Aguinaldo and his ambitions. He has shown very clearly what he wants to do, and he is using all the power he can muster among the tribes and their chiefs to urge them to assist him in gaining recognition as "dictator of the Philippines."

Less is known of his most formidable rival, Pio Pilar. It is certain, however, that he is a shrewd native and by his cunning has gathered around him many of those who formerly accorded allegiance to Aguinaldo. There is little permanent advantage in this, however, for the underchiefs are not to be trusted any more than are Pilar and Aguinaldo, and they are continually shifting from one faction to another, keeping their tribes people in a constant state of restlessness and the country in an unsettled condition.

Another insurgent chief who has recently come to the front as an aspirant for the leadership is General Makabulos. He is the chief of the insurrectionists in three provinces—Pampanga, Zambales and Tarica—and has his headquarters at San Fernando. While his ambitions, like those of the others, run in the direction of premiership, he is not yet sufficiently strong to make himself felt. He refused to attend the meeting of Aguinaldo's cabinet and has temporarily taken sides with General Pio Pilar against their common rival.

The majority of the members of the several tribes are in a semisavage state and are now easily excited into the commission of acts that under a strict though liberal government such as would be given them by the United States they would not dare attempt. In their present condition most of them can be easily led into anything when they are told by their chiefs that it is for their benefit. In reality it is usually the chief who hopes to curry favor with his superiors and receive some of the spoils if the undertaking is successful. This selfish policy has injured the cause of the natives very materially. Both Aguinaldo and Pilar by their promises of riches have enjoled them into all kinds of dangers and kept the country in a state of ferment.

The chiefs of the smaller tribes are as bad as the leaders, and they will stop at nothing to acquire wealth. They are unstable and unreliable, and they go from one side to the other, according to the best temporary promises made them, and it may be stated right here that these promises are seldom lived up to.

Many writers assert that the Philippine Islands contain the richest lands in the world. They are largely in a crude state, and their great possibilities have been undeveloped. The virgin forests are exceedingly valuable in themselves and are capable of giving to the world rich and rare woods for centuries to come, while the riches in the soil under these are inestimable. The islands abound in minerals, and the earth needs very little cultivation to make it bring forth nearly every kind of fruit or vegetable known to man. As has been already stated, little has been done in the way of cultivating the fields. This is owing to the indolence of the natives and additionally to the heavy burdens placed upon them by Spain, to say nothing of the unsettled conditions brought about by some of the more ambitious natives through efforts ostensibly designed to relieve the people of a galling yoke, but which are in reality arranged to afford the leaders the opportunity to amass private fortunes.

Besides being rich in natural resources the islands, and there are hundreds of them, are large in area. Luzon, the principal one of the group and the one on which the most important cities and seaports are situated, contains as much territory as the states of Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. There are nearly as many different types of people in the various islands as there are islands themselves. All are in a semisavage state, and few of the natives have had any education at all. They are in many respects like the Indians of our own country, with the difference that the Indians are naturally a brighter people.

Two-thirds of the residents of the island of Luzon are Tagals. They are undersized and from their appearance are lacking in brain power. They are indolent, docile, light hearted, exceedingly good natured and wonderfully brave in emergencies. At times they seem to be devoid of fear and when once stirred will fight until the last drop of blood is spent if they can be made to believe that they are struggling against oppression, and incidentally it may be mentioned that their anger is easily aroused.

It is this class of semisavage of which, in a great majority, the forces that have been fighting under the leadership of Aguinaldo and General Pilar are composed. These two men seem to have complete control over their followers, and they obey their commands like so many trained animals. They seem to have no minds of their own. They have been in subjection so long that they have come to feel that they have no rights other than those the leaders choose to extend them.

The middle islands of the archipelago are inhabited by another class of people, who, although far from being civilized, are a much superior race to the Tagals. These are the Visayas. In stature they are more powerful than any of the other tribes and are serious, dignified, clannish and deep thinkers, and it is only on very rare occasions that they have anything to do with their neighbors. They spend their time in tilling the soil and reaping the results of their labor. They, too, like the Tagals, have been conquered, but, unlike the former, are not so anxious to get revenge. They are very friendly to the Americans and English and would willingly be governed by either of these nations. When a council was held recently for the purpose of getting all the tribes to come under the leadership of Aguinaldo, the Visayas, Papuanas and Mindanaos refused to have anything to do with him or his lieutenants.

The Negritos and Papuanas have been half whipped, while the Mindanaos and Moslem Malays still remain unconquered. The two latter peoples are the best of the lot. They are better educated and are, in short, the finest class to be found in that section of the world, with the exception of the Japanese. It is the doubt as to the ultimate position of these natives in the present complication that has restrained the chiefs from open demonstrations against each other to determine in whose hands the real strength lies.

Like all the rest of the semibarbarous people who inhabit that part of the globe, the natives of the Philippines are not capable of governing themselves. Those who live in the interior and away from the large cities and coast towns are little better than savages. They have their own forms of "government," which is of the crudest possible type. The chiefs are virtually kings and rule with rods of iron. They do not bother the coast people, but when their territory is encroached upon they resent it, as did the Indians of our own country until they were forced to submit to the wishes of the government at Washington. These people have little or no use for Aguinaldo and his followers.

Naturally dishonest themselves, they assume that everybody else is afflicted with the same idiosyncrasy. They are satisfied with themselves and are willing to be let alone and not to bother the other tribes. They are superstitious and while being of a retiring nature are easily angered and led to destruction and disorder when infuriated.

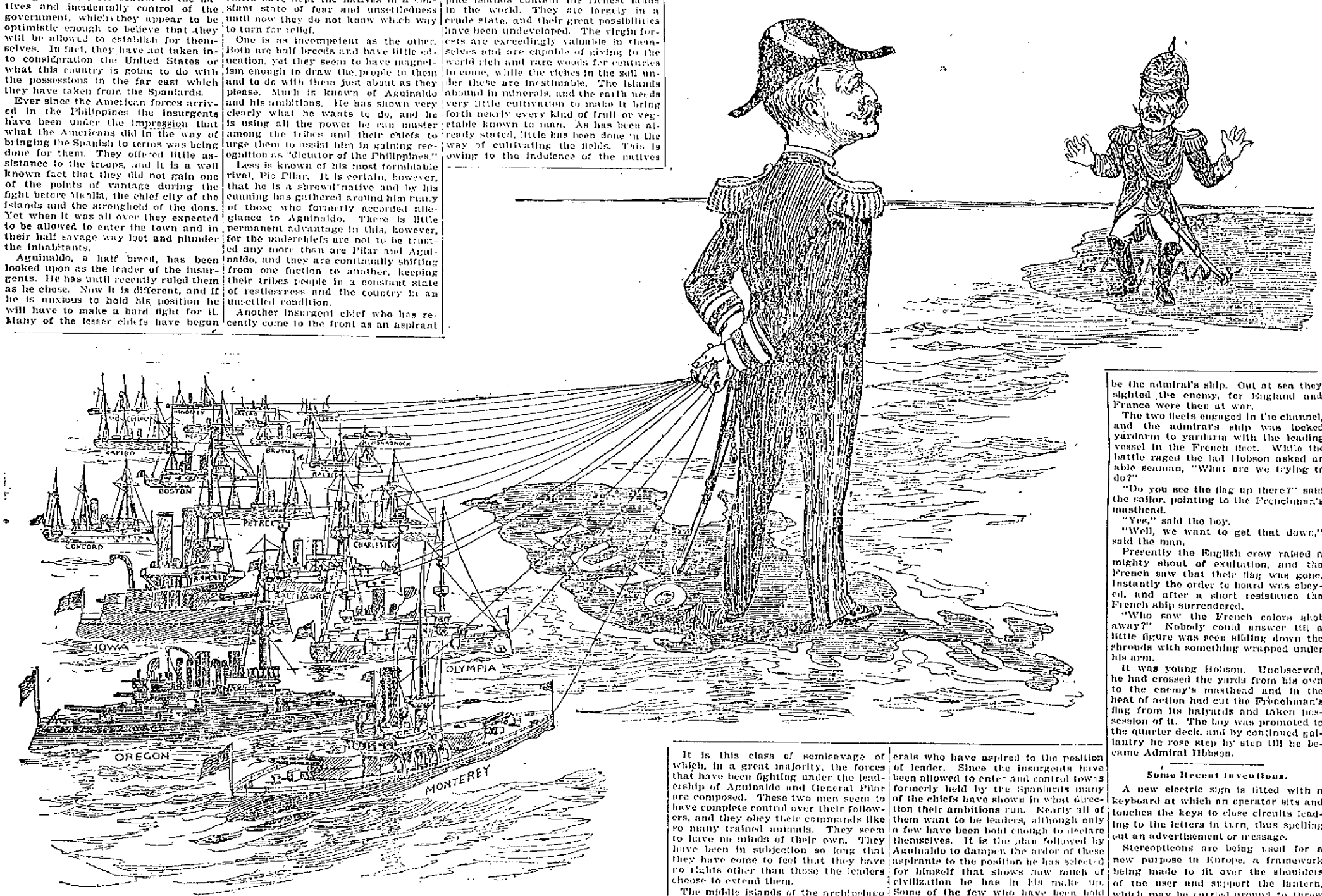
The Visayas have their own chiefs and govern themselves. They fight their own battles, and while they were enemies of the Spanish they did not combine forces with either Aguinaldo or any of his chiefs. The Mindanaos and Moslem Malays cannot be called insurgents. They have never acknowledged Spanish dominion.

Aguinaldo has adopted peculiar methods in getting rid of some of his generals who have aspired to the position of leader. Since the insurgents have been allowed to enter and control towns formerly held by the Spaniards many of the chiefs have shown in what direction their ambitions run. Nearly all of them want to be leaders, although only a few have been bold enough to declare themselves. It is the plan followed by Aguinaldo to dampen the ardor of these aspirants to the position he has selected for himself that shows how much of civilization he has in his make up. Some of the few who have been bold enough to speak their minds have mysteriously disappeared after having been summoned by the chief "for a conference." Many of those who have been foolish enough to visit the wily general have never returned to their homes, and, while it may be readily surmised what happened to them, there is no evidence of foul play. It has been stated on presumably good authority that some of the insurgent chiefs who have let it become known that they are ambitious and seek the premiership are held by Aguinaldo as prisoners, while it is said that others have been executed as traitors on trumped-up charges.

Aguinaldo, whatever else may be said concerning him, is a man of many resources, and he will take advantage of his position and surroundings to improve his condition. There is nothing at which he will stop in order to gain his point, and there is no doubt that he has found means to effectually dispose of the aspirations of some of the brightest men among the Filipinos who have come between him and the end he is struggling to obtain.

The insurgents under his command have succeeded in intrenching themselves in the towns and fortified cities vacated by or captured from the Spaniards. They have not been interfered with by the American troops, and the leaders, especially Aguinaldo, who had already proclaimed himself "dictator," but was compelled to relinquish it by direction of the American general in command, believe that it was through their work that the Spanish were beaten and that they have the right to occupy the islands and run them to suit themselves. There is no doubt that when the time comes to act Uncle Sam will have some difficulty in making the insurgent chiefs understand that he and not they will direct affairs in the Philippines and that, like the Indians, he will have to subdue these semicivilized people before peace will finally be obtained. There can be no question as to what would be the result of a conflict between the United States and the tribes of savages that infest the richest lands in the world, and it would be just as well if Aguinaldo, Pio Pilar and the rest of the insurgent chiefs who aspire to become leaders would take Uncle Sam into consideration, for he is, after all, the one who will decide as to who is and who is not going to rule over the islands.

ROGER P. HARNUM.



"Dewey's firmness has astonished Germany."—Berlin Press Dispatch.

With the addition of the battleships Iowa and Oregon, both of which vessels are now on their way to join his fleet, Admiral Dewey will have the largest and most powerful squadron of warships in Asiatic waters, excepting only those of England and Japan, which countries are notoriously friendly to the United States. The vessels composing this fleet are the cruisers Olympia, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston and Raleigh, the modern monitors Monadnock and Monterey, the gunboats Concord, Petrel, Monocacy and McCulloch, the auxiliaries Brutus, Nanshan, Nero and Zafiro, the battleships Iowa and Oregon, and the gunboats Leyte and Callao, which were captured from the Spaniards.

An English Hobson.

The deed of heroism performed on the Merrimac in Santiago harbor recalls the act of an English boy of the same name who lived in the Isle of Wight. One day news came that the British fleet was in the offing. Young Hobson ran down a back lane to the shore, shoved off the first rowboat he found handy, pulled for the nearest vessel and enlisted in what proved to be the admiral's ship. Out at sea they sighted the enemy, for England and France were then at war.

The two fleets engaged in the channel, and the admiral's ship was locked yardarm to yardarm with the leading vessel in the French fleet. While the battle raged the lad Hobson asked an able seaman, "What are we trying to do?"

"Do you see the flag up there?" said the sailor, pointing to the Frenchman's masthead.

"Yes," said the boy.

"Well, we want to get that down," said the man.

Presently the English crew raised a mighty shout of exultation, and the French saw that their flag was gone. Instantly the order to board was obeyed, and after a short resistance the French ship surrendered.

"Who saw the French colors shot away?" Nobody could answer till a little figure was seen sliding down the shrouds with something wrapped under his arm.

It was young Hobson. Unobserved, he had crossed the yards from his own to the enemy's masthead and in the heat of action had cut the Frenchman's flag from its halyards and taken possession of it. The boy was promoted to the quarter deck, and by continued gallantry he rose step by step till he became Admiral Hobson.

Some Recent Inventions.

A new electric sign is fitted with a keyboard at which an operator sits and touches the keys to close circuits leading to the letters in turn, thus spelling out an advertisement or message.

Stereopticons are being used for a new purpose in Europe, a framework being made to fit over the shoulders of the user and support the lantern, which may be carried around to throw advertisements on walls or buildings.

Surgeons' tools, razors, etc., can be disinfected after use by a newly patented apparatus in which supports are provided in the top of the cover to hold the tools, while a disinfectant is discharged into the chamber by an atomizer.

A German has designed a bicycle provided with safety wheels mounted on tilting frames at the sides of the rider, curving rods extending up on a line with the waist to throw the side wheels into action as soon as the rider leans to one side.

Cigars and cigarettes are being manufactured in England with a plug of absorbent material located near the end to be placed in the mouth to intercept the poisonous nicotine, a mouthpiece being also provided composed of split straw cemented to a retaining band.

Queer Freak of a Shell.

"Shells are queer things," says Admiral Schley. "I noticed one man standing with his hands grasping a hammock rail as a shell struck the ship, ricochetted and burst. One piece of the metal cut the rail on one side of his hand, another on the other side, so that he was left standing with a short section of the rail still grasped in his hand. Another portion of the shell passed over his shoulder and another between his legs. He was surprised, but wasn't hurt."

Postage stamps came into existence about 60 years ago. In 1860 there were only about 500 varieties in existence.

How Ham Fish Restored Order.

Just before the conflict at Las Guasimas Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt were conversing, when the sound of angry voices came from a tent near by. There were loud oaths and threats and breathing of disorder.

"Send a man to that tent to stop that noise," ordered Colonel Wood.

Captain O'Neill, who was killed ten days later, walked to his company quarters and found young Hamilton Fish there, shaving himself in front of a three inch mirror nailed to a tree. Fish was over six feet tall, with hands like hams and muscles that would have made him a dangerous antagonist for Fitzsimmons.

"Sergeant," said Captain O'Neill, "go over to that tent and stop that racket."

Fish stuck his razor in the tree, brushed the lather off his face with his coat sleeve and dived into the canvas from which the objectionable sounds came. A second later there was a shower of men, whisky bottles, cards and soap boxes falling in the vicinity, and the tent was rent from end to end. Sergeant Fish came back to report that he had quelled the disturbance, and Captain O'Neill carried the report to Colonel Wood. Forty-eight hours later Fish was killed, but while he lived he demonstrated better than any other man in the regiment the fact that physical prowess alone could command obedience in the regiment in which he served as a noncommissioned officer.

Dewey as a Disciplinarian.

When Admiral Dewey was captain of the Dolphin, an incident occurred that showed how thoroughly he understood the vagaries of human nature as well as the principles of good discipline. It happened in New York harbor.

The admiral has always been noted for his ability to deal with the sailors. A pay yeoman refused to obey an order of the first lieutenant because, he said, it was outside of his line of duty. The officer, after vainly remonstrating with him, reported the matter to Captain Dewey, who sauntered out on deck and looked the man through and through, which made the yeoman exceedingly uncomfortable. Nevertheless he remained stubborn.

"What," said the captain, "you refuse! Do you know that this is mutiny? When you entered the service, you swore to obey your superior officers."

The man was silent and made no move, whereupon the captain quietly told the corporal to call the guard; stood the obdurate yeoman on the far side of the deck and bade the marines load. Then he took out his watch.

"Now, my man," said he, "you have just five minutes in which to obey that order," and began to call the minutes.

At the fourth count the yeoman moved off with considerable alacrity and has since been one of the strongest opponents of the policy of tampering with the "old man," as the admiral has been for some time affectionately called in the forecastle.

Queerest House in England.

The most peculiar house in the United Kingdom is a small triangular building erected about 300 years ago at Rushton, in Northamptonshire, by Sir Thomas Tresham, a fervent Roman Catholic, who is supposed to have wished by his design to typify the Trinity.

The house is all threes, each of its three sides being exactly 33 feet 4 inches—that is, 33 1-3 feet—in length. There are three stories. Each has three windows on each of the three sides, and each of the windows in two of the three stories is in the shape of a trefoil—the three leaved shamrock. The panes of glass are all triangles, or three sided. In each of the other windows there are 32 panes of glass, in three fours. There are three gables on each side rising from the eaves, and from the center, where their roofs meet, rises a three sided chimney, surmounted by a three sided pyramid, terminating in a large trefoil. The smoke escapes from this chimney by three round holes on each of the three sides. On the top of each gable is a three sided pyramid covered with a trefoil. The building is almost covered with inscriptions and carvings. Three Latin inscriptions, one on each of the three sides, have 33 letters in each. Three angles on each side bear shields. Over the door is a Latin inscription of three words, meaning, "There are three that bear record." Inside the house each corner is cut off from each of the three main rooms, so that on each floor there are three three sided apartments.

He Caught a Bullet.

George McCue of Company H, Sixth United States infantry, who is recovering from a wound over the heart received in the charge up San Juan hill, tells a story that seems almost incredible. He actually caught a Mauser bullet in his hand as one would catch a baseball, but he didn't do it on purpose. He has with him the bullet and shows on his hand the convincing proofs of his story. The bullet was evidently fired from some distance, or its speed would have been too terrific for any such feat.

It struck McCue's open right hand almost at the tip of the forefinger. It passed thence the length of the finger, splitting it open, and glanced upward from a bone in the ball of the thumb.

McCue instinctively closed his hand. The force of the bullet was spent. When he opened his clinched fist, the ball lay there in his palm, caught as neatly as if it had been traveling only 100 feet a second.

Profits in a Whale.

The profit from a single whale that is captured is very large. One about 35 feet long weighs 140,000 pounds and will give 60,000 pounds of blubber, from which 18,000 pounds of train oil and 3,000 pounds of whalebone may be obtained.

MEN AND WOMEN.

The London Daily News notes the affinity between letters and trade. Charles Lamb and Mill used to adorn the old India House. Austin Dobson, Gosse and Cosmo Monkhouse are in the board of trade. Benjamin Kidd and W. H. Rossetti used to be at the Somerset House. Dante Gabriel Rossetti narrowly escaped, at one crisis in his career, being a telegraph clerk instead of an artist. The postoffice absorbed for many years the superfluous energies of Anthony Trollope.

Dr. Zukertort, the celebrated chess player, was walking in the street one day when an idea struck him with regard to a certain chess opening, and he began carefully to think it out with a view to playing it in his next game with the equally well known player, Mr. Steinitz. Lost in thought, he stood at the corner of a street for a long time until a policeman, suspecting him, went up and told him to move on. "Beg pardon," replied the little doctor absently, without looking up; "it's your move."

Mrs. Mary Doullut, wife of Captain Doullut, a boat builder of New Orleans, has passed a brilliant examination as a steamboat pilot and is a member of the American Association of Masters and Pilots, having been admitted unanimously on a high rating as to knowledge and bravery. Mrs. Doullut has been married 14 years, and most of that time has been spent with her husband on the water.

As a proof that the pope's hand has not lost its cunning a recent visitor to the Vatican was shown a design which the pope had just made with his own hand for an inscription to be carved on a mural tablet in memory of an old schoolfellow who had lately died. The inscription was written, or rather printed, with amazing neatness and accuracy, the words being scrupulously spaced, exactly as they were meant to stand in the marble plaque.

Grant Allen, the novelist, can boast of having English, Scottish, Irish and French blood in his veins. He was born in Kingston, Canada, 50 years ago, and one of his appointments, after a distinguished university career at Oxford, was that of principal of the then newly established government college at Spanish Town, Jamaica.

Two southerners, Victor Blue of South Carolina and Thomas M. Brumby of Georgia, were the first to hoist the American flag on our new possessions, the former on Cuban soil, the latter at Manila.

The Ways of Womankind

BAB'S BABBLINGS

The Scarcity of Male Visitors at the Various Resorts During the Season Which Has Just Closed.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Somewhere in the Adirondacks.

Of all sad words of tongue or pen
The saddest are these: "There were no men!"

That was the lament of a very vivacious Baltimore belle who was one of the last of the batch to leave the alleged hotel where we had been for a short time. We did not depart because we wanted to, although all of us were tired of the fearfully dreary place after a day which seemed about 48 hours long. The proprietor of the "hotel" was discouraged by what he considered the lack of appreciation of the "city folks," and he determined to close for the season a couple of weeks earlier than usual.

And incidentally it was a mystery to me, after a brief experience with the bewhiskered gentleman's hospitality, how he ever managed to keep a boarder for more than one consecutive day. I have tested a great many hostelries in my time, but this was the worst that dreams had ever brought me. We all reached the resigned and thoroughly miserable stage before the first day was over. In fact, only two persons in the house appeared to be otherwise at any time. These were, first, the proprietor, whose face wore an ominous and sordid smirk, especially on Saturday, which he had established as pay day, no matter when one arrived. If you got in on Friday, you paid pro rata for the imaginary entertainment which you had not had the next day, and thereafter there were supposed to be the regular full weekly installments. The other sometime—or, rather, always—cheerful person was the daughter of this modern Shylock, who exacted his pound of silver every Saturday and grudgingly doled out to us about the same quantity of food during the rest of the week.

This daughter of the noble Borgia wore a perpetual smile. She had histrionic aspirations, and it seems that some one had told her that if one would preserve the beauty of the face one must never look sulky. The consequence was inevitable. She simply made up her mind that she would always smile and smile and smile, and thus forever avoid the abysses of facial wrinkles and crow's feet. Tell her a funny story, and she would smile; tell her a pathetic one, and still she would smile. Naturally, through the constant and what I cannot help believing must have been the painful effort, the smile gradually forsook the lady's face, and a smirk took its place. It was present and working overtime when I first saw her, but despite the drawbacks she was really the only thing which measurably relieved the tedium of her "Awful Dad's" awful hotel. She was forever asking me to use my influence, upon my return to New York, to get her an engagement with some first class company, and so desperately in earnest was she that she assured me that while she was fully competent to play "leads" she would be willing to take second parts to begin if Mr. Daly or one of the Frohmans would agree to advertise her as heavily as their protean role exponent. I promised to do whatever I could, but up to the present time I have heard nothing from the managers in question. Of one thing I am quite certain, and that is that if this young woman should get an opportunity in a good tragedy she would immediately find herself the possessor of a vigorous and unquenchable reputation as a comedienne.

But to abandon the lady with the stage aspirations and to return to that other who mourned in doggerel paraphrase of a famous verse the scarcity of men at the various resorts during the season just ended. She was naturally a bright, cheerful creature who painted fairly well on her easel and in a really artistic manner on her face. She was a widow of about three years' standing and, not having sufficient income to support herself in accordance with her tastes, had set out at the beginning of the summer upon a thoughtfully planned campaign which was to yield her a second husband. Of course any man would not do for her. He must have some money, for in her quest for a spouse it was a foregone conclusion that she would encroach upon her principal. She had made the round of the well known resorts, but men of any sort were so scarce in each place that in sheer desperation she decided in an evil moment to visit our mountain heights, which were not well known and which, as I have explained, do not deserve to be. That incidentally is why I have not divulged the name.

Well, the young campaigner came, and for a few hours after having discovered that we had but one male guest, that he was a divorced man with three "incumbrances" who had married a second time, and that "No. 2" was also a divorcee with five children, whose custody had been awarded to her by the court, she was superlatively disgusted. Then the ludicrous side of it all appealed to her, and she promptly melted into a very nice companion. In a burst of confidence brought on by the first and, by the way, the only good meal we had at the place she confessed to me that, in her opinion, men who are worth having as husbands cannot be caught by persistent angling and that those who can be ensnared in that manner, even though they be wealthy, are not fit mates for any good woman.

She said that the startling information which she had received upon her arrival at our uncomfortable nest was the last straw in a large mass tending in the direction of convincing her that her summer's campaigning had been a very unwomanly proceeding. She would go home, live well within her means, make some sacrifice of her tastes and preserve her self respect. If the right man happened along, she would marry him without reference to his worldly possessions, if she loved him, and, if not, she would die single and happy in the consciousness that the one unworthy act of her life had passed over without working harm to anybody.

But when the time came to leave, this reformed would-be husband-catcher could not resist the temptation to immortalize her sentiments upon the scarcity of eligibles at the summer resorts, and she thereupon indited in the hotel register while the proprietor's back was momentarily turned the doggerel which appears at the beginning of this little screed:

Of all sad words of tongue or pen
The saddest are these: "There were no men!"

The admirers of pretty and talented Virginia Harned—and every matinee girl in New York city is in that category—are just now in high feather. Why? Simply because she has the opportunity of her professional career in "The Adventures of Lady Ursula," in which she is appearing as the leading woman with her husband at the Lyceum theater. Sothern is nominally the star, but the piece is so essentially a woman's play that Miss Harned really gets the lion's share of the applause and sympathy of the audience. I hear that when her spouse produces his next piece she and he will separate, though only in a professional and temporary way, and that she will then begin a starring tour of the country in "The Adventures of Lady Ursula."

By the way, Miss Harned wears some charming gowns in this play, and the fact is additionally worth chronicling, since it is her proud boast, not that they all come from Paris, but that they are made in this country under her own supervision.

While I am on the subject of theatricals I wish to express my astonishment at the marvelous success which so frequently attends entertainments in New York city whose only recommendation lies in the fact that the dresses of the women are cut high at the bottom and low at the top, naturally affording a more than liberal view of the anatomy of the wearer. I have often questioned the sagacity of this policy, but I am forced to abandon my pet theory, for, so far at least as New York is concerned, these shows always fail that unless they contain something which is a sop to those who affect to like the French school of dramatic art in its application to the lighter forms of entertainment. This is usually interpreted here to mean vulgarity or, at the best, poorly veiled suggestiveness, but it is supposed to be the "right thing," and we, poor fools that we are, proceed to swallow it without a murmur. It has never seemed to occur to some of our managers that possibly real merit in exhibitions of a light, frothy character might prove an acceptable substitute for "double entendre." However, if the popular impression as to theatrical magnates be correct, they are not addicted to the mind wearing practice of thinking, and as "an open confession is good for the soul" I must admit that the pernicious habit is also laboned by

Bab.

A Cloak Worth $1,000,000.

The most valuable cloak in the world is not, as might be supposed, the property of a lady, but is at the present time in the possession of a commodore in the United States navy. The cloak, which was given to his grandfather in 1841, has been in existence for the best part of a century. It is constructed of red, yellow and black feathers, arranged in crescents and forming a soft, smooth surface. The great difficulty experienced in procuring the feathers and the number of years required to complete this article of apparel constitute its chief claim to value.

The feather cape was formerly in the possession of one of the chiefs of the Sandwich Islands, and it was not completed until his reign, having occupied eight preceding ones in its fabrication. The feathers, especially the yellow ones, are very rare, and it requires from 50 to 100 years to collect the materials.

Five of the yellow feathers are worth $1.50, and by this estimate the value of the cloak, taking into account the amount of labor involved, totals up to $1,000,000. Until recent years these cloaks were the royal robes of state used by the barbaric kings of the Sandwich Islands and were considered the principal treasures of the crown.

Lady Brassey is also in possession of a similar cloak and estimates it to be worth an enormous sum. When the fisheries exhibition was held in London in 1883, she loaned her cloak to the promoters, having insured it for $500,000.

The mantle in the possession of Lady Brassey was presented by Queen Pomare of the Sandwich Islands to Captain Thompson of the British navy for the protection extended to her against the French in 1843.

The foundation of the mantle is a network of native hemp, and to it are attached, by fine threads of the same material, the feathers of native birds found only in the Hawaiian Islands. The feathers overlap each other and lie flat, forming a smooth surface. The upper and lateral borders, which are corded with a string of the hemp, are decorated with alternate tufts of red, black and yellow feathers. The body is decorated with alternate crescent shaped figures, composed of either red or yellow feathers.

The yellow feathers are of great value, as the bird from which they are taken is comparatively rare, very shy and difficult to capture. The black feathers are from the head and back of the same bird, its general plumage being a glossy black. The red feathers are from the body and neck of another bird of the Hawaiian Islands. The cloak is 4 feet in length and 11½ feet in width at the bottom, tapering up to 23 inches at the top.

A Woman Food Inspector.

Miss Margherita Aruna Hamm was recently appointed supervisor and inspector of supplies and head of the nurses' staff of the national guard of New York.

Miss Hamm is a French Canadian by birth, but she is an American by adoption. She is a granddaughter of the late Bishop Spencer of Canada.

She has been a great traveler and has always been eager to accept assignments which would carry her to distant places.

Her commission from Albany reads: "Margherita Arlina Hamm is hereby appointed and duly commissioned an inspector and representing the woman's veteran auxiliaries of the national guard and nurses' staff, with a special reference to the military, medical, food and other supplies sent by the same to the Fourteenth, Forty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, Seventeenth and other regiments and the Tenth and Second signal corps.

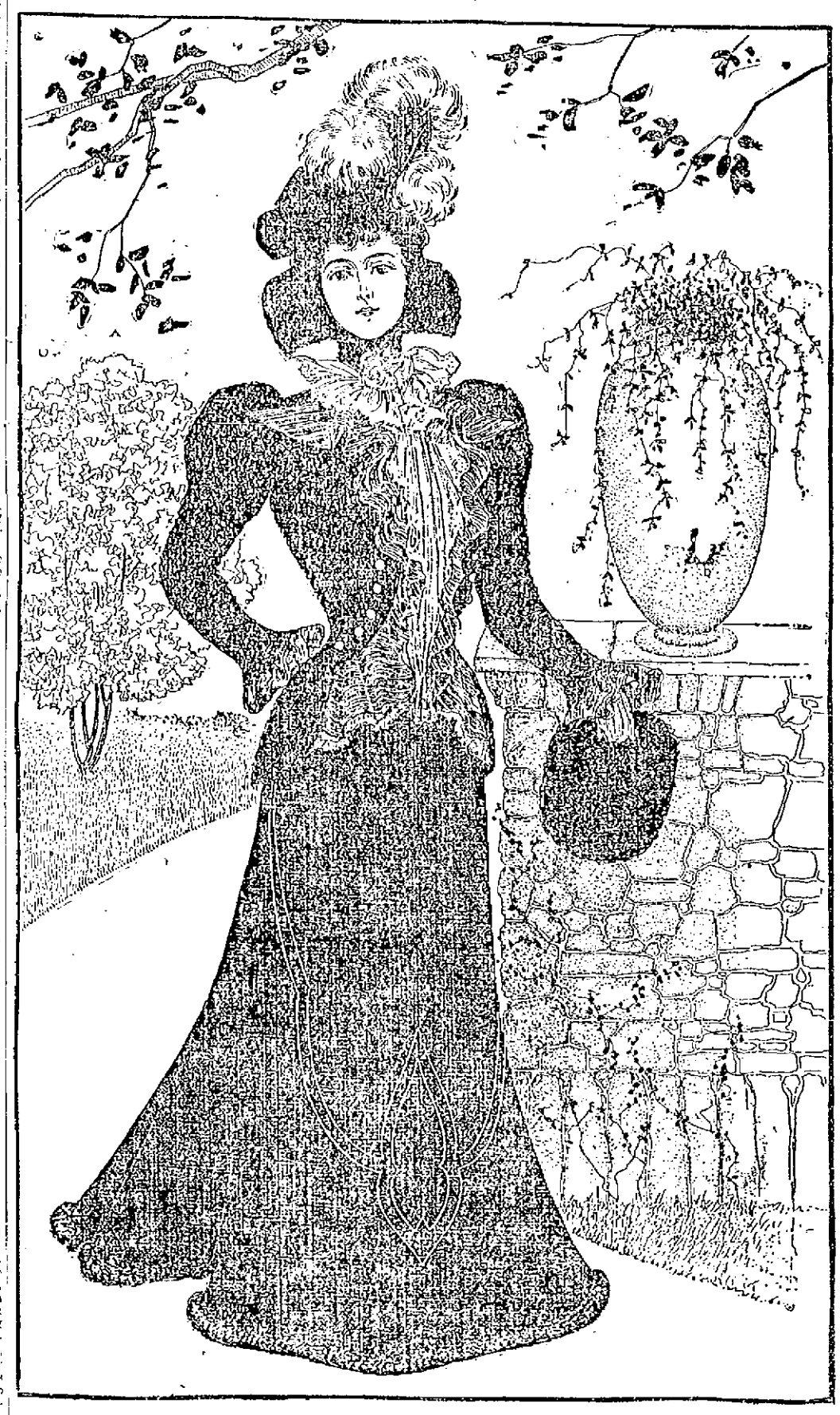
"All officers of the army and navy and also of the patriotic organizations are requested to extend to her such courtesies as will facilitate the transaction of the official business of this organization."

The "inspector," which is now her official title, is an immune, having lived for many years in the tropics and surviving the terrible fevers of those lands. Her services as a nurse during the Chino-Japanese war and the plague season in Hongkong have been highly commended.

A Contrast.

Husband—It seems to me that you come to my office a good deal more than there is any necessity for.

Wife—I cannot help it, dear. Your manners in the office are so much nicer than they are at home that I like to enjoy the contrast.



THE POSSIBILITIES OF PERSIAN LAMB.

WOMEN'S SPORTS

Mrs. J. J. Astor's Fine Pistol and Rifle Shooting—Other Well Known Female Experts at Yachting, Bowling, Etc.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Sport is one of the acknowledged fads with the up-to-date woman. The end-of-the-century girl realizes that to be thoroughly in touch with the times she must be able to talk horse, dog, golf, hockey, ice yachting and billiards as well as football and other essentially masculine amusements which she can only enthuse over at a distance.

The athletic girl has swept gayly into the arena of sport on her bicycle within the last year or two, riding nervily over old fashioned prejudice and the last century notions that our grandmothers delighted in and winning as her guerdon thereby good health, good spirits, rosy cheeks and strength of mind as well as body. The girl of the period is by far a more desirable and companionable chum for husband, sweetheart or brother than was her wasp waisted and lackadaisical prototype of a quarter of a century ago.

The woman of society especially has taken to sport in all its different branches with a healthy enthusiasm that is refreshing. In golf she excels; she rides to hounds, she drives, skates and hunts to such purpose that her prowess has become a matter of record.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who was Miss Willing of Philadelphia, may easily be given the honors as the best all round sportswoman in American society. She is one of the best women rifle shots in the country, and in pistol shooting she has scored a succession of targets that make a unique record for woman, who is usually credited with lack of ability to aim straight. Mrs. Astor is also a fine billiard player and an expert bowler. The alleys built in her Ferncliffe home are said to be the finest in the country.

She hunts every year in the Vermont woods and brings down big game. Besides that, she can swim, row and manage a yacht with nicety.

Mrs. George Gould's fondness for yachting is fully equal to her husband's. She has commanded the beautiful Atalanta through many seas and understands it as well as its captain. During the season she passed at Cowes she was called the "Pretty American Commodore" by the gallant yachtsmen who saw her on the deck each day in the linen boating dresses she affects. Her boys she dressed in full middy costume and her girls in dainty yachting suits of white and blue.

The Rockefeller girls, daughters of Millionaire John D. Rockefeller, have made bicycling their special sport. At the Rockefeller country place at Tarrytown there are not less than a dozen of the silent steeds kept in readiness for the use of the family and guests. Miss Alta is a graceful and speedy rider and is absolutely fearless.

Both John and William Rockefeller are enthusiastic wheelmen and spin along the roads of Tarrytown and Irvington in all sorts of weather. Mrs. John D. Rockefeller is devoted to skating and ice sports and in her New York house has an inclosed skating rink of artificial ice, where she indulges in the pastime with her daughters.

The bench show at the Waldorf-Astoria early this year presented fair woman in a comparatively new line of sport—that of dog fancier and owner of rare breeds. Some of the finest exhibits and prize winners at the show in the new French bulldog class were the entries of Miss Virginia Fair, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. H. M. Gillig, Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Mrs. Blakely Hall and Mrs. D. T. Pulsifer.

Golf is undoubtedly the outdoor sport which has the firmest hold upon the affections of the fashionable woman at present. Special courses have been laid out for her at nearly all the clubs, and in this sport women stand on almost equal terms of skill with the men players.

So marked has been the progress made by American women in golf within the last few years that Hon. Robert Cox of Edinburgh, a member of the British parliament and a golf enthusiast, has presented a magnificent cup of silver and enamel, valued at over £500, to the United States Golf association. This cup is a "ladies' perpetual trophy," to be played for by women alone.

Mrs. Reginald De Koven is one of the leading American women golf players, Mrs. Arthur Turnure is also an expert, and on the Newport links Mrs. Ogden Mills and Miss Anna Sands have made great records. Miss Sands, who is a sister of the champion St. Andrews golfer, William H. Sands, is a fine player. Mrs. Butler Duncan won the Coolet cup offered for a ladies' handicap match at Newport a season ago, and Mrs. Mills has also been a winner in many notable events.

There are many other society women who excel on the links. Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield Taylor, Mrs. E. S. Adams, Miss Marion Shearson and Mrs. A. L. Tuttle are among the best, while Mrs. W. Whigham, the Misses Anna and Julia Day, Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy and Mrs. Wallace Kirk are excellent players.

While the game of bowling has been lost sight of in the advance of more recent sports it has many devotees among society women. Miss Helen Gould is an ardent tenpin player and has fine alleys at her Irvington home. Mrs. Isaac Lawrence is a champion player, and Mrs. Henry Iselin, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. Benedict and Mrs. Bryce Jay are among those who enjoy the game. In New York Miss Helen Gould and other women of the swell set bowl at a well known lyceum building.

Among the women who hunt, Mrs. Adolf Ludenburg, the beautiful widow, stands first. Her grace and fearlessness in the saddle have made her the idol of the fashionable Long Island colony. Mrs. J. L. Kernochan is also an accomplished horsewoman.

Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes is acknowledged to be one of the best judges of driving stock in the country. She owns many blooded pacers and can drive with the proficiency of any of the leading masculine whips. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Fred Gebhard and Mrs. Seward Webb are also interested in trotting and running horses.

KATE MASTERSON.

Where Women Hide Money.

The stocking bank, the favorite hiding place of a past generation, has now become almost obsolete, except with a very few old fashioned people in quiet out-of-the-way villages, yet there are many methods of storing away money and valuables equally quaint which are still practiced by ladies.

An elderly spinster had a set of large stationary drawers topped by cupboards specially built into a huge closet in one of the rooms. The lower drawer, instead of resting directly on the floor, ran on grooves about two inches above it. This lower drawer she would pull out and place large sums of money and all her jewel cases in the space left below and then replace the drawer, which she kept filled with linen.

The old lady would always declare that if the house was broken into and the drawers ransacked no one would think of pulling them right out and that her hiding place was far safer than any bank.

Equally shrewd was a woman who, whenever she had occasion to leave her home, would put her money and jewelry in the coal scuttle, covering them up carefully with several layers of coal. This might have proved a somewhat risky experiment in the winter months, when the fire had to be fed, but their owner felt no burglar would ever dream of looking in a coal scuttle for valuables.

Another lady invariably placed her jewelry in her old shoes, which were placed alongside the new ones. Quite a lot of valuables can be forced down into the toes.

Of other hiding places perhaps the most popular, especially for paper money, is the big family Bible. It is quite a customary thing in out-of-the-way country houses to thus secure any valuable papers in the possession of the family. Tea caddies and sugar bowls make excellent temporary safes, and the pocket of an old dress hanging in an unconcealed way in a wardrobe is regarded by many women as one of the safest places imaginable for spare rings, brooches and bracelets.

A Daughter's Place at Home.

One of the sweetest things a girl can do is to receive friends graciously, particularly at home. In one's own house a cordial manner is peculiarly fitting. Do not stand off in the middle of the room and bow coldly and formally to the friend who has called. Walk over to meet her, give her your hand and say pleasantly that you are very glad to see her again.

A daughter's part is to assist her mother on every social occasion. Apart from and more important even than her manner to a guest who drops in for an hour or a day is the manner of a daughter to her father and mother.

The father returns to his home after a wearying day at business. He is tired in body and mind. Coming back, as his latchkey turns in the home door he throws off care. He is joyous at the thought of the dear ones he will meet after hours of absence.

His young daughter, in a pretty gown, with the bloom and freshness only girlhood wears, should be ready to give him the attention he loves—the kiss, the cheery word—to help her mother and the rest in letting her father see how much he is loved at home.

Men give up a great deal for their families—their time, their strength, the knowledge they have gained in life's experiences. They spend everything freely for their home's sake, and the home should pay its debt in much outspoken love.

The Cheerful Woman.

There are emergencies in every household which call for the display of a statesman's skill. The cheerful woman is pre-eminent on such occasions. She conquers the grim uncle or the dyspeptic cousin with her infectious cheerfulness, and her servants recognize her as their friend and ally in all matters that are essential to their welfare. The length of time she keeps her servants is a source of wonderment to her less fortunate friends, but the secret of it is in her own winsome disposition. She soothes the tired worker with a word of kind commendation where another might make a querulous complaint.

When direction is needed, she delivers it in such a gentle, albeit firm, manner that it has no sting of reproof. This gentle, tactful woman is not afflicted with work that is from "sun to sun" or that is "never done." She does not moralize much perhaps, but by some means she manages to accomplish a great deal of work and have plenty of time at her command. It is by means of that same cheerfulness of disposition.

There is less delay in executing her commands, and she possesses the gift of "timing her turns" so that sometimes it seems as if the "fairies did help her." And the fairies of gentle breeding and of kind heart do help her.

Heaven bless the cheerful woman!

Women Fire Fighters.

In the little town of Nasso, in Sweden, the firemen happen to be women, however paradoxical that sounds. The place is only a little village, and four enormous tubs constitute the "waterworks." One hundred and fifty women make up the fire department, and one of their duties consists in always keeping the tubs filled with water. The women are fine workers, it is said, and know how to handle a fire with as little confusion as possible.

The late Lady Shaftesbury has left $35,000 toward the building of a cathedral at Belfast. She left about $100,000 to charitable institutions.

FACTS ABOUT WOMEN.

Mrs. Refugia Carrera, a patient in a California county hospital, is claimed to be not only the oldest woman in the state, but is probably the oldest woman in the world, as she is over 108 years of age. She has been in California over 60 years, yet can only speak a few words of English. She speaks Spanish fluently. She is a great cigarette smoker. Her five children have died of old age. Mrs. Carrera arrived in San Francisco about the year 1838 and can remember the last three Mexican governors of California. She has also a good recollection of the closing of the missions, the raising of the bear flag and the arrival of Fremont.

Miss Helen Jenynge an American woman, possesses several hundred trained butterflies. When she commenced some years ago to tame the butterflies, such numbers died owing to the captivity, that her friends were discouraged, but she has persevered and made a great success.

Mrs. E. Shay Coleleuth, a well known American traveler, has covered over 30,000 miles by land and sea during the past year. At a dinner given recently in her honor by native Fiji princesses all the guests were white women, and the princess' hostesses were agreeable and well educated.

The German empress recently lost her insignia of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert, a valuable jewel surrounded with brilliants. A porter found the bauble and claimed the reward as provided by the laws of Prussia, which give the finder of an article one-tenth of the value of the property restored to its owner. The empress offered him 100 marks, which he refused, and as the empress would not pay a tenth of what the insignia was worth the porter has begun a legal action against the empress' cabinet.

Mrs. Margaret F. Eads of New York was the first woman to take advantage of the new voluntary bankruptcy law by filing a petition in the United States district court.

Among the Riffian pirates of Morocco the women do all the agricultural and other hard work, while the men, when at home, do the cooking and mend the clothes, including the women's.

HAVANA THE MECCA

For the Paupers of the Provinces Around.

It is Impossible to Care for Them—Mayors Urged to Exchange the People to Till the Soil—Calico and Quinine Needed—Cabinet Meeting.

Havana, Oct. 1.—The civil governor has addressed the following circular to the mayors of interior towns in the province: "It being impossible to shelter in this capital thousands of destitute and needy persons who are daily arriving from different points in the province, it is imperative that you should procure relief and attend in your town to those belonging there, obliging the neighbors to relieve their wants as far as possible without emptying your poor inconsiderately into this city, which is already overcrowded with refugees from the entire island who arrived during the war.

"To fulfill that duty, if lacking means, you should be able to ask for and find them the same as the other authorities elsewhere, being able to rise superior to the obstacles thrown in the way. You should encourage these people to seek their own livelihood by returning to the fields, where honest toil will support their bodies and raise their spirits, now that they are able to enjoy the blessings of peace, explaining to them that by returning to their farms they will be a thousand times better off than as beggars in this city without hope of support or improvement of their condition."

The lottery drawing took place Friday, the treasury again securing the big prize.

In consequence of the exposure of the abuses practised in the Havana markets in selling meat and vegetables in a state of decay, the mayor issued strict orders for the daily inspection by the board of health of every booth in the public market. The orders also provide for the selling of bread by weight, regulating the price and imposing fines or the revoking of bakers' licenses for infringements upon the regulations.

One of the business firms of Havana has sent a large quantity of supplies as a gift to the Cuban general, Francis Carrillo, who is encamped near Remedios, Santa Clara province, with 1000 men in direst need. The provisions presented are sufficient to sustain the command for a month.

Upon report being made that Captain Griscom of the staff of the American commission had been robbed of jewelry, the Spanish authorities at once set detectives to work upon the case, but so far no clue to the thieves has been obtained.

CALICO AND QUININE NEEDED.

Santiago, Oct. 1.—Educational statistics prepared by order of General Wood show that 41 percent of the white population and 12 percent of the colored people are able to read and write. Schools will be opened on Monday, the attendance upon which will be compulsory. English will be taught. Thirty teachers, at a salary of $60 a month each and a superintendent at $125 a month, will be engaged.

General Wood requests that charitable persons in America be advised that no more men's clothing is needed, but that calico, needles and thread for the women, and supplies of quinine, bismuth and iron for the sick are required. He would like the agricultural department and charitable societies to send consignments of seeds, suitable for planting in the climate, which would be of incalculable advantage to the small farmers. The miners are returning to work, and General Wood says there is absolutely no starvation in the province of Santiago.

Much gratification is expressed over the law-abiding nature of the people in the province. There has been no murder since the occupation by the Americans, and few crimes, all of a petty nature, have been committed.

YIELDING TO THE INEVITABLE.

Madrid, Oct. 1.—The cabinet has decided to authorize General Rios to grant reforms in the Visayas islands on the lines demanded by the inhabitants, and to concentrate his forces at Mindanao, as there are only 450 men garrisoning the Visayas.

The ministers also decided to protest to the government in Washington against the refusal of the Americans to permit Spanish troops to be sent to the Visayas, while it is claimed the insurgents are constantly receiving arms and cannon with which to attack other islands "which the Americans permit without even pretending to intervene." The Spanish cabinet will acquaint its Paris commissioners with these contentions in order that they may be used in the peace negotiations. Finally the government here will inform the government at Washington that it has decided to send reinforcements to the Visayas, and it has ordered seven batteries of artillery in Andalusia to get ready to start for the Philippine islands in 24 hours. The cabinet will repeat its protest against the insurgents continuing to hold Spanish prisoners.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The meeting of the cabinet yesterday was devoted to matters of detail in connection with the formation of the army which is to be sent to Cuba. Reports were read to the effect that by Oct. 15 the danger from yellow fever will have passed, and it is understood the movement of the troops will begin at that time.

The conduct of the Spanish customs officers in Havana is very unsatisfactory to the president, and it is said to have been decided to take possession of the custom house there at an early date and administer its affairs under regulations to be prescribed by this government. Information has reached the president that the Spanish authorities in San Juan recently took possession of and sent to Spain about $40,000 belonging to an association of school teachers. This matter has been the subject of a protest to the Spanish government. It is the purpose of the government to compel its return if possible, and if not vigorous measures will be taken to collect it from the persons responsible for its misappropriation.

ATHLETICS GOOD FOR BOYS.

Baltimore, Oct. 1.—The Rev. Endicott Peabody, headmaster of the Groton school, near Boston, aroused much enthusiasm on the subject of football at the convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew yesterday. He was discussing the subject, "The Brotherhood of the Future," his remarks having reference to boys' work. He said that boys must be dealt with firmly and deprecated the display of emotions concerning them, which he designated as "womanish." He advocated athletics for boys and said: "All athletics are good for boys. Bicycling is good, tennis is good, baseball is good, and that game is good which a friend of mine calls the most spiritual of all games—football. Football has many benefits. It is one of the organized games, and organization is valuable. It makes a man eat plain food and keep early hours. It keeps back our growing tendency to indulge in luxuries. It inculcates obedience. A football player must do what he is told to do. I recently had occasion to write a very positive and definite letter to a father concerning his boy. The boy confided to a friend that his father had laid around on sofas all day from the effects of that latter. If that boy's father had been a football player he would not have lain around on sofas."

FUNERAL OF MR. BAYARD.

Wilmington, Oct. 1.—The train carrying the body of Thomas F. Bayard reached this city at 8:35 o'clock last night. Fifteen hundred persons were at the Pennsylvania railroad station when the train pulled in.

Mr. Bayard's remains were at once taken to Old Swede church, where another large crowd had collected. The casket was placed in front of the chancel of the church, where it remained until the services this afternoon, when Rev. Dr. G. W. Douglass of Tuxedo Park, N. J., officiated. The following were pallbearers: Grover Cleveland, John V. Craven, Thomas Craven, Salem, N. J.; Governor Tunnell, Chancellor John R. Nicholson, Judge I. C. Grubbs, Dr. J. A. Draper and Henry C. Banning of Wilmington; Henry W. Bryan of Washington and George L. Rives of New York.

REVENUE LAW RULINGS.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The commissioner of internal revenue has held that a "merry-go-round" set up at fairs, etc., for the amusement of children is not an exhibition or show within the meaning of the law, and therefore is not subject to a special tax. Recently a large number of inquiries have reached the commissioner as to the liability of social clubs to the special tax as retail liquor dealers. In a letter the commissioner quotes from a recent decision of the courts to the effect that if liquor is sold by a club to its members or others, whether for profit or not, or whether by means of ticket or otherwise, or under any conditions constituting a sale, the club becomes liable to the special tax.

GAS BURNERS OPEN.

New York, Oct. 1.—Margaret Florrimont, 70 years old, was found lying dead on her bed in her residence in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. Beside her lay her 8 year-old grandson, Herman Florrimont, dead, and her 11-year-old granddaughter, Florence Florrimont, unconscious. The girl will probably die. All three had been asphyxiated by illuminating gas, four burners being found turned on in the apartment. The indications are that Mrs. Florrimont secured the windows in the room and turned on the burners. Her motive is unknown, as she was of a cheerful disposition and was in comfortable circumstances.

LIVERY STABLE GUTTED.

Hartford, Oct. 1.—F. P. Borrows' livery stable was completely gutted by fire last night. All of the horses in the stable were taken from the burning building in safety, with the exception of three. Three firemen were injured by a falling wall. One of them, William Senk, had his chest crushed in. The burned building was valued at $10,000; covered by insurance. Mr. Barrows' property was fully insured.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The silver Democrats of New York have nominated Henry George for governor.

Edwin Darling, a citizen of Pawtucket, R. I., who was known throughout New England, died quite suddenly last night at his home. He was born in Bellingham, Mass., in 1830.

Herman Luckhe, a gardener who lived at Beaver Brook, about three miles from Danbury, Conn., committed suicide by taking poison. Marital trouble is said to be the cause.

The faculty of Cornell university yesterday awarded scholarships to several members of the freshman class as a result of the recent examinations. Each scholarship is valued at $400. The recipients include R. R. Pratt, mechanical engineering, Bridgeport, Conn.

Assistant Secretary Allen sailed from Washington on the Dolphin yesterday on a visit of inspection of the various navy yards along the coast as far north as Portsmouth, N. H. He will touch first at Norfolk and thence go up the Delaware to League Island, planning his trip so as to return to Washington about the first of November.

The commissioner of internal revenue has issued telegraphic instructions to internal revenue officers, that, pending the receipt of a formal opinion on the subject by the attorney general, they will not require railroad companies to stamp receipts for excess baggage, or rebate tickets given by conductors to passengers for fares paid in cash.

DUTY ON SPRUCE LOGS.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The American and Canadian pulp makers are competitors in the European market, and as a considerable part of the raw material comes from Canada, the imposition of an export duty on the spruce logs, as urged by dominion manufacturers, would somewhat cripple the industry in the United States. Of course, a considerable part of the paper of various grades used in Canada comes from the United States, but the Canadians maintain that it is not sufficient to make a fair equivalent in trade for the great amount of pulp wood which now goes into the United States free of duty.

Last year the United States paid Canada for pulp wood $877,000 and for pulp of all grades $198,076. Much of the pulp wood used by the American manufacturers is supplied by small farmers, who cannot sell to the Canadian makers because the latter own large tracts of land. For these reasons it is likely that the Canadian farmers would object to an export duty on the spruce logs. The best grades of paper made in the United States are now made from the poplar wood of Virginia and North Carolina.

THE FOOLISH FRENCH.

Paris, Oct. 1.—The walls of the city were placarded yesterday with the announcement that the anti-Dreyfus meeting which was to have been held Sunday by the followers of Paul Deroulede had been abandoned in order to allow those who would have attended to visit the various Dreyfus meetings and shout "Live the army!" and "Live France!"

A duel has been arranged between Mr. Paulraier, whose wife went to the offices of The Lantern and twice shot the editor's secretary because, as she asserted, the paper has slandered herself and her husband, and the writer of the article, the publication of which led to the shooting.

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS'.)

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

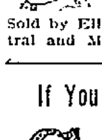
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for

Cramps,	Cough,	Rheumatism,
Colic,	Colds,	Neuralgia,
Diarrhœa,	Croup,	Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

DR. PEFFER'S

ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.



NEW DISCOVERY, NEVER FAILS.

A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 30,000 Ladies. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $1 per box, small box 50c. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., corner Central and Merrimack streets.

If You Want Clean, Bright

COAL

Free from impurities, coal that ignites quickly and has good lasting qualities. Order of the

Middlesex Coal Co.

6 FLETCHER STREET,

And order now.

H. P. Hasey, President. J. J. Smith, Manager.

Telephone 571-2.

If You Are Not Married

To the place where you have been buying your Shoes, give us a call and we can save you $ $.

We have an extra fine line of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes at lowest prices.

Fine repairing promptly done. (You may know us better as Peter.) It's all the same.

F. E. LABARGE, Prop.

CITY HALL SHOE STORE

400 Merrimack St.

A Card.

An array of shoe goodness in abundance, that the people of Lowell are invited to inspect. Never before have we been able to offer such a variety of

SHOES

Whose price and comfort giving qualities promise so much satisfaction.

J. J. LONERGAN,

215 DUTTON STREET.

WANTED.

AGENTS—To sell our cut price Xmas books; 50c book 15c; $1 book 25c; $1.50 books 50c; $2.50 books 75c.; credit given, freight paid, outfit free. Ferguson Publishing Co., 343 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Dressmakers and others to know that Prof. L. F. Wise of Lowell, 145 Merrimack street, room 20, will teach his well known $30 system for the month of October for $12. Now is the time to get the "King" of all systems, "King of Squares."

WANTED—To buy a wood lot in Chelmsford, Billerica or Carlisle. In answering state size of lot, price wanted, with or without land and kind of growth. Address Q., this office.

ESTIMABLE gentleman of good moral character, fond of home; $100,000 annually, desires home loving wife. "Astoria," 185 East 86th street, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced finished menders on fine hosiery wanted at once. Address Uncas Knitting Co., Danielson, Ct.

EXPERIENCED table girl wanted at 92 John street.

WANTED—At all times lady chorus singers. Apply by mail. Address Irory, 30 Merrill street, Lowell.

WANTED—Lady agents at once. Fine commission. Central block, Room 34.

WANTED—Saleswoman to assist in the introduction of an article of merit; salary. References required. Call or address A. P. T. Hicks, Room 31, Bon Marche building, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—Summer boarders; $4.50 a week. 31 River street, West Lynn.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their straw, leghorn or manilla hats cleansed or dyed and made in the latest shapes at the Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 181 Merrimack street.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANTED—Housegirls at the Lowell Employment Office, 332 Merrimack street, opposite City hall.

WANTED—By a man, 23, single place as coachman, hostler or general work. Swett & Co., 101 Central street.

WANT BLUSH OF YOUTH, soft, delicate skin? Use Noonan's Roman Secret. At all drug stores. A. W. Dow, A. E. Moor, agent for Lowell, corner of Gorham and Appleton streets.

RELIABLE HELP furnished at No. 6 Howe Building, over Street Railway Waiting Station, F. H. A. Boody. Office open at all hours.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Female bull terrier pup; answers to name of "Ginger." Reward at 50 East Merrimack street.

FOUND—A parcel containing a couple of shirts. Owner can have by calling at 26 Moore street.

LOST—On Monday a pair of eye glasses. Finder will be rewarded at 751 Merrimack street.

LOST—On Westford or Thorndike streets, Sept. 18th, ladies' pocketbook containing sum of money and checks. Finder will please leave same at this office and be suitably rewarded.

TO LET.

TENEMENT TO LET—In a new house just completed, sunniest location, corner lot, skirting Fort Hill Park. All modern conveniences. For particulars call at The Sun office.

FURNISHED ROOM—To let. Inquire at 51 Chestnut street.

TO LET—Very pleasant small tenements Belvidere; rent low. Apply to F. A. Pennington, 258 High street.

TO LET—Choice low-priced tenements, ranging in price from $5 to $10 per month. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

TO LET—Half a house of ten rooms at 9 Everett street; rent $16 a month. Apply at 318 High street.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET in Railroad National Bank Building, 145 Merrimack Street, steam heat in every room, water on each floor; hot water during the winter season, clothes yard on roof, rents moderate. Apply at bank between 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 262 Fayette street.

STORE TO LET—31 Middle street.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.

M. H. Carey (Clerks) H. Gervais.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER

448 GORHAM STREET.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

IF

PETER WATSON

Was anywhere near the army camps the people of the country would not be asking for an investigation as to the feeding of the starving soldiers. He supplies enough of people in Lowell to make an army with the choicest line of bread, cake and pastry to be had in this city. There is nothing better than the best and Peter Watson's bakery is the best.

Ask for Peter Watson's celebrated Bread and take no other. Bakery from

52 to 60 Charles St.
465 Lawrence St.

Weddings and parties supplied at short notice and orders delivered to all parts of the city.

PETER H. SAVAGE.

Undertaker AND Funeral Director

169 WORTHEN ST.

Telephone connection 464-4. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

SHOW CASES

We have in stock a full line of Show Cases from 2 to 6 feet in length.

Show Case Glass

A Specialty.

We will buy or exchange your old Show Cases.

C. B. COBURN & CO.

63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE.

WAGONS—My remaining stock of high grade democrats, Concords, square wagons, panel side wagons, together with a variety of 2nd hand wagons, buggies, etc., will be offered at very low figures to close. J. F. Libby, 69 Robbins street.

FOR SALE—One 12-foot show case, one oil tank, and one ice chest, at 41 Adams street.

FOR SALE—11 acre farm, 7 miles from Lowell, not far from electrics. Easy terms; price only $850. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

CALL at 332 Market street to buy or sell second-hand Furniture.

FOR SALE—Near Chelmsford and Washington streets good cottage house of 7 rooms, large lot of land, lots of fruit. Price only $1400. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—In Billerica small farm of 10 acres, fair building, near cars. This is a bargain; price $700. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Furniture and carpets at a sacrifice; nearly new. 173 Chapel street. 1st bell.

FOR SALE—Ten R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

ANYTHING and everything in the line of RUBBER STAMPS at wholesale prices. The best linen marker in use only 25c. J. M. Fellows, 163 Merrimack street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—In Pawtucketville, a nice 8-room cottage house, with all modern improvements, 5000 feet of land, lots of fruit, near bridge. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 4500 feet, 50x90, on a 50 foot street, 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $170, also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 1128 Bridge street.

FOR SALE—Near Broadway and School streets good house and large lot of land for a little money. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—Good corporation boarding house, lots of boarders. Must be sold on account of sickness. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 2 to 5 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $2 by mail or at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—Good farm for the money, 15 acres of land, good buildings, 9 miles from Lowell on main road. Price $550. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cut This Out

and bring it to the Boston Portrait and Crayon Manufactory, 38 Middlesex street, where you can save money by having your picture framing done there. Crayon Portraits from $2.50 to $25, including frames. Each person bringing this ad. with an order will receive a discount of five per cent. from regular prices. Now is your chance. Do not fail to take advantage of it.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2 1-2 story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly; near cars and school; will sell for $1800. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 8 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

James Walsh,

Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardner. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.

CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 155 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

If You Are Short

And want a loan we can help you out. Security taken, real estate and personal property.

DONOVAN & MANSUR

Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

SHARON HOUSE

Largest and most complete sulphur bathing establishment in the United States. Pamphlets on application. Open June 1, to Oct. 1.

B. P. SHARP & SON, Proprietors.

DYEING

Every Hour in the Day at the

BAY STATE

Dye Works

Their work is acknowledged to be the best in the city and if you want to feel confident that you will be sure to be satisfied in both work and price, do not fail to bring your work to

54 Prescott Street.

M. J. SHARKEY & CO.

44 Central street, Lowell.

Fire, Life, Accident and Liability Insurance in the leading companies. Office hours: 8 to 9 a. m., 12 to 1.30 and 7.30 to 9 p. m. Drop a postal if unable to call.

CARRIAGE

REPAIRS.

It is a good time to have them made.

THE

SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY

Is a good place to have them made.

Telephone Your Orders or Send Postal.

Worthen St., Lowell.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

Linings Cheap In Our Basement

We have just received another lot of ten cases of "seconds"

LINING CAMBRIC

with a small pin cut damage, regular price 5c., at

2½ Cts. Per Yard.

1 case yard wide Rustle Cambric, imperfect, regular price 8c. at

4 Cts. Per Yard.

2 cases long remnants of fine Silesias, yard wide, 20c. quality, at

9 Cts. Per Yard.

We have Linen Canvas also for skirts at reduced prices.

BASEMENT.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

P. F. Devine's Branch, 88 Merrimack Street.

BAGS, TRUNKS, DRESS SUIT CASES

In fact everything the well equipped traveler requires, at special "OPENING" prices. Our Middlesex street store is not abandoned. In both stores a full and complete line of latest style leather goods.

Ice Chests and Refrigerators

Are no longer considered a luxury to be enjoyed by the few, but a household necessity, the purchase of a first class, honestly made one being a source of economy rather than expense. We can show you the finest line of

Refrigerators AND Ice Chests

In Lowell. Examine them and you will be convinced of this fact. You would really wonder to see how many

Glenwood Ranges

We sell, even in the hot season. We used to think only cold months were stove seasons, but folks are learning that GLENWOODS save work and money all the year round.

See our stock of CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS when you need anything in this line, and we will give you prices that will convince you that it is for your interest to buy from us.

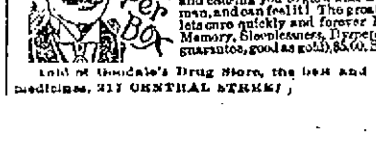
GOOKIN BROS.

66 Prescott Street.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists Rooms 24, 25, 32, Runels' Bld'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

$5 to $10 a Set



HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.

stop forever all weakening drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act, and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold), $5.00. Sent anywhere. HALSID DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Dinsdale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

JESTS OF THE JOKERS

UNCLE SAM AND THE LION.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's idea of the correct relations between Great Britain and the United States.

Arboricultural.

"Our town," exclaimed the man who had accumulated most of the desirable lots, "has flourished like a great tree!"

"Yes," said the town cynic; "we have done the rooting and you the grafting."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Chance For Diversion.

"Little Jim is crazy to have school begin."

"Is he so fond of study?"

"No; but he says he wants to see how much his teacher knows about the new geography."—Detroit Free Press.

NOT BORN TO THE TRADE.

Jimmy: "See here, Mame, if yer 'spect ter make er success ez an actress, why, yer've got ter get over dis squeamishness 'bout bein kissed."

THE YOUNG IDEA.

Old Gentleman: "What is your doggy's name?"
The Little Man: "His name is Maud!"

Cupid's Debris.

Love's garret once I visited—
'Twas up long flights of stairs—
Packed full of chests of broken vows
And also broken chairs.
—Chicago Record.

Looking Forward.

Mrs Noear—Do you think my daughter will be a musician?

Professor—I gant zay. She may. She dell me she gome of a long lived vamily!—New York Weekly.

Mrs. Cross Lots: "We don't want no tramps around here! Get out and never come back!"

Random Robert (to his side partner): "Harold, don't forgit to remind me to tell me private secretary to cross dis lady's name off me visiting list."

Miss Muffet Staid.

Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a tuffet,
Eating of curds and whey,
When a great big rough rider
Came and sat down beside her,
And didn't frighten Miss Muffet away.
Well, not hardly!
—New York Sun.

When He Really Guggenheimered.

He called a spade a spade,
And no one minded that.
'Twas what he called the lawn mower
That people shuddered at.
—Washington Post.

Saved the Expense.

Mr. Holmes, hurrying along the road to catch a train, hails Farmer Jones, who passes him in a gig, and asks him to give him a lift. Farmer Jones readily consents, and for a time all goes on well.

But the horse is frisky, and after shying at several objects in the road it at last sets off at a gallop, which looks rather like running away.

"I say, Jones," Mr. Holmes says at last, "I'd give £10 to be out of this!"

"Hold yer tongue, man," replies Jones. "Ye'll be out for nothing in less than a minute!"

A prediction which proved true.—Comic Cuts.

An Aristocrat.

Broncho Bill—Since Pistol Pete dug up that tree the boys hung his father on and planted it in his front yard he's got awful proud.

Tenderfoot—Proud? What is there about that to make him proud?

Broncho Bill—Why, he's now the only man in town with an authentic family tree.—New York Journal.

His Method.

Inquisitive Party—Rastus, what is the best way do take care of a razor?

Rastus—Don't never let nobody know you're carryin one, boss.—Chicago Tribune.

She: "Doctor, I've been guessing these conundrums. Do you ever"—

He: "Madam, I have been guessing conundrums for 30 years—professionally!"

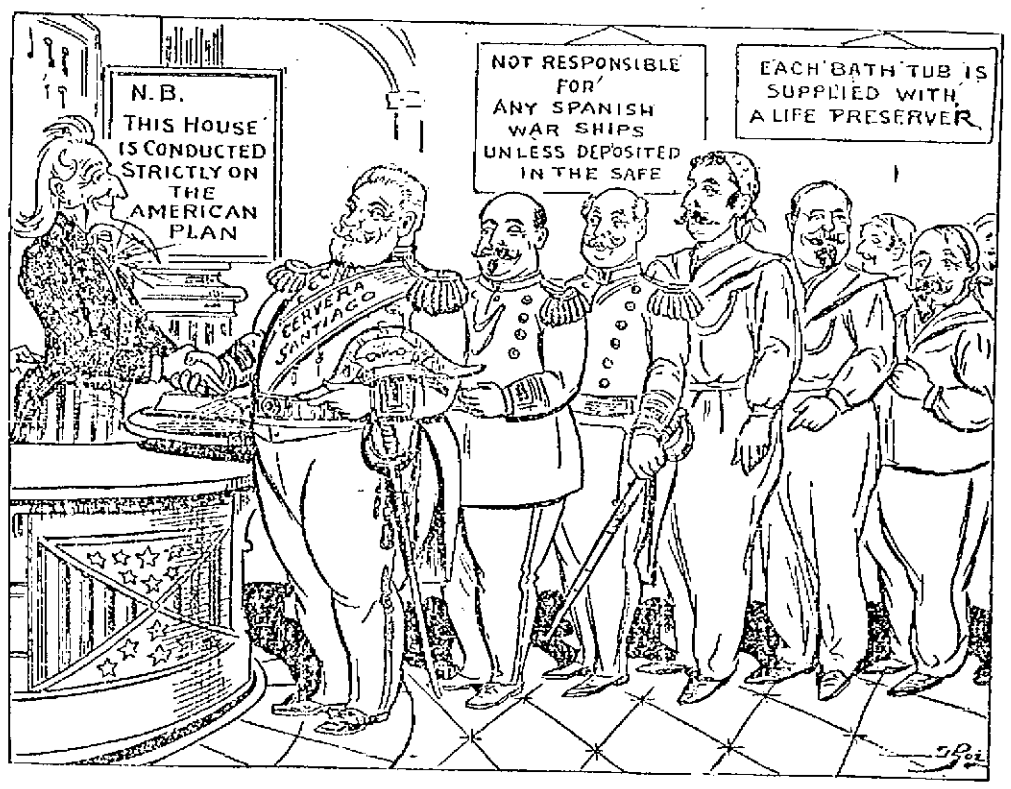
Irony.

Man often expresses contempt for woman's ability, and yet how many of the men you know could iron a shirt so that they would be willing to wear it themselves?—Somerville Journal.

Older of the Two.

"She says she has known you all her life."

"Oh, no," replied the brutal man, "All of my life possibly, but not all of hers. That would be impossible."—Chicago Post.



"GOODBY. I HOPE YOU'LL SPEAK A GOOD WORD FOR THE HOUSE!"

—Boston Globe.

Which?

"What is all that racket next door?"

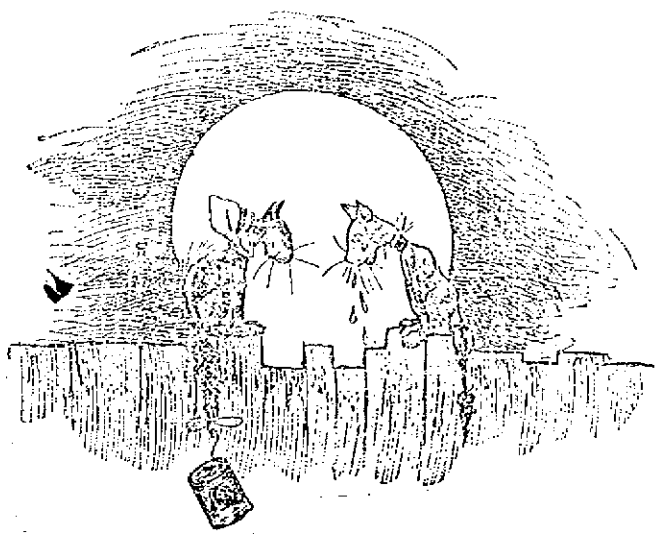
"Well, it's the Robinsons. They are either having a fight or holding a peace jubilee."—Detroit Free Press.

Would Do Anything.

De Roy—Why have you suspicions of Fisher's honesty?

Vincent—He knows the combination of his little boy's toy bank.—Up to Date.

BEEN KILLED BEFORE.



Molly: "What's the matter?"
Maguire: "I feel so sick, and I've only got one life left!"

He Invited It.

"Yes, and kept me sitting here looking like a fool."

"My dear George, we none of us can help what we look like!"—Ally Sloper.

Pres Moderate.

Dr. Slop'r—Hem—can't sleep? Heart goes pitapat, eh? What is the young man's name?—Ally Sloper.

Honestly Acquired.

"With what a gracefully sweeping motion she handles a fan!"

"Yes; she used to keep the flies off the table in her father's Omaha lunchroom."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Well Put.

Smith—Every time my wife wears a bonnet it affects her.

Jones—Goes to her head, I suppose.—Comic Cuts.

No Doubt of It.

Friend—I understand your wife's family trace their lineage back to William the Conqueror.

Mr. Meek—I guess that's so. Old William was a terrible fighter, wasn't he?—New York Weekly.

A Good Deal of a Song.

Ella—Did you feel that song when you sang it?

Stella—I should say I did. That high note nearly split my throat.—New York Journal.

Advice.

Always do your level best—to make some one help you up hill.—Up to Date.

A Memory of Columbus.

Quoth Spain, "With every new report,
A club I'd like to test
On that young man who came to court
And told us to go west."
—Washington Star.

The Geography Lesson.

Teacher—Bound America.

Pupil—Please, sir, I'd rather wait till Dewey and them has finished.—New York Truth.

HOW THE PRIZE SYSTEM OPERATES.

Dr. Betances, who died in Paris on the 19th inst. of fever contracted while attending the sick in Cuba and Porto Rico, was the president of the Cuban Junta, and from his ability and his devotion to the cause he was looked upon as the most eligible and deserving man for the office of first president of the Cuban republic. His death will be regretted as he would have helped along the good cause of peace in Paris had he been spared to attend to his duties.

POLICE COURT.

Orrin J. Fasset was found guilty of drunkenness and larceny of a razor. On the first charge he was fined $1 and for larceny, $10. Fasett is a cripple, one of his legs being cut off above the knee. Yesterday he was passing through the streets, asking alms, and in the course of his travels he entered the barber shop of T. H. McMahon, while the latter was absent and took a razor from a counter and went out with it. Some one saw him put the razor in his stocking and an officer arrested him.

The case of Cesarice Dusnblon, was resumed this morning and the defendant was found not guilty.

There were sixteen drunks, eight of whom were fined $1.

The women offenders numbered more than for some time. There were eight. The majority received heavy sentences.

Frank King, Mary A. Campbell and Thomas Fahey were fined $5 each.

Edward Riley was fined $5 and put under a bond to keep the peace for six months.

Several months ago, Cora M. Keyes of Billerica, was before the court of a charge of common drunkenness and was probationed. This morning unluckily for her she was again arrested and was sentenced to one year in Sherburne.

Susan Burke went to the workhouse for six months.

The Clark family have had a run of hard luck this week. Yesterday the husband fined $10 for wife beating; today she was sent to three months in the workhouse.

Michael Brogan was given 15 days in jail.

FOR OFFERING A BRIBE.

Columbus, Oct. 1.—A special to The Dispatch from Warren says that when H. C. Garber, attorney for the Central Union Telephone company, arrived there from Columbus he was met by Sheriff Williams, who had a warrant for his arrest on the charge of offering a bribe. Garber was accompanied by General Anderson of the telephone company. The matter of bond was soon arranged.

The cause of Garber's arrest is an affidavit filed by City Commissioner McGarry, charging Garber with offering a bribe of $360 to secure his influence in getting a 25-year franchise for the Central Union Telephone company in Akron. Mayor Young claims to have been offered $500 and other inducements to get the ordinance passed.

STATE AID REPORT.

The secretary of the state aid commission, Captain Hastings, makes an announcement of all money received from the different cities in the state for the dependants of soldiers and sailors. Boston led, as it naturally should with $900. Lawrence, Worcester and Brockton gave $300 or more each, and Gloucester, $276, which is $76 more than Lowell. The towns throughout the state gave small amounts.

PERSONAL.

The largest piece of real estate offered in Lowell for a good many years is the C. B. Coburn property. C. F. Keyes, auctioneer, in charge.

Miss May Mason of Fletcher street has returned from a short visit to North Chelmsford.

Miss M. O. Black of Boston, is in this city, nursing her brother, Ralph, a member of M company, Ninth regiment, now sick with typhoid fever.

Dennis J. O'Laughlan, a Lowell boy, now situated in Somerville, is visiting old friends in this city.

Rev. S. H. Robinson and wife of Greenfield, N. H., are visiting Lowell friends.

Mrs. T. Edgar Porter and her daughter Miss Florence of Washington, D. C., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Holmes of Mt Washington street.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

ROYAL ARCANUM CONFERENCE.

The regents and secretaries of the Royal Arcanum in Boston held a meeting at the Crawford house in Boston, Thursday evening, to consult in regard to a union meeting, to be held in Odd Fellows' hall on Thursday, November 10th. Twenty-seven councils out of 32 were represented at the meeting, and Grand Regent A. G. Walsh of Lowell presided. All the grand officers except two, were present.

At the meeting on November 10th, Supreme Regent E. M. Schryver of Baltimore, will be present and will address the assemblage.

ARMOR PLATE TESTS.

SURPRISING RESULTS WITH A KRUPP PROCESS TWELVE INCH PLATE.

It Withstood the Most Severe Attack Made by a Twelve Inch Gun—Our New Ships to Be Equipped With It.

The remarkable results of a ballistic trial of armor plate at the Indian Head naval proving station near Washington the other day are almost certain to lead to the adoption of a new process for treating heavy plates by which battleships may be armored with greatly reduced thickness of plates with the same resisting quality as those protecting the sides of the best fighters now in the service. No test has so strongly impressed the naval authorities and ordnance experts as that witnessed recently at the naval proving station.

The plate tested was one treated with the new Krupp process, and the result showed that it is superior in all respects to plates made by the Harvey or any other process now in use. Some time ago the Carnegies brought to the navy department's attention the Krupp process and asked that it be tried, as the right to use the new invention in the United States had been secured. Like all new inventions, the process was not received at first with favor, and it was declared that the armor now being supplied the navy was unequaled and could probably not be greatly improved. A 6 inch plate, however, was manufactured for the government's trials and subjected to the most severe ballistic trial any plate of that thickness had undergone in the history of armor making here.

At those trials the most surprising results were secured. A 6 inch shell which under normal conditions and ordinary service velocities would have pierced the armor failed to penetrate it. Three shots did it little damage, and no cracks, such as characterize such terrific punishment of armor, were in evidence. The ordnance experts wished a further test of the value of the new process and asked that a plate double that in thickness be submitted.

The plate the other day was a fraction under 12 inches, perfectly made, of about the general length and breadth and supported by the backing and earth that similar plates have received on trials. General Mertwago, Russian naval attache to the United States; Captain Petroff, inspector of ordnance at Cramps' for the new Russian battleships; Captain Barbolkine, inspector at Carnegie's; Captain Paget, British naval attache, and the attaches of the German and Russian legations attended. In addition there were present Captain O'Neil, chief of ordnance, and Lieutenants Seymour and Bercher of the navy, and four representatives of the Carnegies and two from Bethlehem, the two firms furnishing the navy with all its armor.

Against the sides of a Maryland hill the great plate had been substantially bolted to braces and about seven feet of wood, and pointing at it, 800 feet away, was one of the navy's new 12 inch guns which have not yet seen service on shipboard. The first shot sent at the armor was with reduced powder charge and a velocity of 1,833 feet a second, or about the highest that is generally required in ballistic trials of armor of this thickness. The projectile, one of the armor piercing variety, hit the cross chalk mark a little to the right of the center and entered only 8½ inches, the shell remaining imbedded, but showing signs of having been badly distorted at the point. No cracks, radial or otherwise, or signs of weakness, were shown in the plate, and scarcely a bolt had been moved.

The effect of the shot was to show that at least so far the armor was superior to that formerly tried. A shell ordinarily would have got nearly through at such velocity. The second shot was with the highest velocity ever employed in any ballistic trials with a 12 inch gun at such a thickness of plate, the powder charge being increased so as to augment the speed of the shell to 2,022 feet a second. Complete penetration, as was to be expected, was secured, the projectile passing clear through the armor and backing and lodging in the embankment. What was found of the shell showed it to be badly broken and distorted.

Even after this terrific attack the plate gave not the slightest evidence of distress, and no cracks on the surface were visible. Ordnance experts explained that no plate ever made could possibly withstand such a shock at a velocity that this second shell had been fired. A third and last shot was then fired at the smallest velocity of all, the charge being so estimated that only 1,720 feet a second was recorded by the wire screens as the projectile swept through. It penetrated about five inches and stuck. A careful examination of the plate showed the absence of the usual large opening cracks that would have been expected of an ordinary plate hit three times such heavy blows. To secure the velocities obtained the charges of powder were 380 pounds for the first shot, 417 for the second and 370 for the third.

It was estimated by the experts that the resisting powers of the plate were about equal to one 13½ inches thick treated by the old process. The effect of the trial, it is said by the ordnance experts, will lead most surely to the adoption of the Krupp process for the navy and that all the armor for the three new battleships and four monitors will be treated with it. An important effect on the building of battleships that the armor will have, if adopted, is that the heaviest plates on their sides will not be over 15 inches in thickness. It is believed this will be equivalent to the 18 inch plates protecting the Indiana and Oregon class. The reduction in weight would be about 800 tons to a ship, which will increase coal capacity by that much or allow a considerable increase in ordnance or machinery.—New York Sun.

the danger is in the neglect—that's why so many colds lead to a fatal disease.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is made for throat and lung troubles. It acts like magic. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

STILL EMPEROR IN PART

Minister Wu Ting-Fang Explains China's New Regime.

TEXT OF THE DECREE RECEIVED.

The Chinese Emperor Will Have a Veto Over the Work of the Dowager Empress—Li Hung Chang Not Unfriendly to England—All the Emperor's Advisers Will Be Retained. Alliance Plans With Japan.

"The abdication of the imperial Chinese throne by the present young emperor in favor of the empress dowager will not result in a change of the policy of progression and reform which has been inaugurated by the emperor and latter day Chinese statesmen of the empire."

This significant statement, correcting the impression prevailing that a change in the rulers of the Chinese empire will result in the closing of the doors of that vast empire to foreign commerce and the investment of foreign capital, was made to the Washington Times the other day by Mr. Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese minister.

"I received a copy of the emperor's edict on Sept. 22," said the minister. "It was issued by the emperor upon his own volition, and, contrary to popular impression, created by the press dispatches from China, he was not coerced into doing so. The edict, freely translated from the cipher cable, is as follows:

" 'Now that China is disturbed and there is need that all business shall be well done we, the emperor, agitated from morning to evening for the welfare of all affairs and fearful lest errors may occur, observing from the beginning of the reign of Tung Chi that the empress dowager had twice given instructions to the emperor, each time with signal ability and success, so we now, considering the important interests of the empire, have begged the empress dowager to give the emperor the benefit of her ripe experience and her instruction.

" 'The dowager empress has been pleased to accede to this request. Therefore it is to the good fortune of the whole empire that this auspicious event is brought about. From today the empress dowager conducts the business in the imperial parliaments, and on the eighth day of the present month (Chinese calendar meaning today English calendar) we will take all the princes and ministers to perform the ceremony in the Chin Chung palace. Let the yamen (foreign office) prepare, that the ceremony may be performed with fitting honors.'

"The emperor has upon several occasions," continued the minister, "requested the dowager empress to resume the government, and it has only been after a great deal of persuasion that she has been induced to step in and assume active control of the executive affairs of the empire. The emperor, while nominally abdicating, will still have a potent voice in the affairs of the government. No edict or proclamation can be issued without his sanction, and any plan agreed upon by the empress and her advisors can be vetoed by him. That veto will kill any proposition which may be formulated by the empress and which is distasteful to the emperor. The empress, according to my advices, will assume the office today.

"It is a mistake to assume that the inauguration of the empress will result in the discontinuance of the reform policy of the country. On the contrary, she is in thorough accord with the progressive movement and will do everything in her power, I believe, to further the plans outlined by the young emperor. She has not assumed the throne with any idea of suppressing the emperor. She is in accord with his ideas and will prove of valuable aid to him and his progressive advisers in the furtherance of the reform movement. The people of China have awakened to the realization of the fact that free commercial intercourse with foreign nations will be of incalculable benefit to the empire. They are desirous now of securing the investment of foreign capital in mining, railroads and other industries. A vast majority of the people view the subject of reform in the light of progressiveness for the nation, and the empress represents their sentiment in being in favor of encouraging foreigners to trade with and invest among our people.

"On all her movements toward perpetuating the policy inaugurated by the emperor, however, she will have his advice. He will be consulted in everything. The dispatches from China, I observe, are to the effect that the empress proposes reinstating Li Hung Chang in the foreign service for the purpose of smothering the reform movement of the emperor.

"Now, any one who is at all familiar with Chinese affairs knows that Li Hung Chang is the very archetype of the progressive Chinaman, and that he has all along favored the policy of free commercial intercourse with other nations and the granting of railroad and other franchises to foreigners who have money to invest in that way. Again, it is a mistake to assume that Li Hung Chang was ever stricken from the rolls of the emperor's advisers. You must understand that in China a man can hold several offices at the same time. For instance, while Li Hung Chang was at the head of the foreign office he held several other government offices which brought him in contact with the emperor as an adviser, so that when he was deposed as the chief of the foreign office that action did not necessarily mean that he was being banished from the counsel of the throne. He still held his office of grand secretary to the emperor and in that capacity has acted as the emperor's adviser, press reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The belief has been expressed in the United States that Li Hung Chang was deposed from the foreign office at the instigation of the English government. It is alleged that the great statesman was too friendly toward Russia. I think this is a mistake. Li Hung Chang has always been friendly toward the English government, and I think now is as kindly disposed toward England as he is toward Russia. He was probably relieved as head of the foreign office because of the fact that the duties as chief of several offices became too burdensome for him. There has not been a time, however, since he surrendered the foreign office portfolio that he has not been an adviser of the throne.

"It should also be understood in this connection that, although the dowager empress is to take charge of the affairs of the government, all of the emperor's advisors will be retained in their respective capacities to serve under the empress. The same cabinet that served under the emperor will serve under the empress. Their policy will remain the same."

"Is there any truth in the report that the government is favoring an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan?"

"Not being on the ground, I cannot tell just what the sentiment of our government is on this subject," he replied. "My personal opinion is that an alliance between China, Japan and England would redound to the benefit of the empire. Japan is so situated that a better understanding between her and us would work to the advantage of both countries. Her people are of relative race to ours, and her manners and customs are in a great many respects alike. For instance, although we speak different languages, our literature is identical. The contiguity between these two countries would also be of great commercial advantage. I understood, of course, that among some of our people a bitter feeling exists against the Japanese, but when the mutual benefit to be derived by the two countries by an understanding is explained, there could hardly be any objection to the alliance. The presence of England in this alliance would also be of great benefit to all the countries concerned. The moral effect of the presence of this great power in the understanding between the nations would have the effect of preserving the integrity of the nations involved.

"I am not in receipt of any advices concerning the reported attempt to assassinate the emperor and believe that the rumors have no foundation."

CHRISTMAS PACKAGES.

Facilities For Conveying Them to Our Army In the Philippines.

In the expectation that General Otis' army will be retained in the Philippines for several months, the war department has decided to furnish the desired facilities for conveying to the men such Christmas packages as may be furnished by their relatives and friends. It is proposed to send a vessel from San Francisco in the early part of November, in ample time to reach Manila before Christmas, which vessel will carry packages free of charge. A limit will be placed on the size and weight of packages to be carried, and notice will be given when the arrangements are completed. Packages are to be consigned to an officer of the quartermaster's department at San Francisco, who will attend to the shipment between that city and Manila. The overland freight to San Francisco must be prepaid.

The department will endeavor to secure a special rate from the overland carrying companies for all packages addressed to the soldiers, and notice will be given of the latest date for their reception at San Francisco. The trip from the Atlantic coast to Manila will consume all of six weeks, and persons therefore contemplating taking advantage of the arrangement which will be made by the war department should be making the necessary preparations.—Washington Cor. Philadelphia Ledger.

BEATS ALL SEA FLIERS.

A Torpedo Boat Destroyer Just Built Makes 40.9 Miles an Hour.

The extraordinary record of 40.8 miles an hour was made at the second trials of the torpedo boat destroyer Hai Lung, just built at Elbing, Germany, by the Schichau works for the Chinese government. The runs were made in the open sea between the lighthouses at Pillau and Brusterort, which are 10 knots apart. The wind was fresh (five by the scale) and there was considerable sea on.

The Hai Lung, according to the Kolnische Zeitung, traversed the course several times, the average time for the runs being 23 minutes 28 seconds, which gives a speed of 35.2 knots, or 68 kilometers, or 40.8 statute miles. This exceeds by far any speed heretofore made on the water, surpassing even the best performance of the Turbinia.

Where the Commission Will Meet.

The American peace commission has accepted an invitation from the French government to hold its sessions in the famous Salon des Ambassadeurs, which is part of the French foreign office and is one of the most sumptuous apartments in Europe.—Washington Times.

Helen Gould.

There are marks of credit for you up above,
Helen Gould;
You have garnered many an anxious mother's love,
Helen Gould;
When the Lord selected you
As his almoner, a new
Heroine came into view,
Helen Gould.

You've a seat within the temple reared to fame,
Helen Gould;
You have spread a gloss of honor on your name,
Helen Gould;
You have proved that true hearts beat
Where proud mansions line the street—
Here's a flower at your feet,
Helen Gould.
—Cleveland Leader.

Wise In His Generation.

Dictator Aguinaldo has withdrawn from Manila's suburbs shouting, "Long live the Americans." This exhibition of good will may also insure the Filipinos a long lease of life.—St. Louis Republic.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

FORGING BY CAMERA.

Chief Wilkie Thinks Criminals Cannot Use Color Photography.

Since the recent announcement in the New York Herald of the successful development of a process by which all colors could be reproduced by photography there has been considerable discussion of the possibility of reproducing all kinds of paper money and bonds and other securities by photography. If by this new process every difference in color can be faithfully reproduced, there would seem to be no reason why a piece of paper money should not be photographed and copies made of it, reproducing so exactly as to make detection impossible every line of the original and not only the exact shades of ink employed in printing the body of it, but also the red seal and the numbering.

Chief Wilkie of the secret service of the treasury department, who has made a thorough study of all known methods of counterfeiting, does not believe that it will be possible to perpetrate extensive frauds by means of counterfeiting by color photography. Even if the process should be developed to such a point that existing issues of bills could be reproduced so exactly as to defy detection, Mr. Wilkie is confident that the government would soon be able to stop the work. It might be possible that the government would have to call in all outstanding paper issues; but, Mr. Wilkie says, new ones could be put out that would defy the color photographer.

"There are," said Mr. Wilkie, "certain chemicals which could be used to make lines across the paper used in printing the notes which would be invisible to the eye, but which would be reproduced by photography and which would make a photograph appear with a heavy black diagonal line or other design that it might be desirable to use. Color photography could not eliminate these lines, for the process that has been invented reproduces the colors, not in the negative, but in printing, upon the prepared paper, and if the effect of the chemicals upon the negative is the same as that required to produce black lines the black lines will appear when the print is made."

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Senator Lindsay of Kentucky on Our Development In the East.

When, in the exercise of superior power, we concluded to absorb the Hawaiian Islands, through the unauthorized joint resolution of the two houses of congress, we announced to the world our intention to become an active factor in the settlement of the trade relations of the Pacific countries, and we are emphasizing that announcement when we declare our intention to establish and maintain a trading post or naval station in the Philippines. It seems now to be agreed also, that in furtherance of our new policy we are to construct and own the Nicaragua canal, and all political parties are committed to that proposition. Such being the case, I do not see why we should inaugurate the change of our foreign policy by half way or half hearted measures. We can only justify our departure from the teachings of Washington and the early American statesmen by making the departure a complete success.

We may honorably keep all we have won by our arms in the Pacific ocean, as well as in the gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea, and we should provide against entanglements certain to grow out of the divided control of the Philippine islands by making our authority in these islands both paramount and exclusive, or else we should surrender them back to Spain with the agreement upon her part that they are not be ceded to any other commercial power, in whole or in part. To keep the Philippines will not be to impose a hardship upon the Spanish government. The world knows, and all educated Spaniards know, that Spanish supremacy can never be re-established in that country.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Protection For Alpine Climbers.

An Alpine life saving society has been formed in the Tyrol, at Innsbruck, its object being to have stations at various resorts for rendering prompt assistance, with competent guides, in case of accident.—New York Tribune.

The War.

We are now at the end of one of the greatest wars of the world. In 100 days we have set forward the civilization of the world 100 years.—Edward Everett Hale's Address to Sovereign Grand Lodge.

☞ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Store.

SAFE SURE SPEEDY
MME. LE CLAIR'S FAMOUS FRENCH REMEDY
Never Fails.
ENDORSED BY THOUSANDS
Of ladies as a periodical regulator without an equal, successful when Cotton Root, Pennyroyal, Ergot, etc., have proven worthless; 25 two-cent stamps brings trial package, and convinces the most skeptical of their wonderful properties. Send 4 cents in stamps for pamphlet, containing valuable information for ladies. Address LeClair Pill Co., U. S. Agents, Boston, Mass., N. B.—All correspondence confidential and returned with trial package.
Goodale's Drug Store, Fiske's Block, 217 Central street, Lowell.

Boston and Maine Railroad

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Western Division.

Corrected to June 27, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.45, 6.25, †6.42, *7.45, *8.60, †9.15, *10.12, 11 a m; 1.45, †5.00, 4.95, †5.41 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m.
Corrected to June 27, 1898; Trains leave Middlesex Street Depot, Lowell:
For Boston, 5.48, 6.29, †5.43, w6.50, 7.04, *7.30, *7.38, 7.33, *7.48, †7.60, w8.15, *8.57, †9.19, w*9.25, *9.50, w10.50, 11.03, *11.2 a m; w12.05, 12.16, w12.45, 1.48, w2.50, w 2.55, †3.03, *3.47, *4.04, w4.05, 4.98, w5.10, 5.21, †5.40, w*6.15, *6.22, 7.00, *7.40, 8.45, w9.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 7.30, 7.38, w8.15, 8.48, 9.19, w12.05, w4.15, 4.25, w5.50, 5.58, w8.48 p m.
For Lawrence, 6.28, w0.50 †7.33, w8.50, w9.25, 10.05, 10.50 a m; w12.05, w2.30, w2.55, w4.05, 4.18, w5.10, w5.15, w7.00, w9.25, w11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, w815 a m, w1.05, w5.30, w8.45 p m.
For Salem, Mass, w6.28, w7.83 a m; w12.05, 1.85, w5.10, 5.53 p m.
For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.60, *7.83, 8.30, 9.35, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 3.55, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.35, 11.35 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.30, 8.45 p m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.28 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 3.55, 4.05, 6.15 p m.
For Haverhill, Newburyport, Hampton, North Hampton, Portsmouth and stations on York Beach R R, 9.30 p m. July 4 to September 5.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 8.50, 9.80 a m; 12.05, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, Exeter only, 8.15 a m; 5.30 p m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.80 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.
For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.28, 8.50, 9.80 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Lewiston, 6.50, 8.00 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30.
For Bangor, Belfast Skowhegan and Rockland, 8.30 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For St John's, N B, Halifax, N S, Montreal and Quebec, 6.50 a m; 5.10 p m (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Eastport and St John, (via steamer), on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.
‡Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

For Woburn, 6.23, 7.04, 7.38, *7.48, 11.03 a m; 1.48, 4.28, 8.45 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m; 4.25, 5.58 p m.
NOTE—*Express. †Via Bedford.
For Ayer Junction and Way-Stations—7.10 a m; 12.05, 5.01 and 6.49 p m. SUNDAYS, 2.15 p m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.12a m; 1.00, 3.41, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 2 p m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.12 a m and 3.41 p m. SUNDAYS to Greenfield, 2 p m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.40, 9.12, *9.40, *10.00 a m; *12.11, 1.00, *1.40, *1.51, 3.41, *5.40, 6.27, *8.10, *8.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.00 a m (to Nashua only), 8.08 a m; 2.00, 6.03, *8.10, *8.40 p m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.11, *1.40, 5.40, †*8.10 p m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H) Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.12 a m; 1.40 p m; 3.41 p m. Saturdays only till August 27th inclusive.
For St Johnsbury, and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9.40 a m, *1.40, *†8.40 p m.
For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a m; *12.11, †*8.10 p m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9.40 a m, *8.40 p m.
QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrook—*1.40, †*8.40 p m; daily except Sunday.
D J FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H C TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.
References:
*Express; ‡Daily.
w Via Western Division.
‡Wednesdays and Saturdays only.
† Via Bedford. z Via Wilmington Junction.

N. Y., N. H. and Hartford R. R.

EASTERN DISTRICT—On and after July 1st, 1898, all trains will leave Lowell (Middlesex street depot) as follows:

For Taunton, New Bedford, Newport, Providence, Pawtucket, Marlboro, South Framingham and way stations, at 7.15, 11.25 a. m., 5.25 p. m. All trains connect at South Framingham with Boston and Albany R. R. for Worcester, Springfield, Albany and the west; also at Concord Junction with the Fitchburg R. R.

The 5.25 p. m. train connects with Stonington line and at Newport, R. I. with Fall River line for New York city, the south and west.

SUNDAYS—For South Framingham, Mansfield, Pawtucket, Providence and way-stations, 7.15 a. m. Return at 5.53 p. m., connecting for Worcester and return.

C. PETER CLARK, G. S.
A. C. KENDALL, G. P. A.
I. N. MARSHALL, S. N. D.
GEO. W. MILLER, L. Agt.
Ticket office at Middlesex St. Station.

ASH SIFTERS,
COAL HODS,
ASH CANS.
W. T. S. BARTLETT
The Up-Town Hardware Store,
653 Merrimack Street.

Now is the Time
TO BUY A
Richmond Range
If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.
Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.
Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.
General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.
PETER DAVEY,
134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer
TELEPHONE, RESIDENCE—458-2. STORE—314-2.

THE WEATHER.

ALMANAC, SUNDAY, OCT. 2.
Sun rises—5:42; sets, 5:24.
Moon rises—5:29 p. m.
High water—12:45 a. m.; 1 p. m.

Clear and pleasant weather continues in eastern states, and while showers have been general in the central valleys and south, the conditions are less favorable for their extending eastward than 24 hours ago, so that now the fair weather promises to continue Sunday, though perhaps with some cloudiness; the temperature will probably range between 70 and 76 degrees as the highest, with light variable winds.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The democrats of the Sixth Middlesex Senatorial district are hereby requested to send delegates to a convention to be held at Democratic headquarters in Associate building, Lowell, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1898, at 8 o'clock p. m., to nominate a candidate for senator and to transact any other business that may legally come before said convention.

FRANK J. SIMONDS,
Chairman Dem. Dist. Com.
Lowell, Sept. 28, 1898.

THE LAST END

Of our Mason fruit jars is approaching and we have decided to rush them out quick. Pints 49, quarts 59, 2 quarts 69c. Free delivery. Dickson Bros.' big tea store, 68 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

Buy a Jacob Doll high grade piano.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

The Middlesex Coal Co. sell good coal.

Pease's orchestra has removed to 90 Appleton St.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 430-4.

Dows, 359 Central street, has Smith-Premier typewriters for sale and to rent.

Watches cleaned, $1.00. First class work. None other. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Buy a talking machine of the Thompson Hardware company and be happy. It talks, laughs, sings, will do anything for you, $10 to $35.

It will pay you to order your stable and poultry supplies of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street. Try a barrel of his flour at the same time.

The second day of the Amesbury fair at Amesbury, Mass., was observed Thursday. G. A. H. Richardson of Dracut was one of the judges of the features of the parade. A dinner followed at the close of which President C. W. Woods introduced as the first speaker Joshua Clark of Lowell, a member of the state board of agriculture, who pronounced it the best agricultural fair held in Massachusetts. George A. H. Richardson also made a speech.

MATRIMONIAL.

FOSTER—DEYO.

Rev. Addison P. Foster D.D., and Miss Gertrude Deyo, were married on Thursday, September 22nd, at New Paltz, N. Y. They are to live at Auburndale. Dr. Foster is a son of the late Dr. E. B. Foster a former pastor of the John street church. Dr. Addison P. Foster's first settlement was over the Appleton street (now Eliot church) coming to Lowell upon the completion of studies at Andover. His pastorate was a very successful one, and the doctor has many friends here who cherish pleasant memories of his labors in this city.

NO NEW PASSES

STREET RAILWAY LAW GOES INTO EFFECT TODAY.

The new street railway law forbidding the giving of free transportation to city officials, firemen, and a number of other people, will go into effect today.

The Lowell and Suburban company will not recall the trip books now in use but will not reissue new books to the holders.

Several city officials and members of the fire department will be among those who must now pay car fare. Members of the police force, when on duty and in uniform, will still be allowed to use the cars, no tickets being required.

The law was passed by the legislature of 1898.

FOOT BALL.

The Fairmounts, although one of the last teams to organize, now present an eleven that probably has no superior in strength in the city. Manager Queenan worked hard during the last week to raise his pets to an aggressive appearance and succeeded in his efforts.

The Duttons and the Big Sevens will furnish the leading events of the season with the assistance of the Tigers.

McGrogan and Keegan of the Lodgers will call a meeting tonight for the purpose of enrolling "His Excellency," Timothy Roach.

The Palmers, Big Sevens, and Tigers, the promoters of the league flag, retreated after the blow dealt by the "disappearing teams," teams who claim prominence but have it not.

The Young Fairmounts met the Columbians and found them easy, yesterday. The score went in favor of the former team, 5 to 0. The tackling of Nesmith of the Fairmounts and Foxcroft and Sullivan of the Columbians were features of the play.

REMAINS INTERRED

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM WITHERHEAD HELD YESTERDAY.

The funeral of William Witherhead who was found dead on Chambers street, Wednesday, took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock from his late home, 30 Manchester street. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends and the funeral procession was a long one. The floral pieces received were very beautiful and were placed upon the casket. Funeral services were held at the house by Rev. N. W. Matthews who also read committal prayers at the grave in the Edson cemetery, where the remains were interred. The bearers were James Cloane, Patrick Conroy, James Miller and James Robinson.

Dr. Cahoon DENTIST 51 MERK ST.

GRAND OPENING

OF THE BON MARCHE DRY GOODS COMPANY.

It takes Mitchell to bring out the people. It was announced in the daily papers this week that the long-talked-of grand fall opening of the Bon Marche would take place this week, and yesterday this mammoth establishment was crowded to its utmost by an admiring crowd of ladies. The store was all bedecked in holiday attire and the goods were displayed to their best advantage and in bewildering array. The show windows in themselves would attract anybody's eye. As you enter the large main store in the dry goods department, you can see all the latest colors in both silk and almost every kind of material for making fall and winter garments. In the toilet department, every counter was gaily bedecked with perfumes and the various other cosmetics that go to complete a lady's toilet. Passing from here to the basement, there is an immense line of china, crockery, and silverware, and a display equal to any of the large Boston establishments. This department is well worthy of a personal inspection. In the cloak and suit department is displayed all the latest fads and fashions and the prices to suit everybody. Passing along the store in this department brings you to their very important and much-admired millinery department. This display brings delight to the ladies' hearts as they feast their eyes on the beautiful and exquisitely formed pattern hats such as have never been displayed in the city before. They have some hats and bonnets there that are only within the reach of the wealthy. Their shoe department is a very large and important branch of the establishment and is certainly well worthy of a special visit. I noticed one novelty there well worth mentioning in the design of a lighthouse and an artificial ocean. This display represents White Bros.' box calf shoes. The shoes were placed on rocks, as it were projecting from the ocean, and suspended from red, white and blue ribbon. On a placard on the side of the lighthouse was the inscription "Life Savers and Health Preservers." The design is very pretty and the effect is grand. The gentlemen's furnishing department is complete with a full stock of up-to-date goods and this department like all the others is about as attractive as the ingenuity and skill of the clerks could make it. On this floor on an elevated platform, Borjes' orchestra discoursed sweet music playing all the popular songs of the day to the pleasure of the throng that constantly surged through the store. On the second floor is a display of draperies and bric-a-brac for parlor furnishings and is superbly grand. On this floor the Bon Marche company has provided for the pleasure and entertainment of their visitors a stereopticon view of the Passion Play. These views are simply grand and are certainly well worthy of an admission fee and when you consider that this company has been generous enough to provide such an entertaining program for the benefit of the public at large, it bears out the testimony that Mr. Mitchell knows how to strike public attention. Space prevents us from further enumerating the attractions to be seen at this colossal establishment so we will content ourselves by saying that it is one of the most successful openings that this firm has ever had since it went into business. All this elegant display of finery has been arranged through the untiring efforts of Mr. George Moir, Mr. Thomas Dalton, the two enterprising managers, assisted by their army of clerks, under the general supervision of Mr. C. A. Mitchell. The opening will continue throughout the week and all are cordially invited.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

Last night a special meeting of Bay State colony of Pilgrim Fathers was held in Bay State hall for the purpose of installing the following named officers to fill vacancies caused by resignations: Collector, Mrs. Annie E. Crawford, 1 Worthen street; deputy sergeant-at-arms, Leroy S. Abbott; inside sentinel, Miss Ella Murphy.

Mrs. M. E. Congdon of Lawrence was the installing officer.

LOWELL LODGE.

A delightful entertainment was held at Odd Fellows' temple last evening under the auspices of Lowell lodge, I. O. O. F., which was largely attended by the members and friends of the lodge. The program included the following numbers: Piano solo, Walter Mason; song, Miss Ethel Wilson; reading, Miss Faith Doty; harmonica solo, Walter Shaw; song, Miss Grace Maxfield; piano solo, Miss Ethel Livingston; song, Walter Shepherd; banjo solo, Ray B. Gordon; reading, Miss Gertrude F. Taylor; song, Miss Blanche G. Shaw; reading, Miss Christie Hill; harmonica solo, Walter Shaw; song, Walter Shepherd; piano solo, Miss Lena Mae Fuller; banjo solo, Ray B. Gordon; song, Miss Blanche G. Shaw; comic duet, Misses Ethel Wilson and Grace Maxfield; song, Miss Faith Doty. The committee in charge of the affair consisted of Calvin Galley chairman; F. A. Page, Henry Smith, Lee Ward and Dr. A. D. Allard.

SEMI-ANNUAL ELECTION

The semiannual election of the Cotton Spinners' union was held at their hall last night, with the following result: President, George Connelly; vice presidents, Martin Burns and James J. Dunkerly; recording secretary, Joseph Ashton; financial secretary, Jas. McCann; treasurer, George O'Brien; auditor, Samuel Jackson. The following delegates were elected to the national convention of Mule Spinners to be held in Boston next Tuesday: John T. Gorman, Thomas Farrell and William Rafferty.

PLUGGER BILL.

"Plugger Bill," Martin of Lowell has made arrangements for another trip abroad as soon as the American cycle racing season is finished. It is his intention to compete in France and England. It will be his second trip out of the country, as he returned this season from a successful one to Australia where he had many varied experiences.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Pain?
In the Back?
Then probably the kidneys.
In the Chest?
Then probably the lungs.
In the Joints?
Then probably rheumatism.
No matter where it is, nor what kind; you need have it no longer. It may be an hour, a day, or a year old; it must yield to
Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster
Immediately after applying it you feel its soothing, warming, strengthening power.
It quiets congestion; draws out inflammation.
It is a new plaster.
A new combination of new remedies. Made after new methods. Entirely unlike any other plaster.
The Triumph of Modern Medical Science.
The Perfected Product of years of Patient Toil.
Placed over the chest it is a powerful aid to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the treatment of all throat and lung affections.
Placed over the stomach, it stops nausea and vomiting; over the bowels, it controls cramps and colic.
Placed over the small of the back, it removes all congestion from the kidneys and greatly strengthens weakness.
For sale by all Druggists.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

WILLING WORKERS.

At the Unitarian vestry in Chelmsford, last evening, the Willing Workers of the Sunday school, a club composed of the classes of Miss Emma A. Stevens and Mrs. C. E. Bartlett, held their annual fair and entertainment. The fancy table was well equipped with pretty handiwork of the young misses and was decorated with autumn foliage and flowers, as were the lemonade well, candy booth and ice cream tables, all of which drew tribute from the audience. The attendants were: Fancy table, Ethel Wright, Katie Greenleaf; lemonade well, Helen Lord; candy booth, Addie Wright, Louise Adams, Adelaide Richardson, Roberta Greenleaf; ice cream, Alice Dyar, Belle Adams Mary Dix, Marion Adams, Edith Blaisdell, Rachel Marshall, Addie Carll; door tenders, Florence Perham, Eliza Spaulding.

At 8 o'clock a pleasing entertainment was given as follows: Piano solo, Katie Greenleaf; recitation, "Look Forward and Not Back," etc., Annie Dix; song, club; recitation, "Prayer and Potatoes," Alice Dyar; song, Marion and Ruth Adams; dialogue, "Autumn's Queen;" the club, assisted by Laura Knowlton and Ruth Adams; reading, Rev. Mr. Pierce; piano selection, Roberta Greenleaf. Mrs. Carrie A. Bartlett was the accompanist.

DONATION WEEK.

Next week is "donation week" for the Day Nurseries, the first week in October being annually observed by sending generous contributions of fruit and vegetables or other supplies to aid in the care of the little ones whose mothers are necessarily absent from their homes during the day. There is no more worthy charity in the city and an earnest appeal is made to the public not to forget the annual contributions for the little folks. The children are cared for at merely nominal rates and the cost of supporting them each day far exceeds the fees paid. Send in your contributions any time during the coming week.

The absolute closing-out sale by public auction of the Chestnut avenue herd of very high class grade Ayrshire, Jersey, and Swiss cows, also the horses, tools ensilage, and farm personal property at the farm, South Billerica, on Thursday next, October 6th, promises to be the most important event of its kind that has taken place in the good old county of Middlesex for a great many years. The sale will take place RAIN or SHINE. The herd comprises 60 head, regulated to give 50 cans a milk a day during the winter; and there are 30 cows in the herd today that give 40 cans of milk every day. Every cow has had the "Tuberculin Test;" more than half the herd when fresh will give from 20 to 25 quarts of milk a day, each; every cow is healthy, thrifty and well; there isn't a cow in the herd that has ever been pushed, forced, or hurt; and neither is there another herd of grade cows in the commonwealth of Massachusetts the equal of this herd in individuality, and milk producing quality. Nearly every cow is a solid color. There are six horses, 100 tons of ensilage, the greatest lot of splendid farm tools and farming machines you ever saw offered at auction.

The sale will begin promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning regardless of any condition of the weather and everything must and will be sold for just what it will bring, with J. E. Conant & Co., of Lowell as auctioneers, of whom you should make all inquiries.

The sale is by order of Col. E. R Fowler.

Take morning train over Bedford branch, southern division, Boston and Maine railroad for South Billerica, or by electric cars to Billerica Centre, where barges will meet cars on day of sale.

Mr. Owen Tymon, formerly of this city is now residing in Olneyville, R. I.

BROCKTON FIGHT

An Early Settlement Is Now Expected.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE LASTING COMPANIES.

The Board of Trade Taking a Hand.

Brockton, Oct. 1.—The strikers still predict an early settlement. After the news of a settlement in this city and one in Randolph Friday, they said that others would settle before the week was over. The fact that Stacy, Adams & Co., Lilly-Brackett Co., F. E. White Co., Haggerty & Sullivan, and a number of others had thrown out their machines and had gone to hand lasting was used as a sample of the way the manufacturers are coming around. The report that out of town manufacturers were seeking settlements was also encouraging.

The men say that it has been a common thing for them to loaf two or three months in the year, and they do not think that a month or so now, with a big principle to fight for and so much to gain if they win, will hurt them. The employers assert that the season is so far advanced that the men they have can finish for them. Those who were forced to settle had hurry orders and had embarked in the fall run. Although the new list may cut down profit, they considered it better than losing the trade.

The machine company has sent a circular letter to all the manufacturers in the district, seeking to find out just how they stand in the controversy. The circular states that a representative from the Lasters' union had made a proposition to the machine company, guaranteeing that its machines should be run if the managers would decline to assist the manufacturers in trouble. Agent Shaw states that it is simply expressive of the position of the company. In so large a matter as a general strike, this method was taken to find out from every customer of the firm his wishes in regard to the operation of machines in his factory. Several manufacturers had expressed themselves as fully approving the position which the company had taken.

Brockton shops, as a rule, have always planned to shut down over the big fair, and it is confidently believed that important movements toward a settlement will be made after next week. The men are all anxious to go to the fair, and are not at all backward in stating it. The manufacturers also look forward to a week off, and are willing to let the matter rest until after that time.

The board of trade has submitted a proposition having for its purpose the settlement of the present difficulty and the prevention of strikes. It provides for the organization of the employers, the creation of a committee of five in each factory for composing grievances, and the fixing of a price list each December to last for a year.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Oct. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says that the changes are all for the better excepting the fall of cotton to the lowest point for 50 years, and even the lowest prices of 1848, considering difference of qualities, were perhaps not lower than prices this week. After sales at 5.31 on Monday, there has been a slight recovery with hope that so low a price might prove the bottom, but with a good crop, the lowest price of a year has never been reached in its first month. If there were not on hand commercial and mill stocks unusually large, or if manufacturing were more successful, early recovery might seem probable; but the heavy fall in material has affected the demand for goods, causing buyers to expect still lower prices for them although after the decline last week goods now average lower than ever before.

While the stagnation in wool continues with sales even smaller than in the same month of the panic year, 1893, numerous mills have started temporarily in order to get out sample pieces. There has been no quotable decline in wool, and scarcely any in goods, the recent reduction having stimulated a larger demand.

The demand for boots and shoes seems a little better, and recorded shipments have been larger than in September of any previous year except the last, and larger than in any other year from Jan. 1 to date.

Failures for the week have been 195 in the United States, against 191 last year, and 17 in Canada, against 34 last year.

CORBETT-M'COY FIGHT.

Buffalo, Oct. 1.—Manager C. M. Wilson of the Hawthorne Athletic club of this city, in an interview, detailed a conversation which he had with Mr. Gray, McCoy's manager, by telephone, in which the latter said: "I will sign no agreement until I see you, which will be sometime between now and Monday; but I can pull off the Corbett-McCoy fight in New York state outside of Erie county on Oct. 15. I will not say over the wire where, but I will tell you when I get to Buffalo. The people I have been talking with are dead anxious to have the fight, and guarantee that there will be no interference."

Mr. Wilson also said that the stories to the effect that the fight would take place in Pittsburg were all nonsense.

LIVELY AND CLEVER.

New York, Oct. 1.—The bantam championship of America still belongs to Casper Leon of this city, but he had a close call to hold the title in a 25 round bout with Flanagan of Philadelphia before the Lenox Athletic club last night. The lads met at 105 pounds and put up a bout which was one of the liveliest and cleverest contests which have taken place in this arena. Toward the close of the fight the stiff pace told on Leon, while the Philadelphian showed little sign of distress. In fact the Quaker seemed to grow stronger towards the end of the bout. The referee satisfied the majority of those who witnessed the contest when he declared the contest a draw.

MINERS HELD UP A TRAIN

St. Louis, Oct. 1.—A special to The Post-Dispatch from Pana, Ills., says: Two hundred Pana miners held up a Baltimore and Ohio train at the line of Shelby and Christian counties Friday afternoon. The train was carrying 60 imported negroes for work in the Pana mines. At the point of guns the miners compelled the negroes to unload and started to march them to Tower Hill to ship them back to Washington, Ind. The miners had handkerchiefs over their faces when they held up the train, which was delayed but a few moments. Last night the negroes were placed on board an east-bound train and taken back to Indiana at the expense of the union.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TRIP OF THE ANCIENTS.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—Great preparations are being made here for the reception of the Ancient and Honorable artillery of Boston, which is expected to arrive 400 strong next Monday. The visitors will be reviewed by the governor general on the historic plains of Abraham and will attend a grand banquet.

CRISP GOSSIP.

As the train was leaving Camp Wikoff the other day, a couple of young women entered the car with a basket of fruit tied with ribbons. "Oh, there is a poor soldier, one of our heroes; let us give him some fruit!" exclaimed one of them, and rushing up to one of the men, she said: "Won't you have some fruit. You have been such heroes that we want to do something for you." "You are mistaken, Miss; I belong to neither the 71st nor the Rough Riders. I am only a regular, consequently not a hero." As the young women looked their surprise, the whistle blew and the car started.

The sign "Baby Wanted" on an empty carriage near old city hall avenue on Merrimack street, Thursday night, attracted the attention of those who passed. Some fond mother had apparently taken her baby with her when she went into one of the stores, and forgetting all about the carriage, returned home without it.

In a window on Broadway, in New York is a cash register said to keep track of the total amount of sales, the amount of each sale, who made the sale, the sales in each department, the number of customers and the time the store was opened.

The above-mentioned improvement will very likely come hard on local clerks if the machine is introduced here.

Admiral Dewey has received the thanks of congress, innumerable babies have been named after him and he has been the object of public admiration manifesting itself in many ways, but certain plain people have paid him a compliment so delicate that he will probably be pleased when he hears about it. Shortly after the destruction of Montojo's fleet a firm of rugmakers put upon the market a rug with Dewey's face in the center and on either side an American battleship. It was confidently expected that the Dewey rugs, which were to retail at $1.25 each, would catch the public favor at once and they were put out in large numbers. Yet very few of them have been sold, at least in neighboring towns. The people who saw them refused to buy. One person who was asked to buy, said: "Dewey is too good a man to be walked on." The dealers are returning the rugs to the makers.

GRAND BANQUET.

TO BE TENDERED REV. FR. LEFEBRE OCTOBER 13TH.

Arrangements are being made to banquet Rev. Fr. Lefebre, O.M.I., the newly appointed provincial of the Oblate Fathers, at Associate hall, October 13th. L'Association Catholique have the affair incharge and Rev. Fr. Perron, O.M.I., chaplain of the organization, is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

Thomas J. Goyette will preside and Dr. J. E. Lamoureux will be toastmaster. Addresses will be presented to Rev. Father Lefebre, and Rev. Father Mangin of Ottawa, the new superior of the Lowell Oblates. The following have been invited to respond to toasts: "City of Lowell," Mayor Bennett; "Pope Leo 13th," Rev. Father Guillard, O.M.I., ex-provincial; "Secular Clergy," Rev. Fr. Perron; "Oblate Fathers," Rev. Fr. Burge; "Our Sister American Societies," Philip J. Farley; "Our Sister French-American Societies," Joseph H. Guillet; "The Ladies," Ex-Mayor William F. Courtney; "The Press," Charles R. Dauost.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

If You Decide
That we are to make your garments for the coming season, you will find that your desire to be correctly fitted is not greater than our desire to have you so fitted.
LOUIS ALEXANDER
Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York,
IMPORTER and TAILOR.
65 CENTRAL STREET.

FOR SICK SOLDIERS

THOSE AT ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL REMEMBERED WITH GIFTS.

The Sisters of Charity of St. John's hospital desire to express their gratitude in behalf of the many sick soldiers now under their care for the good things sent to them. These good things came fast Thursday. The D. L. Page Co. sent a big case of ice cream and sherbet and of course the cool delicacy was appreciated by the heroes able to take it. Mrs. Adelbert Ames sent a bushel of apples, a great treat to people who had grown tired of tropical fruit; and the Misses Dempsey also gave fruit raised in the north, grapes and peaches especially. These gifts are most acceptable to the soldiers and a great help to the hospital.

SUPERIOR COURT, SHERMAN, J.

In the case of Jefferson vs. Richardson in the superior court, the plaintiff rested his case yesterday afternoon, after putting on George W. Poore and E. W. Trull as witnesses, the latter as assistant clerk of the police court, to prove a record.

Mr. F. N. Wier opened for the defendants and up to the noon hour Maj. Noyes and Mrs. Jefferson had been called, the latter being on at adjournment.

MUSIC HALL.

"THE MIDNIGHT ALARM."

"The Midnight Alarm," will give two more performances today of this popular drama and should be well patronized. The company is a capable one, and last night's audience departed well satisfied with their evening's entertainment.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

The strongest interest will most likely be centered next week, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday on the entertainment provided by Manager Boody at Music Hall, when the John L. Sullivan comedy company plays there. The sporting fraternity will undoubtedly turn out enmasse to welcome two favored champions of the good old days of honest contests, John L. Sullivan, ex-heavy weight champion of the world, and Jake Kilrain ex-heavy weight champion of America. The John L. Sullivan comedy and big vaudeville company is composed of 30 vaudeville stars. The program opens with a musical farce, entitled "A Trip Across the Ocean," which serves to introduce the company in its entirety and also the only John L. a new role, that of light comedian, a part which he is said to handle with grace.

Largest stock of cameras and camera supplies to be found in Lowell at The Thompson Hardware company.

WHY USE Pond's Extract
POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT IS UNEQUALED FOR PILES.
Why not something else? Because
Dr. J. J. Thomas says: "It is incomparably superior to any extract of Hamamelis I have ever used."
Dr. O. G. Randall says: "Nothing can equal Pond's Extract. I have tested others, and yours is four times as strong as the best."
Dr. J. C. Mitchie says: "Pond's Extract of Hamamelis Virginica is the only reliable article I have found."
Dr. H. K. Weiler says: "The difference between Pond's Extract and so-called Witch Hazel is the difference between a cent and a dollar."
Dr. H. F. Merrill says: "It is far superior to any I have used in strength and purity."
Dr. R. J. Harrison says: "I have never found any extract equal to Pond's."
Dr. Powell says: "Hereafter I shall use no other than Pond's Extract."
And numerous others of similar purport.
And that's why.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
CENTRAL STREET.
READY-MADE GARMENTS
NOW READY.
A Most Excellent Assortment of Novelties at Popular Prices.
JACKETS.
Long and Short Jackets, braided strap, for trimmed and plain. Something to suit all tastes and purses.
Prices from $3.49 to $4.35.
Extra values at $5, $10, and $12.50.
WAISTS.
Silk and Satin Waists of our make, finished with tight-fitting boned linings and detachable collars, tucked, corded, plaited and ribbon trimmed.
Prices $3 to $10.
Extra values at $5, $6.50 and $8.50.
Separate Skirts.
But by the latest and most approved patterns.
Flounced, flaring and plain. New styles of materials and trimmings.
Prices from 98c. to $12.50.
Extra values at $3.50, $5 and $6.98.
Fur Collarettes.
Of almost all known kinds, from the cheapest to very fine qualities.
Prices from $1.49 to $25.
Extra values at $2.50, $8.98 and $5.
Tailor-Made Suits.
Better than custom made. All cloths sponged and shrunk. Warranted to give satisfaction, fit, style and finish the very best.
Prices from $5 to $25.
Extra values at $12.50, $16 and $18.50.
CAPES.
Cloth, Plush and Fur Capes, new styles and shapes, including the latest Flounced Garments.
Prices from $4 to $35.
Extra values at $5, $9, and $18.
Cotton and Woolen Waists, Wrappers, Children's Jackets and Dresses, etc. All fresh goods at money-saving prices.

INCANDESCENT
GAS LAMPS
Burn Two-thirds Less Gas.
Gives Two-thirds More Light.
Gas Bill Two-thirds Less.
Price 59c. complete. Why use the old burner? Library Lamps 49c.
THE THOMPSON HARDWARE CO. 524-6 Merr'k St.

DEWEY HAVE GOOD BUTTER
Well! Well!
Have just received a large lot of June Vermont Dairy and Creamery Butter in 5, 10 and 20-lb packages at prices that will keep our competitors guessing, and the quality that will please everybody. Give us a trial and we will convince you that we have no competitors in the city.
Bargains in All Departments This Week.
Banner Market
Prescott Street.

THE ONLY ONE.

The Sun is the only Lowell paper receiving the full telegraphic day service of the Associated Press by its own operator in its own office. That's why it leads all its local rivals in the latest war news.

THE LOWELL SUN

ALL ALIVE ALIVE

The people are alive to the fact that THE SUN is produced by live newspapermen and is therefore a live newspaper. It is known as

Lowell's Greatest Newspaper

22ND YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

SUN LATEST FIVE O'CLOCK.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Will Have a Territorial Form of Government.

Particular Attention Will be Given to Land, Labor and Navigation Laws.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 1—Senator Cullom, one of the commissioners sent to Hawaii by the U. S. government to report as to the form of government that would be most suitable and who arrived in this country on the steamer Gaelic, says that the commission has concluded its labor, and as a result of their observations they will recommend a territorial form of government, different from that of the territories in the United States—modified to suit the conditions in Hawaii. They will give particular attention to changes necessary in the land, labor and navigation laws.

Senator Cullom was averse to going into the details of the scope of the legislation that will be recommended. He said:

"After arriving at the Hawaiian islands we met many people of various conditions and views whose sentiments were learned with interest. We visited the different islands of the group for the purpose of studying their resources, capabilities, and the social and domestic conditions of the inhabitants. We were particularly interested in ascertaining the temper of the people toward the United States.

"We investigated the situation carefully with a view of determining the questions we were charged with what in our judgment, we ought to recommend congress to enact to make the best government for the newly acquired territory.

"While the commission has substantially determined the nature of legislation that ought to be recommended to congress it still is not disposed to consider the subject entirely closed, for the reason that the report has not yet been written and for the further reason that the two island members of the commission J. G. Frear and President Dole—expect to come on Washington in November, when I, as chairman, intend to make a report to the full commission, after which the bill and the report will be submitted to the president and to congress, when it convenes.

"I have stated that the commission will undoubtedly recommend a territorial form of government, but not the ordinary form that we have usually adopted for the management of our home territories, the conditions being so different, in the matter of location and constituency.

"One of the most important questions is that of contract labor importation. I think that the laws now in force in the United States will apply to Hawaii as well."

In response to a question as to his views upon the acquisition of Hawaii, Senator Cullom said:

"I say unqualifiedly that I have never had any doubt about the wisdom of annexing the Hawaiian group to the United States. Their importance to us is great, both from a commercial and naval point of view. The controlling element in their population is thoroughly interested and in sympathy with the United States. They are today substantially as good Americans as are those on the mainland."

DR. NANCY GUILFORD

Captured Today by Scotland Yard Detectives.

She was Stopping in a Boarding House and was Known as McAllister.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Oct. 1.—Mrs. Dr. Guilford was arrested by Inspector Freeste of Scotland Yard who has been on her track since she landed in Liverpool, from Montreal on Tuesday last, from the steamer Vancouver. She was taken in custody at a middle class boarding house and gave the name of McAllister, though on first arriving in London she declared her name was Catherine Wilbur.

The prisoner was taken to Bow street police court where she was formally charged and remanded.

Dr. Guilford will be taken before a magistrate on Monday next. She was found at Hampstead, where she occupied a top floor room since Wednesday.

HIS RIBS BROKEN

Chief Secretary of U. S. Legation at Pekin Injured

SOME AMERICAN MISSIONARIES ALSO ATTACKED.

A Member of British Legation Insulted.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Oct. 1.—The British foreign office today received a despatch from Her Majesty's minister at Pekin, saying that Mr. Mortimer, a member of the British legation, on returning home yesterday with a lady, was insulted and attacked by a mob which stoned him and covered him with mud.

Later in the day some American missionaries were similarly attacked as was also the chief secretary of the United States legation. The latter's ribs were broken.

Sir Claude M. McDonald, the British minister at Pekin, reports that there is a dangerous feeling abroad.

Steps have been taken to call the attention of the Chinese government to these outrages.

MADE ASSIGNMENT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Brockton, Mass., Oct. 1— A. M. Herrod, the Montello shoe manufacturer, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The estimated liabilities are $80,000. The assignees are E. M. Low, the box manufacturer of this city and Walter S. Keene of Boston.

A meeting of creditors has been called for Tuesday next at the rooms of the New England Shoe and Leather association.

Mr. Herrod has been doing a large business, but the former business depression, the leather market conditions and the recent labor troubles have doubtless combined to bring about his financial downfall. At present no estimate of the eventual assets could be given.

SOLDIER'S BODY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New London, Conn., Oct. 1.—It is generally believed among the soldiers and officers of Battery H, Second Artillery, stationed at Fort Trumbull here that the body of the soldier washed ashore at Greenport, N. Y., Thursday was that of Private Herbert A. Stone, a member of the battery, who in company with several companions left the fort without leave of absence on September 15th, and on that night was recognized aboard the steamer City of Lowell, bound for New York. On the trip that night a soldier jumped overboard while under the influence of liquor and as all the other men have been accounted for the man is supposed to be Stone.

DEATHS.

PINDAR—Mrs. H. M., widow of Joseph E. Pindar, died at her summer home in Cottage City, Wednesday, of heart failure after about a week's illness. She had been at the seashore all the summer and was in her usual excellent health till within a short time. Mrs. Pindar was born in Somersworth, N. H., and had reached the advanced age of 90 years and 1 month. She was married in Newmarket, N. H., nearly 65 years ago; came to Lowell with her husband in 1850 and has lived here since, making her home of late years with her son, James H. Pindar. She leaves besides another son, George J., of Boston, and a daughter, Miss Laura J. Pindar of this city. She was a member of St. Paul's M. E. church during her life time in Lowell. For 32 years Mrs Pindar was an annual visitor to Cottage City. She was well known to and highly respected by the older residents of the city.

3 COL CUT COLUMBUS

MARSHALL—Raymond M., infant son of Jerome N. and Ida B. Marshall died at the residence of his parents, 75 Powell street, yesterday morning, aged 8 months, 13 days.

JONES—John W. Jones, aged 49 years, six months, died yesterday morning at St. John's hospital. He was a member of Highland lodge, I.O.O.F., Middlesex lodge, K. of P., and leaves a wife, three sons, and two daughters.

FUNERALS.

NEWHALL—Funeral services for Miss Laurette A. Newhall were held yesterday at 3 o'clock at the home of her sister, Mrs. L. E. Shepard, 79 High street, by Rev. W. A. Bartlett. Burial was in Hinsdale, N. H.

PARKER—Funeral services for the late Mrs. Sarah Parker were held yesterday at 2 o'clock from the residence, No. 100 Billings street. Rev. H. W. O. Millington officiated.

MANY ACCIDENTS.

The following accident cases were taken to the Corporation hospital yesterday: Albert St. Louis from the Merrimack, with a lacerated leg; James O'Brien, a schoolboy, a wounded foot; Susannah Arquette, from the Hamilton, with a wounded wrist; and Samuel Holgate from the Hamilton, with a lacerated hand.

WAS WELL KNOWN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Bridgewater, Mass., Oct. 1.—Spencer Leonard, one of the best known citizens of this place, is dead at the age of 83 years. For more than a quarter of a century he was a selectman, an assessor, overseer of the poor, besides having filled many other offices of trust. He leaves three sons and two daughters.

THE FULL BENCH

Will Hear Petition for Stay of Proceedings

IN THE CASE OF ALFRED G. WILLIAMS

Who is Sentenced to be Hanged.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 1—Hon. Charles A. Sayward filed a petition with the chief justice of the supreme court here at noon today for a stay in the proceedings in the case of Alfred G. Williams, who is sentenced to be hanged in the Salem jail, Oct. 7.

The petition will be considered by the full bench at the sitting to be held in Worcester Monday. If the points of law enumerated in the petition are favorably considered by the court, a hearing will be given. These points of law are to the effect that at the time of the death of Gallo, the alleged victim of the murder, Williams was engaged in robbery and unarmed and that robbery is not punishable by death.

WORKS CLOSED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 1.—The works of the Mosler Safe company at Auburn, closed today for an indefinite period and the company will hereafter manufacture the Corliss Safe at their works at Hamilton, Ohio. The reason given for the change, is that the Corliss safes can be more economically manufactured at Hamilton than at Auburn. Some of the more expert workmen will be taken to Hamilton.

CONSPIRATORS EXECUTED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Minister Conger at Pekin has forwarded the following to the state department:

Pekin, Oct. 1, 1898.

To Secretary Day, at Washington.:

Six alleged conspirators executed by order of the empress yesterday. Kang, a leading reformer, adviser of the emperor, escaped on British vessel. Order and quiet prevails here. Trouble is feared at some interior points not yet heard from.

(Signed) Conger.

MILLS SHUT DOWN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Dedham, Mass., Oct. 1.—The Merchants' Woolen mill at East Dedham, the largest factory in this town, shut down today, throwing some 400 or 500 people out of employment. The mill was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods and has run successfully for over three years. A short time ago it received a large contract to manufacture army goods and when these were finished no other work was ready, so the shut-down was ordered.

SMOKE TALK.

The local Hibernians lighted their pipes and were the guests of newly admitted member, John J. Regan at Hibernian hall last night. The smoke talk was the result of a promise made by the genial Hibernian when he entered the ranks of A.O.H., some time ago. Mr. Regan is a candidate for the common council nomination in ward five.

FOR MONITORS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The lowest bidders for building the four new monitors were in the order named, as follows:

Nixon of Elizabeth, N. J., $825,000.
Newport News, $580,000.
Bath Iron Works, $582,000.
The Union Works, San Francisco, $575,000.

L. A. W. SANCTION

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 1.—The following L.A.W. sanctions granted since the last report and to date, have been announced:

October 1—Orient wheelmen of Whitman at Rockland, Mass.

October 1—Charles Prouty and George Anderson at Woonsocket, R. I.

October 1—Ansonia Y.M.C.A., Ansonia, Conn.

October 5—Grange Fair, Claremont, N. H.

October 6—Dartmouth college track athletic association, closed Hanover N. H.

RIBBON PARTY.

There was a Ribbon Party held at the home of Miss Rose Purcell in Centralville Wednesday evening, which was a very enjoyable affair. A musical and literary program of the following numbers was given: Vocal solos, Miss McElroy, Miss O'Brien and Mr. Hale; duet, Miss Mulcahey and Miss Nugent; recitations, Miss Devine and Miss McCausland; humorous recitation, Mr. Dolan; violin solo, Miss Rose Purcell; others contributing to the musical entertainment of the evening were Miss Regan, Miss Whalen, Mrs. Ella Purcell, Mr. Burns and Mr. Henry. Refreshments were served. Dancing was also enjoyed.

THE STORY OF A PIAZZA ROCKER AND ITS FINISH.

About three years ago a reed seat and back rocker came on a wave of popularity into our store. It had been heralded as "The" Rocker, for comfort and durability. The price only $3.50. Of course we sold it for $3.00.

THAT MEANT WAR.

$2.75 said one, $2.50 said we; $2.25 said another, $2.00 said we; $1.75 says he, $1.50 said we.

AND THE ENEMY WAS SILENCED.

We have a few left. It's getting a little chilly for the piazza, but they will do good service in the kitchen.

ITS FINISH, $1 buys one at the Great Dissolution of Partnership sale of

ALBERT E. O'HEIR, 16 Merrimack St.

James F. O'Donnell, UNDERTAKER.

Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables

MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

LASTERS' STRIKE

Another Brockton Firm Accepts the Price List.

LASTERS IN MIDDLEBORO GO ON STRIKE.

Working in Randolph by Hand.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Brockton, Mass., Oct 1—Another firm, B. F. Reynolds, has accepted the lasters' new price list and his men were ordered back to work this morning.

The local strike situation, outside of the Reynolds' settlement, does not differ materially from that of yesterday, excepting for the effort now being made by the Board of Trade to bring men and manufacturers together in an effort to adjust the present and all future difficulties.

Tuesday with its expected developments as relating to factories of the district outside of this city, is eagerly awaited. Acceptance of the list by the manufacturers would expedite negotiations for a settlement of the trouble. Rejection means that the strike will spread and the fight will take on increased bitterness.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Middleboro, Mass., Oct. 1.—Twenty-five machine hatters and "pullers-off" employed by Leonard & Harrows, struck at 10 o'clock today. They were ordered out by delegates of the Brockton board of the hatters' union.

Fifteen minutes after the men went out, the leaders visited the office of the factory to arrange with Messrs. Leonard & Harrows, to have the work at this factory go on without serious interruption by putting the men at work on hand lasting, until the differences with the machine owners are settled. They were met with the statement that the firm expected to be ready to resume work next Monday with a force of entirely new men in place of the strikers. The operatives claim that the firm will be unable to get the men to run the machines.

WORK BY HAND.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Randolph, Mass., Oct. 1.—After a lengthy conference between the officers of the Lasters' Protective union and the firm of Bradley, Hagney & Leonard, here this morning, an agreement was reached whereby all the lasters employed by the firm will work by hand until the controversy between the union and machine people is adjusted. At the present time, three of the manufacturers here have made a settlement with the union.

The Top Notch of Clothing Quality

We Have It In Men's Business Suits.

The term "business" doesn't exactly fit the description of a thousand or more of these suits. We use it merely as a distinguishing mark. We are showing an abundance of really fine fabrics at TEN DOLLARS that you will find suitable for any occasion. For instance: Black Clays, Handsome Fancy Worsteds and Cassimeres. For the busy man we know of nothing more satisfactory than the splendid SCOTCH CHEVIOTS shown here in lavish choice and color.

We Have It In Men's Dress Suits.

The new season's stock has developed some very handsome new weaves and patterns that we take special pride in bringing to your attention. We've gone out of the beaten path in getting these. Few stores show more than the stereotyped plaids and checks. WE ALWAYS DO. Here's a striking example:

Wide Wale Twilled Serge Suits.

Blue or black, swell shapes in single or double breasted sacks, with or without satin facings. Of course there's a world of choice here in cheviots, worsteds, cassimeres and clays, at

$12, $13 and $15.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

49 TO 53 CENTRAL STREET.

WANTED—100,000 Men To smoke

DOWD'S HONEST 10

Cigar—The best of 10c. brands.

T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

FOR PRESERVING TIME.—A 4 qt. Porcelain Kettle with one pound of 60c. Tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 97 East Merrimack street cl. 631-2.

MONEY DEPOSITED

On or before Monday, October 3, in the Savings Department of the TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK will draw interest from Oct. 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.

Bank Hours { Daily, 8. a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

Middlesex St., Cor. Post Office Avenue.

Agents for sale of U. S. Revenue Stamps.

C. J. Gliddon Pres. Wm. F. Hills, Cashier

The Late CHESTER CUMMINGS, Whose Remains were Interred Yesterday

POOR LUMBER SEASON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Bangor, Me., Oct. 1.—Only a few weeks remain of what has been one of the most unsatisfactory years in the history of Penobscot lumbering, especially for those manufacturers engaged exclusively in sawing for the domestic market. When the river opened for navigation last spring, there was a good stock of logs on hand at the mills at and above Bangor, and all indications pointed to a good season's business, but the war demoralized the market and trade has been small all the season with prices lower than in twenty years before.

A HARVEST SUPPER.

The harvest supper under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Circle of the Central M. E. church, held last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Seymour, 23 Massachusetts corporation, was a great success from a social and financial standpoint. About 75 people were present and supper was served on the "continuous performance" plan, beginning at 6 o'clock. Mrs. B. Coote is president of the society, and Mrs. H. C. Seymour is secretary and treasurer.

4--Queens of Palmistry--4

52 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

10 Cts. 10 Cts.

These are the Palm Readers selected by Mr. O. H. P. Belmont for his Gray Craig Lawn Party Aug. 6, 1898. They read the palms of the 400. Are they good enough for you?

ADMISSION FREE.

Fortunes told by the world's best palmists for 10c. No humbug.

A. L. MORRELL, Manager.

Putnam & Son

THE BEST of all ready to wear clothing—is that we sell made by

Rogers, Peet & Co.

In this you have not only the best materials that can be procured, made and trimmed by the most skilful tailors, but you have also garments of the very latest style, such as are worn by well dressed New York men.

All coats and vests from Rogers, Peet & Co., have collars, lapels and button holes

FINISHED BY HAND.

ROGERS, PEET & CO'S suits are now ready—in fancy cheviots, serges and fine worsteds. Prices

$12.00 and $15.00

A Suit, up to Twenty Five Dollars.

PUTNAM & SON

166 Central Street.

THE SUN LATEST!

5 O'CLOCK

LOUISE, the Late Queen of Denmark, Who Died Thursday. Through her ability in providing grand marriages for her children, allying her own obscure kingdom with the reigning houses of Europe, she acquired great power and prestige. The influence she exerted in the politics of Europe was simply incalculable.

HOW QUEEN LOUISE ROYALLY PLACED HER CHILDREN.
Oldest Son—Married to the eldest daughter of the King of Sweden.
Second Son—King George of Greece.
Third Son—Married to Princess Marie of Orleans.
Eldest Daughter—Married to the Prince of Wales.
Second Daughter—Is the Dowager Empress of Russia.
Third Daughter—Married to the Duke of Brunswick.
Grandson—Is the Czar of Russia.

THE EMPEROR KILLED

Head of the Chinese Empire Victim of Plot.

By the Ministers of the Foreign Office All of Whom Have Been Banished in Consequence.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Oct. 1.—A special despatch from Shanghai, published today, says telegrams furnished by the local governor to a Chinese paper there, allege the the emperor of China committed suicide on September 21st, after signing the decree which placed the dowager empress at the head of affairs in China. This is understood to mean that the emperor was assassinated. All the English-speaking secretaries and the principal members of the Chinese foreign office have been seized and banished. It is supposed that he was the victim of a ministerial plot.

FIREMEN HUSTLED

Three Alarms Were Rung in Last Night.

TWO FIRES CAUSED BY LEAKING GAS.

Hornets Caused the Walker Street Fire.

It generally happens that when a fire alarm is rung in during the day there will be one or two other alarms within the next 24 hours.

About 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm rang in from box 131 and before the night was over, boxes 81 and 121 had rung in.

About 1.30 this morning, box 121 called the fire department to the brick block on Dutton street, owned by Hall & Perham, wholesale meat dealers.

When the firemen arrived the smoke was pouring out of all the windows, and the entire building appeared to be on fire. The firemen speedily located the blaze in a basement occupied by John Hall, commission merchant.

In the basement was a quantity of eggs and fruits, etc., belonging to Mr. Hall. The upper stories were until recently occupied as a storehouse by T. J. McDonald. The smoke went through the partition and into the cold blast refrigerator of Hall & Perham and probably ruined several tons of beef on the racks. The smoke also went through into the Swift & Bailey building but the damage there could not be ascertained. Hall & Perham will be the heaviest losers.

Frank Farrell, a substitute man of Steamer 3 cut a bad gash in his hand either by broken glass or a meat knife.

It is supposed that leaking gas in the basement ignited from the gas jet and set fire to the articles in the basement.

But that was not the only fire caused by leaking gas, for at 5.33 yesterday afternoon, an alarm from box 131 called the fire department to Les Miserables alleys on East Merrimack street where a slight blaze was in progress the cause of which was leaking gas, ignited by a match in the hands of a man searching for the leak. The damage was slight.

The alarm from box 81 at 6.36 last evening was occasioned by blazing rags in the basement of the house of Mrs. Maria Brown on Marshall street. There was an abundance of smoke.

A slight fire occurred in the ring spinning room of the Hamilton company yesterday afternoon just before closing time. The only damage was to a band near which the fire started, probably from friction. Section hand Samuel Holgate of the weave room while putting out the blaze had his hand cut in four or five places and one of the wounds required three stitches to close. Mr. Holgate's injuries were dressed at the corporation hospital.

Chief Hosmer has ascertained the exact cause of the fire in the John H. Lynch estate house fire on Walker street. At first he was inclined to think that the fire was of incendiary origin but now he finds that a nest of hornets was the prime cause of the blaze. It seems that Contractor Hibeault's men had been at work at the house for some time and while repairing the shed which was once used as a hen house, one of the workmen discovered to his sorrow that a nest of hornets had taken possession. He touched a match to the hive and it is very probable that a spark remained after the workmen went home and was fanned into a blaze by a favorable gust of wind.

During September there were 25 bell alarms one of which was for no school. This is the heaviest list for a single month for a good while.

THE POLITICAL CHAT

Complications Arising From Last Week's Caucuses.

A Word Concerning Alderman Cosgrove's Candidacy — Butler Ames' Last Chance in Politics—The Passing of Arthur Lang and Other Newsy Bits.

This was the opening week of Fall politics, and if you ever saw a hotter or more interesting one, you have a memory better than mine. It began on Monday night and until now one has had no time to sit down and think it all over.

Several very interesting political happenings have come up during the week that are worth noting, and foremost among them is the nomination of Joseph J. Flynn of Lawrence as a candidate against Congressman Knox, and the latter's re-nomination. Both had weak candidates against them and their success was practically unanimous.

Senator Flynn with a shining political record and a happy faculty of getting votes, wherever he goes, will make the fight of his life for the election to congress, and despite their majority, the republican leaders are already worrying betimes over the probable outcome of the fight. Senator Flynn is the man who will be elected.

The republican representative caucuses were important in that one of them showed young Mr. Lang, that politics, as played by him, will not stand long with decent people. Mr. Lang was beaten by only four votes, it is true, but had it been a fight between him and Mr. Watson alone, he would have been buried. As it is, he may as well go back to Cambridge and ask for his old job, braking. Politically he is "broke" in Lowell.

Some talk of a recount in ward eight? True, Lang's friends are now talking up a recount, but their opportunity for such a move was before the nomination of Mr. Watson was made unanimous, with Mr. Lang's assent. The ballots cast are now in the possession of the secretary of the caucus, said to be a Lang supporter. Any recount with a change in it, would split the party in ward eight.

In brief, it is now "all off" with Lang. Another mushroom trodden under foot.

They tell me that George Moore of North Chelmsford is the happiest man in town since caucus night. I wonder why? Speaking of that Chelmsford caucus with its 80 votes that passed like the ships in the night, it can now be said that the country towns are becoming "cityfied," with startling rapidity. How such a mistake could happen with Editor Parkhurst of the Lowell Weekly Courier behind the rail, passeth understanding.

The voters of ward nine on the republican end have stated since the caucuses that if Butler Ames does not come home to be inaugurated, and fill his place in the legislature, as promised, they will never again run him for office. Ames is decidedly popular in ward nine, but when it was seen that he would in all probability not return to Lowell for a great length of time, a number of aspirants for legislative honors, jumped into the field, each backed by a following of respectable size.

They had proceeded along with their canvasses, when along come the friends of Lieut. Col. Ames with their word for it that Butler would return and would be able to serve as representative. Then all other candidates retired from the field and everyone united for Ames.

Now it is said that the young soldier cannot return unless he comes ill on a furlough, and the men who retired in his favor, are sore and their friends are likewise.

Reps. Ramsay and Pattee are causing their party to worry of late, having declined to drop out of the contest, when the time limit, as per agreement, shortly after the redistriction, expired.

An interesting contest among democrats for the legislative nomination, in the 25th district, is now on. The candidates are James F. McCarthy, who ran last year; Councilman Thomas F. Garvey and Alderman Cosgrove, all residing in ward two. Representative Draper in ward three, and Ex-Councilman M. M. Mansfield in ward six. Ex-Councilman John Gordon was to have been ward one's candidate, but it is said that he will not run. Alderman Cosgrove will run from that ward, as he states the ward will put up no one. That being the case, two candidates are left to battle from ward two. Representative Draper's friends claim that he should have a second term, having run so remarkably well last year.

The most remarkable thing about the above is the presumption of Alderman Cosgrove to ask for a nomination of any kind from the democrats of Lowell. He has betrayed them repeatedly and is probably the most unblushing political renegade we have had in the city government for years. He has been a Bennett man since inauguration day and if the democrats of ward one or any other ward allow Cosgrove any recognition, whatever in any democratic convention, or allow his name to go on a democratic ballot, they deserve to be beaten. If there are any delegates to the representative convention who will betray their party so far as to cast a single vote for Cosgrove, they may as well make up their minds to get off the map forever. Should Cosgrove get on the ticket by trickery, or deception, and in opposition to the wishes of the democratic voters, the democrats will be justified in cutting him at the polls. He has no valid claim on the democratic party for any office whatever. He cannot be elected to any office as a democrat no matter how he attempts to work it, and the sooner he comes to this conclusion, the better for himself, politically. The democracy of Lowell must maintain party discipline, and the only way to do that is to repudiate democrats who go back on the party when they are elected to office. Mr. Cosgrove has betrayed his party, and his party owes him nothing. Inasmuch as the other candidates mentioned are all good democrats, the matter of selection should be left to the delegates in convention. The Sun does not presume to say which of them should be selected, but in the name of the honest democracy of Lowell. The Sun protests against any recognition of Alderman Cosgrove in a democratic convention.

Last evening several ward one politicians denied that they would be without a candidate, and stated that their delegation would present the name of a ward one resident who might run and be elected. They declined to state who he is, but it is rumored that the democrats of that much territorially divided ward would present the name of Willis P. Burbank for the legislative nomination, though that gentleman states positively that he will not be a candidate.

Municipal politics are rather dry, at present, there being so much else to talk about at present. In fact, practically nothing is heard about aldermanic candidates except in wards two and five. The former ward, always prolific of candidates, has two very promising men in the field, Ex-School Committeeman Daly and Frank H. McNabb. Both are large property owners.

Dr. Maurice J. Landers is mentioned as a democratic candidate from ward three.

The congressional contest has in ward two, at least, changed considerably the prospects of some of the councilmanic candidates judging from the talk of the leaders in the ward Tuesday night but a few weeks may work a great change of feeling.

Jeremiah McGlinchey, candidate for overseer of the poor against Constable McManus and Councilman Michael Sullivan, states that while he is not claiming that he will sweep his ward, he has nevertheless, friends enough to get him the nomination.

A voter in the ward suggests that all three get their pictures printed and sent around to the voters and then let the best looking man win.

Now is the time of year when the republicans turn their thoughts Little Canadawards and expatiate upon their great love for the French-American voter. About the same time, Aiken street gets smooth paving and a French-American stable keeper gets a big order from the city for carriages.

But there is a French-American club in existence which was organized recently for a purpose and the purpose was not to re-elect Mayor Bennett.

Coming events, I'm told, cast their shadows before. At the Stover wedding, a few nights ago, some one closed the door of Mayor Bennett's carriage on his finger, taking the nail off completely. They say it's the finger that he's continually sticking in other people's pies. Two months hence off comes his head. How we'll miss those speeches!

PASTOR CALLED

BRANCH STREET TABERNACLE WANTS REV. A. R. DILTS.

At a meeting of members of the Branch Street Tabernacle last evening, it was voted unanimously to extend a call to Rev. Asa R. Dilts of the First Baptist church, Northampton. Rev. Mr. Dilts occupied the pulpit of the church a week ago last Sunday by invitation of the pulpit committee and made a very favorable impression upon the congregation.

He is recommended as an able preacher and an earnest and spiritual man. He is fond of athletic sports and at the present time is a member of the Northampton Y.M.C.A. gymnasium class and also of the base ball team connected with the association. He is about 40 years of age, married, and has two boys, one aged 5 years, and the other three.

It was voted to pay $1500 for the first year and moving expenses. At present, his salary is $1800 but he had stated before the committee that God had called him to Lowell and salary would be no inducement.

VICAR GENERAL DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Vancouver, Wash., Oct. 1.—The Very Rev. Dr. Louis DeG. Schram, vicar-general of Nisqually, died at Providence hospital this morning after a lingering illness, of cirrhosis of the liver.

A PAVERS' STRIKE

Workmen on the Aiken Street Paving Job

QUIT WORK ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAGES.

Claim That They Are Unfairly Paid.

There is a strike on at the Aiken street smooth paving job.

Twenty-three men quit work this morning and about eight remained, including, it is said several Italian workmen from out of town.

A delegation of the strikers was seen by The Sun reporter in regard to the strike, and the spokesman said:

"The firm that is doing this job is that of Dunn brothers and they put us to work two days ago on the hoses and wheelbarrows, without telling us what we were to get for our wages.

Yesterday noon, we asked the boss how much pay he was going to give us and he said: "Go ahead and work. I'll fix that all right when the time keepers get around."

"We then returned to work and last evening the boss came around and said: 'I suppose you fellows want to know what pay you're to get. I'll give you $1.35 per day.

"We then made a kick and he said he'd give us $1.50 per day. He then called two men aside and told them they could have $1.75 per day. We do as much work as these two and told the boss we wanted $1.75 too. He wouldn't give it to us and we quit.

"This morning we asked for our two days' pay and were told that we could not have it until the 10th of the month. We supposed that we would get our pay weekly.",

There are some other features about that job, it is said, that should not be as they are. The city, it is said hires two inspectors whose business it is to watch the mixing of the ingredients making up the paving and see that only proper material is mixed. The workmen, it is said, began to mix at 6.30 while the inspectors are not present until some time later.

A delegation of the strikers called at Mayor Bennett's office this morning to see if he could get them their pay but the mayor was not at city hall.

DR. RIX RESIGNS

HAVING ACCEPTED A POSITION IN NEW YORK.

Dr. Frank R. Rix has presented his resignation as supervisor of music in the public schools to Chairman Swapp of the school board, having begun his duties as supervisor of music in the borough of Queen's, New York, last Monday, where he has 12 assistants under him.

The candidates for the position are Fred Blurd, Joseph W. Leach and J. Avison Baker.

A DUEL FOUGHT

Another Chapter in the Dreyfus Case.

RAPIERS WERE USED BY THE CONTESTANTS.

And Each was Wounded in the Encounter.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Oct. 1.—A duel between M. Charles Ernest Paulmier, deputy and M. Turot of the Lanterne, was fought this morning rapiers being the weapons. M. Turot was thrice wounded in the thigh and M. Paulmier was slightly wounded on the hip.

Madame Paulmier, on September 3rd, twice shot M. Ollivier, the secretary of the editor in the Lanterne office, because she asserted the paper had grossly slandered herself and her husband in asserting that their household consisted of three persons, the third being a former mistress of M. Paulmier. The challenge and duel followed. The charges were denied by both husband and wife.

LOST AN EYE.

GEORGE WHITTEN THE VICTIM OF PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

George Whitten, superintendent of the Boston Ice company of North Chelmsford, has met with a peculiar accident by which he will lose the sight of one eye. He was engaged in driving a nail and in some way struck it a glancing blow, driving the nail upwards into his eye. He was taken to the eye infirmary in Boston, where his eye was removed.

THE GAME SEASON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Bangor, Me., Oct. 1.—The open season for big game in Maine begins today and so far as deer are concerned, the sportsmen will have plenty to shoot at. As for moose, there are many and conflicting stories, while everyone agrees that caribou are very scarce.

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 1.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight increasing cloudiness Sunday with rain Sunday night; cooler with northeast winds, probably becoming brisk or high Sunday night.

CAPT. HARDING DEAD

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chatham, Mass., Oct. 1.—Captain Hiram Harding, formerly a well known shipmaster, died here this morning in his 84th year.

W. P. Hovey, teacher of banjo, guitar and mandolin. 128 Merrimack street.

WHAT HANNA SAYS

He Believes Spain Has Lost the Philippines.

An American Protectorate Until a Government is Established—The United States Will Not Buy the Philippines.

Cleveland, Oct. 1.—The Leader has from its Washington correspondent the following interview with Senator Hanna concerning the Philippine question, which is believed to represent the views of President McKinley: "I do not know what the instructions given to our peace commissioners are," said the senator, "but so far as concern the negotiations which will be instituted in Paris, I can see no other result than that Spain will have to relinquish her sovereignty over not only Luzon island, but the entire Philippine archipelago. Spain has no reason to expect to be able to retain any portion of the group. She went into the war and lost, and now ought to be prepared to suffer all the consequences which a defeat implies. I regard the Philippines as lost to Spain, and that being a foregone conclusion, in my opinion the problem which next confronts us relates to the form of government which we will give the islands.

"When the Philippine question presented itself there was a strong sentiment among conservative, far-seeing and thinking men in this country which favored the retention by the United States of merely a naval base and coaling station in the islands—this base presumably being Manila and the bay contiguous thereto. Since then, however, this sentiment apparently has undergone a very marked change, and now it appears for the most part that those same men who at first believed we should occupy Manila alone are advocating the termination of Spanish rule in the whole group.

"Aside from the fact that the general sentiment of the country seems to be against returning any of the islands to Spain, the United States is under obligations to the insurgents to establish a stable and enlightened form of government throughout the entire archipelago. When the war broke out the Philippine insurrectionists became in a certain sense the allies of the Americans, and it therefore is our moral duty to see to it that in the future they shall be assured safe and civilized rule; and until the United States determines in just what manner the Philippines ultimately shall be governed, we necessarily will have to consider the Philippines our wards. During this transitional period the United States will be called upon to exercise a primitive and rather arbitrary form of control over the islands, and continue it until congress finally evolves a system of government. In other words, it seems to me we will have to maintain a temporary protectorate over the archipelago, and this will be accomplished by means of the army and navy now in the Philippines and Philippine waters.

"What will be the ultimate fate of the islands is of course a problem of the future. Whether the Philippines shall become an independent nation or a colony of the United States, or whether a long time American protectorate shall be established will be a subject for congress to decide. It is well understood that Spain must abide by the verdict of our peace commissioners whatever that may prove to be, for she is in no fit condition to renew the conflict which has resulted so disastrously to her. She has no reason to expect that our commissioners will agree to any proposition which contemplates the continuation of Spanish control over any part or all of the group.

"I feel confident we will have no further trouble in an armed way with Spain. The only obstacle with which we may have to contend is the opposition of the insurgents to our plans. It is not at all certain of course that we will encounter any such obstacle, though it is assuredly among the probabilities. However, from what I have read of the mission of Aguinaldo, the insurgent chieftain, we may find the Philippines tractable and willing to accept whatever form of government we shall decide upon, so long as Spain shall have no hand in its administration."

Regarding the reports which come from Paris that one of Spain's propositions to our commissioners will be that the United States pay her $400,000,000 for the relinquishment of the Philippines, Senator Hanna said significantly: "We are not paying money for or buying territory which we now control."

SOLDIERS STARVE

American Fighters Not the Only Sufferers.

SPANISH TROOPS IN HAVANA ARE SUFFERING.

Were Left There Without Any Food.

Boston, Sept. 30.—The captain of the British steamer Rodney, which arrived here yesterday from Cuba, tells a pitiful tale of the condition of the Spanish soldiers and the people who are obliged to remain in Havana.

The Rodney, which was the first vessel to enter Havana after the cessation of hostilities, brought 3500 tons of coal from Baltimore to Havana. When she got to her destination, Supercargo Atkinson found it hard work to get men to unload her. This was not because there were not plenty of idle men in the city, but because the men were so weak that they could scarcely do the work.

While there Capt. Stokes had a good chance to note the condition of the Spanish soldiery. The common soldiers he says, are a sad-looking lot, weak and emaciated from starvation, and dying at the rate of 50 a day from dysentery.

His experience as a sailor, Capt. Stokes says, has brought him to many parts of the world, and he has seen many deplorable sights, but never has he witnessed such misery as during his stay in Havana.

The steamer was docked at a wharf near a temporary barracks and the soldiers were all around him. There were no sanitary arrangements. Not far from the head of the wharf was a large trench, into which the bodies of the dead soldiers were put for burial. There was no attempt to provide coffins, and the poor wretches were thrown into the trench just as they died. Each evening, a lot of quicklime was thrown over the bodies and the trench was ready for another batch.

While the privates were starving and dying from disease, the officers were taking good care of their health and seeing that their stomachs wanted for nothing that the markets afforded. They dined at the public cafes and on the best that the house could give.

The officers of the Rodney tell pathetic tales of starving wrecks among the soldiers standing before the doors of the cafes looking wistfully at the well supplied tables at which their officers sit. Meat, they say, is unknown to the mess tables in the barracks, where the ordinary food is beans.

The health of the city is in a bad way. The men on board the Rodney had begun to feel the effects of the combined smells when they sailed from the harbor and all but a couple of the officers were on the sick list. The clear air of the sea soon drove the sickness out of their systems, and when they arrived here they were all in good health.

From Havana the Rodney sailed for Matanzas, where she took on the rest of her cargo. The men were not allowed on shore there, but from the people who came aboard they learned that the city was practically in the same condition as Havana. They were told on good authority that the daily death roll was above 50 and that the people were dying in the streets from starvation. Food, even of the most ordinary kind, is beyond the reach of the common people in both cities. Capt. Stokes shows a receipt of $11 in payment of two barrels of potatoes.

The Spaniards are using every means to delay their going from the island, and their treatment of Americans and those who resemble Americans is rude in the extreme. In the cafes where the captain and his officers ate, the Spanish officers would stop eating on their entrance and rest their heads on their hands and glare at the foreigners until they finished their meal. They would not even condescend to eat at the same time as the Americans.

Capt. Stokes said to the reporter on parting that he would not return to Cuba again under the same circumstances for double the pay he was getting.

Scrofula

Impure Blood

This disease affects nearly every one in a greater or less degree, and unless it is wholly expelled from the system it is liable to appear at any time in sores, eruptions, hip disease, or in some other form. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula and thoroughly eradicates all poisonous germs from the system. Miss Mary E. Lyons of Randolph, Mass., had scrofula in its worst form and suffered terribly. After taking six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla she was cured.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

NEW IDEAS.

We have the finest line of Black Goods ever shown in Lowell. They include the best makers and dyers in the world, including "Priestley's," "Gold Medal," "Salts," A. Guillaumet & Co., etc.

Special prices during the week of October 3rd, to start fall trade booming, and to advertise our already most popular Black Goods House in New England. Many of our new fall styles cannot be found elsewhere. See these goods even if you do not want to buy.

—J. V. Keyes & Co.
The Black Goods House of Lowell.
J. V. Keyes. J. S. Banford.

Archibald R. Gardner of the '98 class L. H. S. has successfully passed the entrance examination to Harvard College.

HENRY GEORGE, Nominated for Governor of New York by the Silver Democrats.

PATHETIC LETTER

From Louis Mercer of Co. C., Porto Rico.

WOULD RATHER HAVE BEEN SHOT THAN STARVE

Private Driscoll Writes an Interesting Letter.

The following letter of Mr. Louis Mercier of Company C, Sixth regiment, is pitiful in the extreme. He is sick and does not expect to return. He wishes he had been shot in battle rather than subjected to slow death by starvation. The letter is as follows:

Utuado Porto Rico, Sept. 19, 1898.

Dear Friend—In response to your inquiry, I am sorry to say that I am not as well as I would like to be. In fact, am not feeling well at all. My weight is but 116 pounds, and when I left home I weighed 145. That does not look as though we were living on the fat of the land, does it? I will send this letter on the hospital ship Bay State. There are a few man of Company C going on that ship. I wish I were among them. I have been sick for five days. I was examined yesterday and my temperature was 102. The doctor said he could not risk sending me at that rate, and so I am to stay here for I don't know how much longer. Perhaps when this reaches you I may be numbered among the great majority. We have very little care from the doctors. They keep us starved all the time. We get milk twice a day and not much of it at that. We have had strict orders to boil all the water which we are to drink. Company C has left for Lares to do guard duty. The Spanish commit some depredation nearly every night. I am writing this letter against the doctor's orders, but never mind. Don't fret about me. I am prepared to meet the end. I have made my peace with the world and if called by the Master will be found "ready." I have written a letter to my mother and it will go on the same boat as yours. They say it is hard to kill a Frenchman. I told the doctor that. He said: "You will die soon enough. But it seems hard, as we did not come here to starve to death, but were ready to meet death if it came in the way of hostile bullets. Do you know, I wish that when on the fateful 26th of July we met the enemy, one of their bullets had struck me. Then it would have been all over. I really envy those poor fellows who have passed to the great beyond. No more pain and suffering for them. I have picked up considerable Spanish while here and was just beginning to make the best of it when this sickness came upon me. Many of the people about here speak French and were always glad to meet any one who would converse with them in any tongue beside the English.

PRIVATE DRISCOLL'S LETTER.

Henry Driscoll of Company G, Sixth regiment, writes as follows:

Utuado, P. R., Sept. 11,

Friend Martin—I received your letter last Friday and I must say that I was more than pleased to hear from you and to know that you are enjoying the best of health, as this leaves me at present. Martin, how lucky we were not to land in Cuba when one thinks of the condition in which the Second and Ninth went home! I suppose the boys got a fine reception when they arrived in Lowell; at least I hope so. All our boys are well with the exception of John Connelly, who is pretty sick; still, they expect him to recover.

Martin, to tell the truth, if they don't send the regiment home soon, they will be burying half of them here. What do you think, besides those sick in the companies there are over 300 confined in the different hospitals! Just as soon as one man leaves the hospital there are two or three waiting for his place.

We have received new clothes, from head to foot, even shoes and stockings and the suits are just like the regulars'. They were pretty foxy in giving us new suits before we started for home, as we were queer looking objects in the suits we have had.

On reading a few of the newspapers I noticed that ex-Col. Woodward of the Sixth regiment blames Lieut. Colonel Ames for all the trouble caused in the regiment. There is no truth in that statement, whatever. Let me state a few facts about Lieut. Col. Ames and the good work he has done for our regiment.

At the time of his apointment as adjutant when the regiment was at Camp Dewey, the discipline was not of an up-to-date standard, but during our short stay there there was a marked improvement in our drills especially in the guard mount. When we arrived at Camp Alger, the other regiments there wondered how a volunteer regiment could come into camp with two uniforms and be the best looking, best drilled and the best disciplined regiment in the entire camp, considering that there were 30,000 troops there at the time. Who was responsible for this magnificent showing and to whom are we indebted for our going to the front? None other than Lieut.-Col. Ames. The papers state that ex-Col. Woodward blames Lieut. Col. Ames for all the trouble in the regiment. On my part, I can't see any cause why he should blame Lieut.-Col. Ames unless it was to shield himself. Furthermore, where was Lieut.-Col. Ames on the morning of the fight? Why, right at the front with the boys, while ex-Col. Woodward was in his stateroom on the Yale sick. Even when we were on our marches who was it that rode along the line and gave encouragement to the boys? Lieut.-Col. Ames, of course. Ex-Col. Woodward was in the front, riding a horse and never thinking whether the men were tired or not. In relation to Lieut.-Col. Ames, I want to say that the boys from Lowell think that a few of his political enemies are fighting against him and if the boys get back in time for the fall election, they will work hand in hand for him, whether in ward or district, and will land him at the top of the ladder, as he is the greatest friend the gallant Sixth has yet met. Having no more to say, I will now close, by sending best wishes to all.

Yours truly,
Henry Driscoll.
Company G, Sixth Mass. Vols.

TO VARNUM'S LANDING.

A special car loaded principally with Centralville people, made a trip to Varnum's Larding last night, and enjoyed an evening of dancing in the hall there. It was after midnight when they arrived home again.

SUPPLIES FOR SOLDIERS.

Over 50 boxes of good things for the soldiers in Porto Rico left Lowell via the American Express company yesterday. The boxes were way-billed to Boston, care Dr. Burrill, hospital ship Bay State.

Harmony Grove open till November. Good roads. Dancing next Tuesday evening.

Pass The FAVORITE MILK BISCUIT

to the guest with a dainty appetite; pass them to the invalid who needs nourishment; pass them to any one at any time; with salad, soup or chowder they are sure to prove most acceptable because they are the most delicious biscuit ever baked. Sold everywhere with the word "Favorite" on every biscuit. Baked in the best bakery in New England.

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.

TO PORTO RICO

General Dimon Will Make the Trip.

WANTS TO SEE THE SOLDIER BOYS.

News From Sick Soldiers at Home.

General C. A. H. Dimon is going to take a trip to Porto Rico, on his own account.

He will sail from New York next Wednesday and will make a stay in Porto Rico long enough to become acquainted with the place and to see the soldier boys. He is provided with passports to carry him safely around the island and he intends to see all the boys before he returns.

The physician's reports of the soldiers for this week are as follows:

Total number in the city, 78; total number receiving medical treatment, 58; at St. John's hospital, 16; at Lowell General hospital, 6; under volunteer physicians, 22; private physicians, 5; soldiers at Santiago, 2; soldiers in New York hospitals, 6; in Boston hospitals, 2; other hospitals, 5; total number dead, 9.

Friends of R. G. Crawford of Company M are anxiously inquiring for the young man.

He was in a Montauk hospital some time before Lieut. McNulty came away, but what became of him subsequently is not known. The lieutenant asked the officer at Montauk concerning Crawford and was told that the latter had left for home. He has not been heard from since.

Elmer Crowell is not progressing very rapidly in the hospital at Bridgeport and the Lowell Knights of Pythias have received a letter to that effect from the K. of P. in that city.

Corporal Wadsworth is back in Lowell. It will be remembered that he went from a Boston hospital to his uncle's home in Everett. He is doing well.

Sylvester Lane is very low in Boston. Arthur F. Salmon will go down today to see him in accordance with a request from the hospital authorities.

It is thought advisable to remove Lieut. McNulty to a hospital to insure quiet for him. His friends insist on calling at his home and interviewing him with the result that it is tiring out the soldier. Lieut. Gillow is also very weak, and visitors are not allowed to see him.

Captain Crosby Pearson, U.S.A., who has been stationed at Tampa, Fla., for some time, dropped in to see his father, John Pearson, 23 Lincoln street, Thursday afternoon. He had a furlough of just one week and the trip from Tampa occupied half of that time. By a process of close calculation he had just one hour to stop at his home and at the expiration of that time he was off again. But he did not see his father. The old gentleman was up country on a vacation.

B. D. O'CONNELL'S CREDITORS.

The first meeting of the creditors of Bernard Daniel O'Connell of Lowell, who has gone into bankruptcy, was held in the bankruptcy court at East Cambridge Friday afternoon, Referee Manchester presiding. Mr. William J. McCluskey of this city was elected trustee and confirmed by the referee. The following claims were allowed: Frank E. Rollins, Lowell, $408, for stenographic work; Agnes T. Horan, Lowell, $78.60, for stenographic work; also a preferred claim of $50 for labor; William E. Livingstone, Lowell, $60; Lawyers' Co-Operative Publishing Company, $36. Mr. O'Connell's liabilities are about $2300 and his assets about half that amount. The next meeting of creditors will probably be held in Lowell when the new bankruptcy court meets here for the first time.

RUN TO HARMONY GROVE.

About a dozen members of the Spindle City Wheelmen took a run to Harmony Grove Friday night, leaving the club room between 7 and 8 o'clock. Captain Stafford was in charge of the trip. It was an ideal night for a spin and was enjoyed very much.

DANGEROUS SURGERY.

DEATH FOLLOWS THE SURGEON'S KNIFE—NOT THE SURGEON'S FAULT, OF COURSE, HE CAN'T HELP IT—YOU CAN.

Pyramid Pile Cure Cures Piles Quickly, Painlessly, Without Danger.

People go along for years suffering with piles. Then try this, and that and the other thing; from carrying a buckeye to getting treatment from a physician. They obtain temporary relief, maybe, but they are never quite cured. A little strain in lifting, excessive fatigue, a little constipation or a little diarrhoea, and the piles come back.

They don't seem to amount to much, but they banish sleep and appetite. No position is comfortable. There is intense local pain, and that dreadful feeling of weight in the perineum.

Maybe in the early stages some of the many salves on sale, will afford temporary relief. If the case is of long standing there is only one speedy and sure remedy. It is Pyramid Pile Cure. Even in light cases it is the safest thing to use. Other applications may cure and may not. Pyramid Cure is always certain, always reliable and always brings comfort at once. Its prompt use saves months of severe suffering. In extreme cases it will save surgical operations and their attendant dangers and discomforts.

It is better than the knife. Will cure easier, quicker and safer. Thousands have used it. Thousands have been cured by it.

The cost is trifling compared with what it does. The price is 50 cents. Most anybody would gladly pay ten dollars to be rid of piles.

Druggists sell Pyramid Pile Cure. If yours hasn't it, he will get it from the Pyramid Pile Drug Co. of Marshall, Mich. (Sole Manufacturers.)

MANCHESTER GIRL

Ends Her Life With a Revolver.

HAD BEEN ENGAGED TO A NEW YORK MAN

And Disappointment May Have Overcome Her.

Manchester, N. H., Oct. 1.—One of the most sensational events which has taken place in this city in many years was the shooting yesterday afternoon of Miss Elizabeth Eastman Colgate at her home in the North End. The affair has likewise cast a deep gloom throughout the city, for Miss Colgate moved in the best society and was young, handsome and very popular with all with whom she came in contact.

The sound of a shot, a smoking pistol and a death gasp were all the family had to tell them of the manner of death, save the evidence of the lifeless body with a ghastly wound in the breast, close to the heart.

Miss Elizabeth Eastman Colgate, familiarly known to her many friends as Betsy, was found dead in her bedchamber yesterday afternoon, by her cousin, Miss Ethel Simmons, who heard the pistol shot and hurried to see what was the matter. The shooting took place at Riverside, on the river road north, the house of Mrs. Arthur M. Eastman, grandmother of the unfortunate young woman, and with whom she made her home.

"Accidental shooting" is the return made by Dr. J. Franklin Robinson, who was called at once. The family accepts this theory and supposes that death came unawares while Miss Colgate was handling a revolver which was given her during the past summer.

Others outside the family including many who know Mis Colgate intimately, incline to the belief that death was due to suicide while the young girl was temporarily unbalanced.

The news of Miss Colgate's sudden death has been a sad blow to those who knew her, for all who did both respected and admired her. She was engaged to be married to a New York man and this sudden ending is a terrible shock to her friends, causing them to believe that the girl was disappointed somehow.

JOHNSON'S MAGNIFICENT MILLINERY OPENING.

Yesterday was a great day among the milliners. It was announced through The Sun for the past two or three days that the Johnsons would have their formal millinery opening Friday and Saturday of this week. In former years this opening was looked forward to as the sweetest thing on the street and this year is no exception. The wealth of material to be seen at this establishment is something that appeals to every woman's love for the beautiful in the millinery line. Last evening there was a continual stream of people crowding in and out of this very popular and up-to-date millinery establishment. The salesladies were very busy showing the latest creations in the millinery art and fitting shapes of hats and bonnets and everything in the millinery line. It must have been a relief to the police officer who controls that section of the city when the hour for closing came around, as the street was continually obstructed by the eager throng who wanted to see Johnson's elegant display of millinery. The interior of the establishment was most beautifully trimmed in a manner in keeping with the season. The chandeliers were entwined with large grape leaves, which gave a very rich and beautiful effect. The show cases were filled with beautiful pattern hats for bridal, street, travel, or mourning wear. In the rear of the store was a very cosy boudoir which was very tastefully bedecked. Ladies desiring to rest a few moments or to wait for the completion of an order can pass the time pleasantly in this cheerful room. All the evening the Cadet orchestra discoursed sweet music to the admiration of the hundreds of people who went in and out of the establishment. We will not attempt to describe any hat or bonnet as the Johnsons' ability is too well known to need a description. This display was the grandest to be seen in the city of Lowell. This opening continues today. All are cordially invited.

LABOR DAY.

THE BILLS WHICH THE CITY WILL PAY.

The joint special committee on Labor Day parade held a meeting in the aldermanic committee room last night and approved bills as follows, the total being equal to the appropriation made for the day by the city council.

Lowell Military band	$160.00
Lowell Cadet band	75.00
Loom Fixers' union (best appearance)	10.00
Lowell National Band	60.00
Hamber's Flute and Drum band	20.00
O'Donnell, for barouche	4.00
Borjes' Military band	60.00
Trades and Labor Council (best motto)	10.00
McNulty's stable, for barouche	4.00
Leather Workers' union, (best feature)	10.00
Lowell Bill Posting Co.	4.50
F. A. M. Tobin, printing	36.50
Total	400.00

A clear head maketh a happy heart. Dow's Menthol Cream makes the clear head.

CELERY IS A WONDERFUL PLANT

And is now universally conceded by scientists to be the only herb which effectually cures all nervous troubles. Celery forms the principal part of Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, the great vegetable remedy for Nervous Prostration, Nervous Exhaustion, Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, Impure Blood and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 255 Central and 391 Middlesex street and get a trial package free. Large package, 25c.

JUDGE AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, the Democratic Nominee for Governor of New York.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Wolthen Street Methodist—Morning, "Christ's Baptism of Suffering;" reception of members and baptism; evening, "Visions of Young Men and Young Women."

Middlesex Chapel—Morning, "Christ, Our Prophet;" evening, "Abominable Things."

First Trinitarian—Morning, "The Church at Study;" evening, "Seeing Is Believing."

St. Paul's—Morning—"The Front Line in Sunday School Work;" evening, "The Still Small Voice."

First Universalist—Evening, "Thy Kingdom Come."

First Presbyterian—Morning, "Christ Triumphant;" evening, "The Christian's Use of Evil."

Centralville Methodist — Morning, "Lamps Going Out;" evening, "Our Greatest Need."

Chelmsford Street Baptist—"The Book."

First Primitive Methodist—Morning "Love for the Sanctuary." Sermon and Communion in the evening.

First Church of Christ—Morning, "Are Sin, Disease and Death Real?" evening, "Reformation under Asa."

Christadelphia Ecclesia—Morning "The Ideal Christadelphian."

Highland Congregational—Evening, "In the Prison Cell."

Hawtucket Congregational—Evening, "Going Home."

Immanuel Baptist—Morning, "The Shield of His People;" communion; evening, "Isaac, a Type of Christ."

Rev. Charles A. Allen of Bridgewater will preach at the First Unitarian church Sunday morning.

Mr. Eli Turner will preach at the mission at Lincoln and Tanner streets Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Rev. A. K. McLeiman, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Boston, will preach at the Westminster Presbyterian church Sunday morning and evening.

Worthen Street Baptist—Morning, "Two Sisters—A Contrast." Song service and sermon by the pastor in the evening. Communion at 12.

Free Church—Morning, "The Happy Life."

Paige Street Free Baptist—Morning, "The Troublesome Coin;" evening, "Lame in Both Feet."

First Baptist—Morning, "Some Obligations;" evening, "Making a Home—the Kitchen."

The pastor of the Kirk street church will preach morning and evening. The morning sermon will be "Thy Kingdom Come." The choir will sing a Te Deum by Dudley Buck; an arrangement of the Lord's Prayer and a trio by Brown.

ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

IN MILLINERY CREATIONS AT Mme. P. L. GREGOIRE'S.

The fall opening of Madame P. L. Gregoire was inaugurated Friday at her handsome millinery parlors, 320 Merrimack street. The cosey parlors have all been newly furnished and upon entering the place, one could easily imagine themselves in some foreign establishment. Handsome white ivory pillars divide the main parlor from the trying on room. The whole place is resplendent with all that is novel in the millinery line. The choicest production of the most noted Parisian artists are to be found in the greatest profusion. Madame Gregoire, as a student of foreign designs herself, has used her inestimable knowledge pertaining to things artistic and has conceived designs that for originality cannot be duplicated in this country or abroad. As an original designer, Madame Gregoire is absolutely without a peer. Her fame is not confined to Lowell by any manner of means, as her regular patrons come from all parts of the state, and many of them without the state, came to her for advice on matters pertaining to the milliner's line. Such variety of shapes and styles and such conceptions of trimmings have never been combined in any single collection. Again, the styles are absolutely correct, faultless in finish and the prices such as to fairly stagger one, when the richness of the production is considered. The opening is always a signal for a stampede of the ladies of Lowell and vicinity and all day Friday the pretty parlors were crowded with admiring visitors. The firm has a foreign office also at 31 Boulevarde Bonne Nouvelle, Paris. The opening will be continued throughout today. Everybody welcome and a pleasure to show goods.

LABOR NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the organization committee October 3, in Trades and Labor Council hall. Per order

Chairman Joseph H. Convery.

AGUINALDO'S AGENTS

REACH WASHINGTON AND CONFER WITH THE PRESIDENT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Agoncillo and Lopez, the representatives of Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader, called at the White House today in company with General Greene and had a private conference with the president in a cabinet room.

Miss Maude M. Mountford of this city gave readings in Wakefield Thursday evening, receiving flattering comments from the Wakefield papers.

W. H. Parker of Lowell was in Fall River Thursday attending the meeting of the directors of the Hargraves and Parker mills.

COLD IN THE HEAD.

It comes quickly. And it should be cured likewise. The quickest way is to get

DOWS' MENTHOL CREAM. CURES

cold in the head, rose cold, hay fever, and all nasal affections. Lubricate the nostrils with Dows' and experience the magic cure. It's volatile; dissolves and immediately ascends into the air-passages and brings instant relief.

Tube 10 cts.; next box 25 cts. All druggists.

A. W. DOWS & CO., Props., Lowell, Mass. (1)

N. E. BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,

Runels Building, Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.,

is the ONLY FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS and SHORTHAND TRAINING SCHOOL north that Boston, in this part of New England, and we challenge ANYONE to dispute it publicly. OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

W. J. Sanders, Prin. C. E. Williams, Mgr.

FALL AND WINTER

MILLINERY OPENING

Thursday, Friday, Saturday,

September 29th, 30th and October 1st.

The following array of talent will interest the ladies during our opening display:

Miss Kit McCarthy, Miss D. O'Brien, Miss Emma Abbott, Miss Margaret Harrington, Miss Katie Orser, Miss Katie Gilroy, Miss Elizabeth Holt, Miss Lena B. Ransom, Miss Rose Gosselin, Miss Sallie Fitzpatrick, Miss Genevieve Hoarke, Miss Fannie Gosselin, Miss Nellie Comerford, Miss Nellie Tully, Miss Alice Nelson, Miss Severine Leclair, Miss Eva Leclair, Miss Lillian Jaeger, Miss Margaret Maguire, Mrs. Edwin Shattuck, Miss Winnie King and Miss Marie Gilroy.

ROSE JORDAN HARTFORD

JOHN ST., NEAR MERRIMACK.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.

Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston, Mass. General Agents.

SUFFOLK LOAN CO.

(CORPORATION.)

345 Washington Street, Boston, up one flight. (Near entrance to Boston Tavern.)

MONEY TO LOAN

At legal rates of interest on diamonds, watches, jewelry, life insurance policies, legacies, shares, bonds or any other good security.

$8.00 Top Coats.

Another blow to competition, 300 Men's Fine, Light-Colored, Covert, Heavy Weight Nobby Top Coats, came to us this week from a firm who makes just as good clothing as can be made at a

RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICE.

They are beautifully tailored and finished, thoroughly all wool and of the nobbiest and swellest styles. We purchased them of a firm who manufactures only the best but needed the money badly and closed them out to us at one spot cash price and that's why you're saving $5 on very garment you buy. The lot won't last long and you certainly will appreciate the first choice, although the last choice will be such a value as is likely not to come again for a year.

This is a rare chance to get a Fine, Stylish, Heavy Weight Top Coat at a FRACTION OF ITS REAL VALUE.

Lowell One-Price Clothing Co.

72-86 MERRIMACK STREET.

FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Pooke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

Bring in Your Feet

and we will do the rest. We feel reasonably sure that when it comes to Footwear we can please you—our mission is to please the public. How far we have done this is shown by the large and increasing trade we are commanding now. We buy direct from the manufactories and the public get the benefit of the middleman's profit.

HIGH GRADE REPAIRING.

Sunlight Shoe Store

100 CENTRAL STREET.

MUSIC HALL

W. H. BOODY, Manager.

Three Nights, and Saturday Matinee, commencing Thursday, Sept. 29.

THE MIDNIGHT ALARM.

Great Cast. Great Scenery, Great Effects.

Three Nights Commencing Monday, October 3, Matinee Wednesday.

John L. Sullivan's Big Comedy and Vaudeville Co.

30-STAR PERFORMERS-30

MEETING OF CHAMPIONS

John L. Sullivan, Ex-Champion of the World.

Jake Kilrain, Ex-Champion of America.

DRESSES cut, made and warranted to fit nicely for 75 cents. Plain sewing and Children's clothes. 923 Middlesex street.

YOU MAY BE

In need of a Fancy Rocker, Odd Chair, or a Morris Chair. In such a case we count on inspection of our goods.

OIL STOVES

Are needed now before you start the furnace. They will save you money and add comfort to your home these cool mornings and evenings.

A trial will convince you that it's just what you need. We are pleased to show our goods.

GAYNOR & CO.

95 Bremen Street.

A FIERY VISITATION

Extensive Loss by Flames in Western Woodland.

Colorado and Wisconsin Lose Heavily—Thousands Engage in a Weak Effort to Check the Flames.

Denver, Oct. 1.—Battle mountain government reserve, bounded by the Grand river on the north, Roaring Fork on the east and the Gunnison on the west is a mass of flames. This reserve runs through the counties of Garfield, Delta and Mesa. The big White river government reserve, starting in Garfield county and extending through the Routt and Blanco rivers, is also on fire.

Reliable reports show that the fires are nearly 300 miles in circumference, with Glenwood for a center, and practically every mountain range with timber is ablaze. The only cessation of the fire that is reported comes from Cottonwood and Four Mile creek, where the flames have consumed everything that will burn on the mountain sides.

On the south side of the Grand, from Minturn to Glenwood, the railroad men report a steady blaze plainly visible from the smaller valleys. Many ranches have been abandoned. There appears to be no hope of a cessation of the conflagration until it burns itself out except by a heavy rain.

J. S. S. Swan, game commissioner, states there is no doubt that the fires are caused by carelessness of campers and people generally during a season of exceptional dryness.

GREAT HAVOC WROUGHT.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Oct. 1.—The forest fires are still creating great havoc through this section of the state. No rain has yet fallen in the district tributary to this point, and the lumber companies are sending hundreds of men into the woods in an endeavor to save the standing pine. It is estimated that already 100,000,000 feet have been destroyed.

All trains coming to Chippewa Falls from the north and west are hours late. The Wisconsin Central is experiencing great difficulty in handling traffic, as its wires are down.

A movement has been started to assist the homeless farmers who have been burned out. Thousands are still fighting the flames, but are making little headway, as everything is dry as tinder.

RAIN FELL PROVIDENTIALLY.

Milwaukee, Oct. 1.—Reports received at the railroad offices here state that the forest fires in the northern part of the state were quenched by a heavy fall of rain. The heaviest loss was suffered at Cumberland, where 25 families were rendered homeless by the flames and a sawmill plant valued at $225,000 was wiped out. Wires are down in all directions.

Only one death, as far as known, has resulted, that of Mrs. Jacob Correson at Dry Wood. Two children of Mrs. Correson were seriously burned while attempting to rescue their mother. The pecuniary loss is expected to reach over $1,000,000.

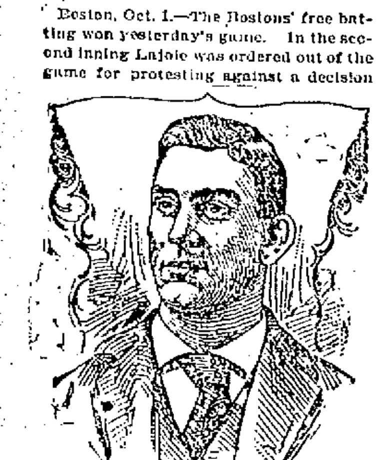
BY FREE BATTING

The Bostons Won From the Quakers.

LAJOIE IS DISCIPLINED BY THE UMPIRE

For Charging Him With Being Crooked.

Boston, Oct. 1.—The Bostons' free batting won yesterday's game. In the second inning Lajoie was ordered out of the game for protesting against a decision



N. LAJOIE.

and on the way to the bench he denounced Umpire Brown as "crooked," whereupon the latter suspended him for three days. Attendance, 2160. The score:

Bostons.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, c. f.	6	0	2	1	0	1
Long, s. s.	6	2	3	3	1	0
Tenney, 1 b.	4	0	1	6	1	0
Lowe, 2 b.	5	1	0	1	3	1
Collins, 3 b.	5	0	2	3	2	0
Stahl, r. f.	4	1	3	1	0	0
Bergen, c.	4	1	2	7	1	0
Duffy, l. f.	4	1	1	5	0	0
Nichols, p.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	40	7	16	27	8	2
Philadelphias.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, c. f.	5	1	2	0	0	0
Douglass, 1 b.	5	1	2	8	0	0
Delehanty, l. f.	3	1	1	5	0	0
Lajoie, 2 b.	1	0	1	0	1	0
Abbatacchio, 2 b.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Flick, r. f.	3	0	0	1	0	1
Lauder, 3 b.	4	0	1	5	2	0
Murphy, c.	4	0	2	2	0	0
Cross, s. s.	1	0	0	1	2	1
Donahue, p.	3	0	0	0	3	0
*Orth	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	3	9	24	8	2

Bostons ...... 0 4 1 0 0 2 0 0 — 7
Philadelphias 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—3

*Batted for Donahue in the ninth.

Two-base hits—Nichols, Delehanty. First base on balls—By Nichols, 2; by Donahue, 2; Struck out—By Nichols, 5; by Donahue, 1. Double plays—Bergen, Tenney and Bergen; Long and Tenney. Umpires—Brown and Andrews. Time—1:57.

The Baltimores won one game yesterday, and made a tie of the other, in which neither side scored. In the first game Miller's wildness was fatal to the Brooklyns' chances. The second was a pitchers' battle, in which the honors were even.

The Washingtons hit Rusie harder than the New Yorks did Killen and got a lead, but errors and Killen's wildness permitted the giants to make it a tie game.

WOMAN'S DEATH

Mrs. Calnan Ended Her Life by Drowning.

EIGHT SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN RETURN.

An Old Man Run Down by a Train.

Boston, Oct. 1.—The body of Hannah, wife of Matthew W. Calnan of this city, was found floating in the river yesterday afternoon. A cloth had been tied about the head. The knot was carelessly made and might have been placed there by the woman herself if she contemplated suicide. She was about 48 years of age and the mother of five children.

Eight shipwrecked fishermen arrived in Boston yesterday. They were members of the crew of the Gloucester fishing schooner, Oliver Eldridge, which was lost the night of Sept. 22 on the southwest point of St. Peter's harbor, where it was intended to land some of the crew.

OLD MAN RUN DOWN.

Gardiner, Me., Oct. 1.—Porter Walbridge, while walking from Farmingdale to Gardiner, was struck by a train and received injuries that resulted in his death a few hours later. An accommodation train passed him, and the rumble of that probably drowned the sound of the approaching train on the other track. He was 68 years of age.

STAR PLAYERS ABSENT.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1.—The last of the international cricket matches between the gentlemen of Philadelphia and Captain Warner's British eleven was begun yesterday at Manheim. When stumps were drawn for the day the local players had scored 113 runs for their first inning and the visitors 111 for the loss of four wickets.

There were two changes in the personnel of the Philadelphia eleven from the opening match of Sept. 16. The absence of many of the star players greatly handicapped the local team, which by no means represents the strength of Philadelphia cricket.

BIG STORM IN JAPAN.

San Francisco, Oct. 1.—The Gaelic brings news of a terrific storm which swept over Japan on Sept. 6. The wind did great damage to shipping. Rivers soon became raging torrents, flooding many sections. A summary of the loss of life and property follows: Deaths, 250; houses swept away, 161; houses overthrown, 1125; partially wrecked, 11,460; houses foundated, 15,597; river banks broken, 78. The heaviest loss of life occurred in the prefecture of Kowfu, while the Aichi prefecture suffered the greatest loss of property.

LIQUOR IN A HOTEL.

Lexington, Mass., Oct. 1.—The police of this town had a surprise last night in making a seizure of liquors at a fashionable hotel. No successful search had been made in town for 15 or 20 years, and even this time Chief of Police Franks and his squad did not anticipate gathering in the 105 gallons of alcoholic liquors which were sent to the station. The town has been no-license for many years, and was generally supposed to be "drier" than its neighbor, Cambridge.

WOLCOTT NAMED

May be Sent to Court of St. James.

PRESIDENT IS FAVORABLY DISPOSED TOWARDS HIM.

His Name Has Been Under Consideration.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Sept —A Washington special says:

"It is reported on good authority that Governor Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts will be selected to succeed Ambassador Hay at the court of St. James. The president is said to be most favorably disposed toward Governor Wolcott for the mission.

"It is further said that the chief executive has had Governor Wolcott's name under consideration for many days.

"Many of his friends have called upon the president to renew their assurances of the fitness of Governor Wolcott for the important post."

LAWYER DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Peabody, Mass., Sept. 30.—Thomas M. Stimpson, one of the oldest members of the Essex county bar, died suddenly at his home here of apoplexy this morning.

RATES REDUCED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Sept. 30.—Both the republican and democratic state committees announced today that arrangements had been perfected with the railroads in the state for reduced rates to the respective state conventions.

A NOVEL POINT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Salem, Mass., Sept. 30.—An application for a stay of proceedings in the execution of Alfred C. Williams, who is now in the jail here, under sentence to be hanged on Friday, October 7th, is to be made to the supreme court of this state by Lawyer C. A. Sawyer, the attorney for Williams.

The point to be raised is the novel one brought out by Lawyer Henry T. Moulton, and which was overlooked both in the trial in the superior court and at the hearing before the supreme court. The point to be raised is: "The act in which Williams was in commission, viz, robbery, is not punishable by death, but by a life sentence. It was known that Williams was not armed when he entered the shanty, and that he did not arm himself when he entered."

Sheriff Johnson knows nothing officially of this action to be taken by Williams' lawyers and is proceeding to have the execution take place in the rotunda of the jail here next Friday forenoon. Williams has not yet been informed of the unfavorable action of the executive council on his case and will not until the outcome for a stay of proceedings is made known.

SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

South Framingham, Mass., Sept. 30.—The funeral of Corporal John D. Canty of Company L, Ninth regiment, was held this forenoon. The body was escorted from the home in Natick to St. Stephen's church here, where solemn high mass was sang. Rev. John F. Shefferman, rector of St. Stephen's, was the celebrant, Rev. M. F. Delaney of Natick was deacon, and Rev. R. J. Quinlan of Holliston subdeacon.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN.

IF LOWELL PEOPLE ARE NOT CONVINCED BY LOCAL TESTIMONY THEY DIFFER FROM OTHER PEOPLE.

Our readers must have noticed within the past two years how cures have multiplied in the newspapers, like mushrooms in a meadow, and following the plethora of "cures" the general public have turned remarkably skeptical. Facts are demanded but it has also become essential to know who supplies them, where they are from—in line, whom they have cured. Doubting Thomas will not accept at par incredible cures on the other side of the continent. He wants it at home. "Give us some neighbor; then I will believe," is what he asks for. Well, Doan's Kidney Pills do this. Call it what you like, at home, local, or neighbor's testimony, you can always ascertain the truth of it without leaving the city limits. Here is a case:

Mrs. Mary Gard of No. 4 Noble's court, says: "I was told that my trouble was kidney complaint. I had a dreadful backache and soreness over my loins. Then I had headaches and dizziness. It was painful to bend over. My back ached nights and prevented my sleeping. When I was about my work I wanted to sit down, for that tired feeling hung over me all the time. I had these symptoms for about a year and a half before I got Doan's Kidney Pills of Ellingwod & Co., corner Merrimack and Central streets. They began to help me from the first. I continued taking them until I felt that there were no aches or pains left. They are a splendid thing for the backache. My little girl's kidneys were always weak. The secretions annoyed her every little while and it became most embarrassing for the child. It struck me that Doan's Kidney Pills might be good for the child and I gave them to her. She was perfectly cured. I did not have to give her many. I think there is nothing like Doan's Kidney Pills. You can use my name as endorsing them."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

MISS HARD'S

Shorthand School

Provides a thorough stenographic and typewriting course. Open all the year. Fall term begins September. Hildreth building.

CUMMING'S FUNERAL

Impressive Services Held at Central M. E. Church

Attended by an Immense Gathering—City Government and Members of Co. M. Attend—Beautiful Words by Rev. Mr. Meredith.

"Thou, therefore, be strong, my son, and endure hardships as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." The last words of advice of the veteran Paul to the young soldier in the Lord, Timothy, formed the beautifully appropriate text chosen by Rev. Mr. Meredith as the subject of a few simple remarks over the remains of the departed hero, Private Chester Cummings of Company M, whose funeral occurred yesterday from his late home on Crosby street, the funeral services being held at the Central Methodist church of which deceased was a faithful member.

Like the funeral of Private Marshall Thursday, the last sad honors paid to the memory of Private Cummings were participated in by a multitude representing all walks of life and all creeds.

The remains were viewed by hundreds at the home, the casket reposing in the front room, surrounded by the following floral tributes: Large pillow, inscribed "Our Son," family; mammoth broken circle on mound inscribed "Our Chum, Chester," companions of the soldier; sprays of pinks, Highland and Franklin school pupils; spray of asters and pinks, Mrs. Chambers and Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Laine; large bouquet of American Beauty roses, Mrs. Caroline Bryan; standing wreath, sickle and dove, four feet high, city government.

The funeral arrangements were in charge of Arthur Salmon and promptly at 1.30 o'clock the cortege moved to the church. In the line from the house to the church were only the members of Company M and the firing squad besides the mourners and friends, the city government, G. A. R., and High school officers meeting the remains at the church. A large crowd of sympathetic strangers attended the services, filling the church completely. The ushers there were Messrs. George McDonald, H. C. Seymour, Samuel Coote and W. Brooks. A detail of police in charge of Deputy Moffatt assisted them. The organ and rostrum were prettily draped in the national colors. The remains were borne to the front of the rostrum by the following members of Company M: Privates Saxon, Hill, Lennon, Harrington, Brown and Lynch. The firing squad took positions about the casket and during the service a soldier stood at either side at parade rest.

As the remains were carried into the church the silence was sweetly broken by the tender strains of a funeral march. At the opening of service the church quartet, Mrs. I. Watts Whitman, Miss Ethel Paradis, Miss Emma Coote and Miss Edith Freeman rendered "Nearer, My God, to Thee" after which Rev. Mr. Meredith read from the scriptures, concluding with a brief eulogy, saying in part: "Picture, my dear friends, a Roman prison with a veteran chained within about to die and giving his final advice to the young soldier about to start forth on Christianity's battle. We seem to hear the rattle of his chains when we read the advice of the veteran Paul to the young soldier, Timothy:

"'Thou, therefore, be strong; thou, therefore, endure hardships as a good soldier of Jesus Christ.' He who has put off the tabernacle, our departed brother was a good soldier of Jesus Christ and also a good soldier of the United States army. When only a boy of 12 years, he enlisted in the army of Jesus Christ for in Sept., 1890, after the usual probationary period, the right hand of fellowship was extended to him by this church and he stood forth a soldier in the army of the Lord. He was a strong young man of fine physique, I am told, and I find by his letters home that he was strong spiritually for he wrote to his beloved mother from the front that no day passed in camp that he did not read two chapters of the New Testament, and the soldier who reads the Bible is a good soldier of Jesus Christ. You are told that the armies of Europe are composed of the scum of the great cities, but not so with our armies. Wealth, culture, education and morality make up the American army, and an army so constituted must indeed be strong, and God's blessings rests upon our noble boys.

"His patriotism was not the patriotism of the orator, vociferating in time of peace, nor the patriot seeking a lucrative position from his fellow men. His was the true patriotism that offers life itself for country. As I gaze upon his comrades in arms, I am reminded of the old seal of an ox, a yoke and altar, with the inscription: 'Ready for service or ready for sacrifice.' At the cry of suffering humanity, when the heart of the nation was touched, our departed brother, with thousands of others, was ready for service or ready for sacrifice.

"As I look upon the High schol boys and the G. A. R. veterans, the soldiers of the future and past, I am again reminded of Paul's words to Timothy: 'Thou, therefore be strong, endure all hardships as a good soldier of Jesus Christ.'

"Let us ever respect the soldier; let us not begrudge him the trifling pension that he honestly earned. No money can repay the soldiers for their suffering and hardships and no money can restore this departed son to his bereaved mother.

"I can only say to the bereaved parents that this young man, dying as he did, a good soldier of Jesus Christ, has entered upon his reward. Did I say death? A Christian never dies. His departure from earth is but his new and glorious birth. There is something poetic in the fact that our departed brother passed away on his 20th birthday. His 20th birthday on earth was his birthday into a new a higher and blessed life, a life of joy everlasting."

At the conclusion of the clergyman's remarks, Mr. Harry Steele sang with fine effect "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep," and the quartet rendered "One Sweetly Solemn Thought" and the services were concluded with prayer.

After the services the casket was opened and many availed themselves of the opportunity to look for the last time upon the face of the dead.

Then the funeral procession was reformed in the following order: City government, High school officers; G. A. R. delegations, members of Company M, bearers, hearse, and body guard, mourners and friends.

At the grave in the Edson cemetery the interment was in charge of Chas. M. Young. After the funeral service the customary volleys were fired and taps sounded on the bugle and the remains of another of Lowell's heroes were consigned to their last resting place.

THE COMMISSION

Continues Its Investigation of War Department.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES ARE UNDER DISCUSSION.

General Lee Will Soon Testify.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The war investigation commission today decided to ask General Lee to follow General Wheeler in giving testimony concerning the charges made against the war department, and suggested Wednesday of next week as a date when he could be heard.

Vice Chairman Denby stated today that the policy of calling General Miles or General Shafter had not been under consideration. The decision to call General Lee also at an early date was reached today, because he is liable soon to be ordered to Cuba.

Many of the letters referred to newspaper reports of abuses and in most of such cases the letters were sent to the editors in question, asking them for specific information.

LASTING BY HAND

Is Being Done in Many Shoe Shops.

IN ORDER TO AVOID A STRIKE.

Machines are Not in Use Now.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Braintree, Mass., Sept. 30.—The shoe factory of D. B. Clossom & Co., was still idle today as the result of the strike of the lasters' union, which has extended from Brockton into the different sections of southeastern Massachusetts. The 200 employes of the factory are waiting for the firm to take some action. The firm claims to be waiting to find out what action the machine companies are to take.

AT MIDDLEBORO.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Middleboro, Mass., Sept. 30.—At two of the big shoe factories here, arrangements have been made for the lasting to be done by hand, and both the Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, and the Leonard, Shaw & Dean plants will be kept running without interruption. The factory of Leonard & Barrows is not affected by the present trouble.

IN BROCKTON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Brockton, Mass., Sept. 30.—The strike seems to be settling down to an even fight with few of the general features which characterized the beginning of the controversy, remaining

BURNED TO DEATH.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 30.—A special from Chippewa Falls says:

Mrs. Jacob Correson was burned to death while fighting forest fires yesterday. Her two children, while attempting to save her, were badly burned about the face and head.

A Suffering Soldier.

This veteran fought for his country; suffered untold hardships, and returned with health shattered. Many a brave soldier has the same history. To-day this one rejoices in a new-found strength and tells his experience to benefit others.

No man is better known and liked in that rich tier of Illinois counties, of which Peoria is the centre, than genial Chester S. Harrington, of Princeville, Ill.

Mr. Harrington is a veteran of the late war. Like many another brave soldier, he suffered not only during that service, but for years afterwards from diseases contracted then.

For years his health was shattered; his sufferings increased. He was unable to gain relief, but now he tells a story which is of profit to many:

"I served three years in the 124th Illinois, enlisting at Kewanee, Ill.," said he. "I was in Libby Prison and suffered like many another Northern soldier.

"The strain of army life did its work in undermining my health, although the collapse did not come for sometime after.

"For fifteen years I suffered from general debility and nervousness so badly that I could not sleep. Indigestion resulted and my misery increased.

"My eyes began to fail, and as my body lost vitality my mind seemed to give way. I could scarcely remember events that happened but a few weeks before.

"For two years I was unfitted for business. I was just able to creep around during part of this time, and there were many times when I could not get up.

"My brother is a doctor, but all his efforts to help me failed to give any relief.

"I tried a number of remedies without avail. Finally, having read articles regarding cures that had been effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I decided to try them. That was in 1896. I bought a box and took the pills according to instructions.

"Four days later I had the happiest hours I had known for years. That night I went to sleep easily and slept soundly as a child and awoke refreshed.

"After I had taken four boxes of the pills, I found that I was cured and had also increased 27 pounds in weight.

"This greatly surprised my friends, who thought my case was a hopeless one. I began my work again and have continued ever since in excellent health.

"Another valuable gain to me was, that while I was taking these pills I had been cured of the smoking habit, which had formed when I was a boy and had clung to me all these years. The craving for tobacco left me and I have never experienced it since.

"I cannot say enough for these pills and have recommended them to many."

To verify this statement Mr. Harrington made affidavit to its truthfulness before Lincoln M. Coy, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People strike at the root of disease by acting directly upon the impure blood. Their power is marvelous and many wonderful cures have been made. Druggists consider them a potent remedy, and all sell them.

GEN. MERRITT

Tells of His Operations in Manila.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The report of Major-General Wesley Merritt of his operations about Manila was made public at the war department today. It is dated on board the transport China, August 31st. After giving briefly the story of his embarkation and his arrival at Manila and the disposition of the troops there he says after referring to several commands:

"As General Aguinaldo did not visit me on my arrival, or offer his services as a subordinate military leader, and as my instructions from the president fully contemplate the occupation of the islands by the American land forces, and stated that the 'Powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitant,' I did not consider it wise to hold any direct communication with the insurgent leader until I should be in possession of the city of Manila especially as I would not until then be in a position to issue a proclamation and enforce my authority in the event that his pretensions should clash with my designs."

Continuing the report says:

"Upon the assembly of McArthur's brigade in support of Green, I had about 8500 men in position to attack, and I deemed the time had come for a final action. During the time of the night attack I had communicated my desire to Admiral Dewey that he would allow his ships to open fire on the right of the Spanish lines of entrenchments, believing that such action would stop the night firing and loss of life, but the admiral declined to order it unless we were in danger of losing our position by the assaults of the Spanish, for the reason that in his opinion, it would precipitate a general engagement, for which he was not ready."

JOHN HAY

Took the Oath of Office Today.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Colonel John Hay was sworn into office as secretary of state at 11 o'clock this morning. The ceremony took place in the president's room at the White House and the oath was administered by Justice Harlan of the Supreme court. Mr. Hay immediately joined his colleagues in the regular Friday cabinet meeting.

KANG YUWEI LANDED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Hong Kong, Sept. 30.—Kang Yuwei has arrived here on board the steamer Balarat, which was escorted by the British second-class cruiser Bonaventure. He was landed and lodged at the police barracks. Upon sighting two Chinese cruisers on her way here, the Bonaventure immediately cleared for action.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Sept. 30.—Judge Colt of the United States circuit court, has appointed W. F. Clark of Peabody as receiver of the Newburyport and Amesbury Horse railroad company on application of the Mechanics' Saving bank of Providence, which holds $25,000 of the company's bonds, on which the September interest was defaulted.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Every Mother should have it in the house for colds, coughs, colic, croup, cholera morbus. For bites, burns, bruises, sprains or strains it is the sovereign cure. All who use it are amazed at its power and praise it ever after. It soothes every ache, every lameness, every pain, every muscular soreness everywhere, whether internal or external, and in nine cases in ten speedily relieves and cures. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment was originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, an old fashioned Family Physician, to cure all ailments accompanied with irritation and inflammation.

The Real Danger from every known ailment of mankind is caused by inflammation; cure the inflammation and you have conquered the disease in each case. Inflammation is manifested outwardly by redness, swelling and heat; inwardly by congestion of the blood vessels, growth of unsound tissue, fever, pain and disease. The vital organs form one complete plan mutually dependent; therefore inflammation anywhere is felt more or less everywhere, and impairs the general good health of any person.

INFLAMMATION

External inflammation accompanies bruises, bites, stings, burns, scalds, chaps, cracks, strains, sprains, fractures, etc., and is the chief danger therefrom. Internal inflammation frequently causes outward swellings; as instances familiar to all we mention pimples, toothache, stiff joints and rheumatism. Yet the great majority of internal inflammations make no outside show, for which reason they are often more dangerous; as for example: pneumonia, peritonitis, appendicitis, etc. For full information about all inflammatory diseases, send for our book INFLAMMATION and Care of Sick Room, sent free by mail. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

SPORTS AND THE DRAMA

INDOOR BASEBALL.

An Entertaining American Winter Game Which Is Rapidly Growing In Popularity.

[Copyright, 1898.]

In there days, when almost everybody goes in for some sort of athletic exercise, many novel games have been invented by ingenious people. Their efforts have especially been directed toward evolving forms of amusement as well as exercise that are available in covered halls or buildings, so that they can be played in the winter, when most outdoor sports are necessarily suspended.

Basket ball was one of these, and indoor baseball is another game that has been very successful in covering the field for which it was intended.

Indoor baseball was invented in Chicago in 1887 and rapidly grew from an amateur pastime into one of the most scientific of winter sports, with regular rules and a national organization that plays a schedule of match games for the championship.

Its invention came about by accident through a frolic among the members of the Farragut club, who in a spirit of fun on Thanksgiving evening of that year began throwing an ordinary boxing glove around the hall, which was struck at by one of the members with a broom. It was a crude sort of amusement, but there was great fun. After the members had enjoyed themselves for some time George D. Hancock, a well known board of trade man, gathered them about him and unfolded a plan which had occurred to him while the game was in progress. This was nothing less than the working up of the pastime into an indoor sport which should possess all the scientific elements of baseball.

After the feasibility of the plan had been discussed for some time Mr. Hancock suggested that those present should assemble in the hall the following Saturday evening, by which time he promised to have formulated a set of rules and to have on hand a ball and bat which would suit the purposes of the game and do no damage to the surroundings.

The men were all on hand, and Mr. Hancock was likewise present with a bat and ball he had prepared for the occasion. The bat was too small to strike a blow hard enough to do any damage, and the ball was large and soft: The rules of the game of baseball were changed to suit the new surroundings and conditions under which it was to be played.

Thus it was that Mr. Hancock gained the title of "Father of Indoor Baseball," of which he is very proud, as well he may be, for the sport is a very popular one and well calculated to afford splendid pastime on a winter night.

Two nines were made up from among the members assembled, and the first regular contest in the new sport took place. The newness of the game and the inexperience of the players caused the first few games to be rather unscientific, but the fun that entered into the efforts to gain a victory easily compensated for the absence of skill. The score of the first game was 41 to 40. The players, however, soon gained a degree of proficiency that reduced the figures to a point that gave the play a more professional aspect.

There was a large audience present every time the game was played, and all were delighted with the new acquisition to the limited number of indoor winter athletic sports. The game soon became so popular that leagues were formed in various cities, and it attained a growth never dreamed of by its originators.

Many of the Chicago clubs which took up the game made trips throughout the neighboring states and played indoor ball before large crowds, who were thus introduced to the sport and subsequently became extremely interested.

The game may be played in any hall which is sufficiently light and roomy for the diamond and the fielding. The composition of the floor is immaterial, as the rubber soled shoes worn by the players make even the waxed floor of a dancing hall suitable.

About the smallest sized room in which the game can be played is one that measures 40 by 60 feet. The larger the space provided, however, the greater the freedom in fielding and running. The spectators should be in galleries if possible.

Ordinary baseball costumes are worn, except that the spiked shoes are replaced by rubber ones, as already mentioned. At the knees and hips the trousers should be thickly padded.

A different style of play is necessary in indoor baseball from that adopted in the regular game. In sliding to bases perfect abandon is necessary. As the space allotted for play is generally somewhat confined, spectators and players are at no great distance from each other, and the rapid action of the game is very exciting for the onlookers.

The short stops usually play quite close to the batter, for in indoor baseball the right fielder comes into the diamond and takes a position known as "right short." The quickness of the play often renders the umpires' duties rather difficult. But in case one cannot judge the other umpire is appealed to.

After careful experimenting the ball that has proved best adapted for the game is of a compact substance 17 inches in circumference, weighing 8¼ ounces. It has a white cover. While quite lively, it is so made as to do no damage to surrounding objects. The limit of the size of the bat is 2¾ feet long and 1⅜ inches in diameter at the largest part. The weight is not limited, but wood is the material most used in its construction.

The bases are made of white canvas 1½ feet square, filled with sand or other heavy substance, and are not attached to the floor, but placed loosely on marked spots, to which they should be returned whenever displaced. The home base is of rubber, one foot each way, and is also placed on a marked square.

The diamond is laid out at one end of the hall, leaving room for the catcher, who always stands close behind the batsman. Each side of the diamond is 27 feet long. The distance from home to second base and from first base to third base is 38¼ feet. The pitcher stands 22 feet from the home base and is only allowed one step in the act of delivering the ball. The other rules are generally like those used in outdoor baseball. A booklet is published giving a full set of the rules and methods of play, by means of which any club that possesses the requisite covered hall may readily learn the game.

The headquarters of the Association of Indoor Baseball Clubs are in Chicago, where active preparations are now going on for the coming winter's work.

Play generally commences in December, after the football season is over, though practice is indulged in earlier. Colleges all over the country are becoming interested in the game, and, as they usually possess ample room for the sport, they are likely to give the game a big boom.

There is not likely to be any change made in the rules this season unless it be in the pitching department, which may be altered to insure better batting.

CHARLES E. EDWARDES.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.

The "Yankee Pig" who used to chase the Spanish Dons must now give place
To him, the hero, who is wont each fall to kick and cuff and punt
And chase the Yankee pigskin.

Champion Sprint Race.

Once more Harper of Bullwell has established his claim to the title of champion sprinter of England. Recently he defeated Bannister, the Sheffield professional, in a race of 130 yards for $500 a side. The race was one of the most important in England for a long time, and there have been lots of great foot races there during the last year or two.

Bannister was the favorite, and for the most part of the distance he looked a certain winner. He got off slightly ahead of the Bullwell man and soon was a yard in front. He increased this distance before 100 yards had been covered. But Harper, like that other great sprinter, Hutchens, made his effort toward the finish and ran so much faster than Bannister that the latter seemed to be standing. A few yards from the finish Harper passed his opponent and won by six inches.

The time is recorded as 12 4-5 seconds. This is not record time by any means, although it is better than even time. In 1867 W. Johnson of Stockton, England, ran the distance in 12 1-5 seconds. In 1886 H. M. Johnson of this country ran the distance at old Exposition park in 12½. But time records in sprint races are often misleading, and, despite the fact that the race under notice was slower than record time, the Britishers claim that the winner can beat any man in the world at the distance. This ought to cause a sigh of regret among the American patrons of foot racing. Just as sure as we live had this class of sport continued to be popular in this country there would have been much speedier men here than Harper. There is just the same reason for thinking that professionals here would be faster than the English professionals as there is for knowing that the amateurs in this country are faster than those of England. There is more interest in amateur sprinting here than there is in professional sprinting. When a promising young man is found, some club gets hold of him and develops him into a wonder. It used to be that these promising foot runners were gobbled up by sporting men who had money to invest on sprinters, but the sport got into disrepute, and that caused the change.

Laughed at the Wrong Time.

In addition to the regular claque at the Paris theaters, a new profession has sprung up with a similar object. Attached to the cafes chantants are certain individuals who for the modest sum of 2 or 3 francs a night engage to indulge in hilarious and contagious merriment and at particular couplets supposed to be more than usually comic to split their sides with laughter. But mere routine is occasionally rather dangerous, as was proved not long since by the following incident:

Without the fact having been communicated to the professional laugher at a cafe chantant in the Champs Elysees a particular song had been withdrawn from the programme and another substituted.

The laugher had been quietly dozing without attending to what was going on, when, suddenly rousing himself and looking at the clock inside the gate, he perceived, believing the programme unchanged, that it was time for him to indulge in one of his most excruciating fits of cachinatory excitement. He did so.

In another instant he was nearly murdered. He had burst out in the midst of a touching couplet about Alsace and Lorraine. Though he escaped with his life, his hat was smashed in and his clothes torn off his body by the deeply moved and patriotic audience before he could explain that he was not a German in disguise, but an unfortunate professional laugher who had exercised his calling in the wrong place.

CONTINUOUS SHOWS.

J. Austin Fynes, General Manager of a Prominent Circuit, Gives Some Inside Information.

[Copyright, 1898.]

In less than half a dozen years the American variety stage has undergone a metamorphosis as remarkable and as complete as it has been speedy. The "refined vaudeville" theater has superseded the old style "variety house," and where once echoed the ribald laughter of tipsy men now flutters mildly's fan. The curly heads of innocent children now nod in delighted approval of the "continuous" performance, yet not so long ago their elders led them across the street to avoid the gaudy posters of the old style "variety show."

No change in American theatricals has been so welcome as this has been. No change has so affected the masses at large, for in its wake have come better morals and lower prices.

I have often been asked to account for this almost phenomenal and apparently permanent betterment of the vaudeville stage. The task is not a difficult one. The introduction of the dramatic element and of the "legitimate" stars gave a new and a better life to the "variety" theater. The secret of the power of the modern vaudeville may easily be traced to that innovation, which, during as it seemed at first, quickly justified itself. In 1893 Mr. F. F. Proctor paid Signor Campanini, that silver voiced tenor of tender memories, $1,000 a week to sing only once a day (in the forenoon) in the former's continuous vaudeville theater in Twenty-third street, this city.

Campanini was then still in his prime, with all the old tenderness in his voice, all the old romantic charm of bearing, and to listen came many of the women whom he had fascinated in grand opera. It was a shrewd though a daring play by Mr. Proctor, and it was the first as it is to this day the most notable break in the conventional vaudeville bill. To the energetic Proctor also belongs the credit of adding Gilmore's band—the real, old, glorious band, in all its numbers and its brassy sonorousness—to his "continuous" show. Thereafter there was no denying the fact that vaudeville had undergone a revolution.

It has since fallen to my own lot to seek, somewhat as a missionary, so to speak, in the fields of the drama for converts to vaudeville, and I have never found a harvest so bounteous as this has been. True, it has been a golden tipped finger that has beckoned artists like Clara Morris, Kate Claxton, Rose Coghlan, Maurice Barrymore, Minnie Seligman Cutting, Robert Hilliard, Sidney Drew and his wife, J. H. Stoddart and Felix Morris, yet they have never regretted their little incursions into vaudeville, and they have carried away with them the consoling memory of crowded houses and of friendly plaudits so honest and so warm as to shame the blase audiences of Broadway.

Clara Morris, admirable artiste and charming woman, not only renewed her earlier and best successes in vaudeville, but she also found in the perfect system and rigid discipline prevailing back of the stage enough to win her enthusiastic encomium. "It is a revelation," she wrote to me at the Pleasure Palace in one of the few letters I shall treasure, "a perfect revelation, this cleanliness, this order, this discipline and all these comforts. I shall never say 'good old times' again. The continuous vaudeville has cured me."

To see this honored queen of the emotional drama amiably chatting in the greenroom with voluble soubrettes in short skirts and reverential comedians in burnt cork or red wigs was of itself an object lesson in latter day vaudeville, and I have seen the veteran Stoddart, who has charmed two generations of fashionable playgoers, a-grin from ear to ear at beholding a duo of comedy acrobats disappear cheerfully up a stovepipe.

J. AUSTIN FYNES.

Such is the fraternal influence of vaudeville in this year of grace 1898.

Oddly enough, while the modern continuous vaudeville shows have steadily gained in dignity and refinement the prices of admission have remained stationary and cheap, to the delight no doubt of the ever increasing clientele of these entertainments.

As to the character of the audiences, no observer of the old fashioned "variety show" need be told that the modern vaudeville patrons are eminently respectable. Women and children form a major part of the afternoon audiences, and they are generally unaccompanied by male escorts, so safe are they made to feel in their surroundings. There are white capped maids to attend to their whims; there are the easiest of boudoirs to retire to; there are broad palm leafed fans and trays of ice water passed around at intervals by nattily uniformed usher boys. In short, vaudeville of this era is altogether important, clean and—growing.

"Has the modern vaudeville stage reached its limit of usefulness and importance?" is a natural question frequently asked by expert observers of theatricals. The most conservative judgment of the men who have labored to elevate vaudeville is that there is no limit to its possibilities, that daily new opportunites for its further usefulness and dignity present themselves and that the vast American playgoing public has as yet hardly begun to realize what has been done and is being done to provide them with clean and clever variety shows at low prices. In other words, American vaudeville is in its infancy.

J. Austin Fynes

New York.

Sothern's New Play.

The scenes of a "A Shilling's Worth," Mr. Sothern's new comedy, are laid in the picturesque period of 1776 in New York, when the best residences were near the Battery. The play is a romantic story of true love, and, although it is of the stirring time of 1776, it is not a war drama, but it touches lightly on the Revolution, as all stories of that period must.

Mr. Sothern appears as a gallant young American, Godfrey Remsen, who has spent some years in England. To revenge himself upon the woman he once loved and who, believing him to be poor, has thrown him over for a wealthy baron, he hastily marries a simple little country girl who has been brought up on a farm.

She discovers that she has been married from pique and naturally resents it. The plots of Godfrey's former love, who is now a widow, to separate him from his young wife result in efforts to have him arrested as a spy in the employ of General Washington to make him believe his wife betrayed him. She is foiled in this by Godfrey, who penetrates the British headquarters in disguise and saves his wife from insult.

The story culminates happily in the reconciliation of husband and wife.

STORIES OF THE STAGE.

Hassler tells a good story connected with his very first night, his introduction to the mysteries of the theater. He had listened with open ears and palpitating heart to many stories of the stage and descriptions of the men and women to be seen there and the wonders of the shifting scenes told by his father at the family board.

One never-to-be-forgotten day his father promised to take him to see a great actor. He was told in the language of the day that the chief actor was to take a benefit, and in consequence something unusual was to be expected. The play was then very popular. It was "King Richard III," which young Hassler was solemnly and impressively informed was the very greatest piece written by William Shakespeare.

The tedious hours at last wore away, and the lad found himself in front of the footlights on a stool near his father's chair in the orchestra. It is unnecessary to attempt to describe the wonder and delight of the scene to the eyes of Simon. He soon became convinced of the identity of the chief character in the play. He was no other than the elder Booth, in the very fullness of his power.

Having satisfied himself of this, Simon, with characteristic desire to see the material as well as the romantic features of the programme, began to look out for that special feature which his father had described to him as "the benefit." He kept his eyes open to catch the moment and to see the thing when the great actor was to take his benefit, but he could not make up his mind that the time had arrived until the scene opens in which Richard appears in all his kingly robes, surrounded by his court and holding a beautiful staff, all gilded and beribboned, which made a great impression upon the boy. The staff was the king's scepter.

This, then, was the time and the thing, but to make assurance doubly sure Simon plucked his father's sleeve and asked with an anxious voice: "Father, is that the benefit he was going to take? It's fine."

When Booth was told the story, he laughed and remarked, for the receipts had not pleased him, "I guess it was worth as much as the real benefit I got out of the performance."

If the United States is to keep Manila, the musical talent there may be of use in raising the average of our standing as a nation, at least in musical matters. A correspondent in that country writes:

"To a lover of music Manila is a charming place. The natives have wonderful musical talent, and there are numerous bands. Those of the three regiments stationed there in 1882 were remarkably good, and four afternoons each week they played in turn on the Luneta, a sort of plaza, on the shores of the bay, just outside the old walls. I recall vividly the open air concert given in honor of Prince Oscar of Sweden. The glorious full moon of the tropics, far brighter than in more northern lands, shining on the quiet waters of the bay; the innumerable lights, the brilliantly dressed crowd and the thrilling music of the mighty bands combined to make it an occasion to be long remembered. The 'Battle of Castallejos,' which they played, was inspiring, and the effect was heightened by the repetition of the trumpet calls by soldiers who were stationed at intervals far off upon the plains, while the guns on the city walls added a touch of realism."

When Macready was an actor manager, he produced at his theater a piece called "The Spy," the early acts of which showed it must prove a failure. So when at a certain point a character had to rush on and shout, "Five hundred pounds for the spy!" the author actor, who was concealed behind a rock, arose and cried, "It's yours—copyright, manuscript and parts!" That was the end of the performance.

Bismarck preferred the music of Beethoven to that of any other composer. As for Richard Wagner, he said late in life:

"Yes, I knew Wagner, but it was impossible for me to care for him. At breakfast and lunch, at dinner, every moment, Wagner demanded admiration. He would be first. I found myself too busy for that. As to hearing music, now I have to give that up. I cannot get the melodies out of my head, and, too, music soon brings tears to my eyes, and it tires me to be so much moved."

Miss Effie Shannon, Mr. Herbert Kelcey's partner in "The Moth and the Flame," is on record with a preference for playing adventuresses on the stage. She recently said to an interviewer: "I think we make a mistake, with all our splendid realism on the American stage, in our idea of an adventuress. She is always a bold woman who wears a red dress. Now, a real adventuress never looks like that at all. She is more apt to be delicate and innocent looking. We know that it is so now, and I am sure it has always been so. Once a newspaper man told me—and newspaper men know everything, you know—that the wickedest woman he ever met with in his experience was a little blond with a baby face and the baldest of blue eyes. No one would invite the adventuress we put on the stage into a drawing room. You know her the minute you see her. She couldn't deceive a boy."

STAGELAND TOPICS.

Richard Mansfield will not, after all, have a play from I. Zangwill, according to the latest accounts. It was to have been a dramatic version of "The King of Schnorrers," but the actor and novelist are said to have disagreed. Egerton Castle, whose novel, "The Pride of Jennico," will be made into a play, will provide a drama for Mr. Mansfield.

Minnie Maddern Fiske will appear on Oct. 10 as an "independent star." She will use "Tess," "Love Finds the Way," "A Bit of Old Chelsea," "Divorcons" and "Magda."

"As a Man Sows" is the striking title of a play that was recently produced in London and is reported to have been quite successful. It is a morbid story of man's varying experiences in some walks of life, but withal the verdict has been in its favor, and America may see a version of it later.

There have been several instances of pugilists graduating from the squared circle to the stage, but none where an actor willingly deserts the sock and buskin for the roped arena. Yet this is what William Elmer, an actor of some local reputation in San Francisco, is going to do. He is a protege of George Green, known in sporting circles as "Young Corbett."

Fanny Rice has declined a large salary to appear in the vaudeville for an extended season and will produce a revised version of her success, "At the French Ball," on Oct. 31.

Sarah Bernhardt has announced the name of her leading man. He is Albert Darmont, who accompanied her on her last American tour.

Anna Belmont of the "What Happened to Jones" company is reported to be one of the wealthiest young actresses on the stage today as the result of a fortunate investment.

"The Veyngers," the new comedy by Madeleine Lucette Ryley, is now in the hands of Reland Reed. It will have its production in Chicago.

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LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

The Cluer shouters had no consideration for the feelings of Mr. Leighton in the ward six caucus.

The liquor dealers of Iowa have organized to enter state politics. The voters of the state should organize for prohibition.

Salem News: We thought the A.P.A. was dead. It must be its ghost that has bobbed up again and captured the Lexington caucuses.

There was one gratifying feature in connection with the republican caucuses. It was the turning down of Councilman Lang.

While Butler Ames is serving his country and suffering from sickness in Porto Rico, it is a kindly act which the republicans in the 37th district have determined to do in re-electing him to the legislature.

The passing of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard removes a time-honored figure from American politics. He stood with Sherman and the other distinguished men who have come down as if from a past generation. Bayard's record on the whole was honorable and his devotion to his country was duly recognized.

There is great alarm in the republican camp at the prospect of defeat in the fall. The politicians are ridiculing the idea that there should be any mismanagement or any ill-treatment of the soldiers. What is remarkable in this whitewashing process is that such men as Bill Hayes and Rep. Ramsay know a great deal more about how the soldiers fared than do the soldiers themselves.

The discovery of 80 additional votes for Capt. Shaw after the North Chelmsford caucus, was heralded to the world as one of the most important events in its history. Nobody can say that Capt. Shaw did not carry his own town and the hope of his many friends is that he will secure enough delegates to enable him to down Sheriff Cushing, who is now regarded as a life candidate.

The Manchester Union thus briefly states its opinion of the management of the war with Spain:

"There is not in history a more shameful story of neglect and dishonesty than the story of how the recent republican administration has conducted this petty, trifling war with a fourth-rate bankrupt nation."

It is the business of the whitewashing commission to counteract all such statements as the above, regardless of the source from which they come.

THE WHITEWASHING COMMISSION.

Even the republican press which is expected to connive at republican chicanery admits that the commission appointed to investigate the war department will be nothing but a whitewashing commission. The following from the Salem News is proof of this:

"Some two weeks ago in commenting briefly upon the appointment of the commission to investigate the conduct of the war, we voiced our most emphatic opinion that it was nothing more or less than a "whitewashing board" that the officers involved would be exonerated and that speedily. We are not so sure this morning as to the speed, for the Washington despatches state that the commissioners are drawing $20 per day and their expenses at the most luxurious hotels, but on the first proposition, we are even surer. If the affairs of the board are conducted along the lines as indicated today, the proceedings will be little short of a disgrace to the country and the results will be felt by President McKinley and the republican party."

MR. BRUCE'S WHEELABOUT.

In an interview printed in a Lawrence paper, the Hon. Alexander H. Bruce is quoted as follows:

"My attention has been called to the fact that Mr. Flynn or his friends laid great stress upon the race question in the contest, and it was a byword in the campaign, 'Vote for one of our own kind,' and now when he secures the nomination, for him appeal to 'his own kind' for election. I am satisfied that no man need run on the democratic ticket unless he is 'one of us.'"

This allegation is what might be expected from Mr. Bruce. It is practically a bolt against the democratic ticket and a declaration in favor of Mr. Knox. And for what? Simply because he was turned down most emphatically at the caucuses.

His defeat was overwhelming and it was due to the spontaneous action of the voters for Mr. Flynn used no money to promote his canvass. Neither did he appeal to prejudice as charged above. Such a thing is beneath his dignity. It was Mr. Bruce who raised the race question, when he said that none but an American democrat would stand any chance of election against Mr. Knox. Neither Mr. Flynn nor any of his friends ever pleaded for support on any such grounds as alleged by Mr. Bruce. This attitude of Mr. Bruce towards the prospective nominee of the party confirms the Sun's opinion of his democracy, while his charge that "no man need run on the democratic ticket unless he is 'one of us,'" is a malignant slander, not only upon Mr. Flynn but the democracy of the same class who have never refused to vote for any candidate for the reasons alleged by Mr. Bruce. On more than one occasion, they assisted in honoring Mr. Bruce and the fact that the democrats have refused to honor him by a nomination for congress, is not chargeable to any particular class of democrats. It is the spontaneous and deliberate action of the democrats of the district who have acted wisely and in the interests of the party in the selection of their candidate.

The thanks of the city and state are due to Lieuts. Gillow and McNulty, who after Capt. Mitten had yielded his command on account of sickness, held to their posts, doing everything in their power for their comrades. It was by over-exertion in their efforts to help the sick and the wounded in their company that both men were finally obliged to yield to the inevitable. It is gratifying to know that they are both convalescent and hope soon to be restored to good health by the enjoyment of home comforts and home cares.

BOXING GOSSIP.

"Gentleman Jim," and "Kid" McCoy, also aspirant for the title of gentleman, became for the time being yesterday, rowdies of the worst type, engaging in a contest, not of the hands, but with the feet, and it was only good fortune that saved Corbett from permanent physical injuries. There are two sides to the story. One blames Corbett, the other places the responsibility upon McCoy. No matter who is at fault, the fact remains that each is equally guilty in a certain sense and it is this kind of meanness that has made meetings between prominent pugilists difficult to behold.

Corbett has always been particularly offensive in his remarks to those who felt they were entitled to a match with him, and his cowardly attack on Fitzsimmons in Greenes hotel, Philadelphia, is well remembered.

Mike Matthews and Tommy Shartell will be the stars at the Greenwood A. C. Brooklyn, tonight. They clash for twenty rounds, and Matthews should win. In conjunction with this bout there will be two 10-round preliminary goes decided. In the first Cal McCarthy of Philadelphia will meet Eddie Goodbody at 112 pounds, while in the other Mike Toole of Brooklyn and Tommy Holden of New York will try conclusions at 122 pounds.

Dave Sullivan was around town yesterday, says the New York Journal. He had a slight cut on his left cheek but it was so little that he laughed at it. "Smith never hit me a straight punch on Monday night," he said. "He may have broken that left hand when he swung for my head in the second, but I did not feel the blow any more than I would a mosquito bite. Yes, I put my hand to my head after I got it, but it was only to see if some sort of insect had got there. Hurt me? Step and talk sense. Smith could not hurt me unless he could be more effective than he was on Monday night.

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FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
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THE ARENA OF POLITICS

FRENCH ASSIGNATS.

JOHN DAVIS EXPLAINS JUST WHAT THEY WERE AND WHAT THEY DID.

He Satisfactorily Answers a Question That Is Frequently Asked—The Requisite Conditions For a Successful Money System.

"Were the French assignats a legal tender?" This question has recently been sent to me urgently asking reply. Technically the assignats were legal tender; practically and in effect they were not. And when we understand the case every one will see that "the various governments of the French revolution," as Sir Archibald Alison calls them, had no power to confer the quality of legal tender on money in any true and lasting sense. At best they could only attach to it an edict of the convention which happened to be in power when the paper was printed, perhaps to be reversed by the now party of the next day, and never to be cleared out of sight of the guillotine.

Every enterprise, every special sort of work and every invention or creation of man must conform to certain requisite conditions necessary to success or it must prove a failure. Suppose the farmer plants a crop of corn. The land must be properly prepared for the planting, the planting must be done in the proper season of the year, and the crop must receive reasonable culture afterward. If any one of these conditions is neglected, the crop to that extent will be a failure.

If the orchardist desires to plant a field with fruit trees, the land must be plowed; the trees must be wisely selected as to the variety of fruits; they must be properly dug, with plenty of healthy roots; holes for the trees must be located to suit the sizes of the full grown trees, the planting of the trees must be done by men who understand the work, the after culture must be strictly attended to, and the field must be protected from the destructive inroads of cattle and other animals. If any of the requisite conditions are not complied with, the enterprises will, to the extent of the neglect, be a failure.

When a mechanic makes an implement or a machine for any special purpose, as a plow, a wagon, an engine, or any implement or device whatever, it must have all the parts in proper place, well fitted and fastened as the purposes of the implement requires. Not an important bolt, screw or crank can be omitted or misplaced without marring the value of the machine and perhaps ruining its value entirely. This is a law of mechanics and nature that cannot be defied with impunity.

So money, which is the most important device of civilization, has its laws and conditions which must be complied with, and the system of finance which is constructed in defiance of the requisite conditions must, to the extent of that neglect, prove a failure. Monetary laws are just as inexorable as the laws of nature, and they cannot be violated with impunity.

What, then, are the requisite conditions for a proper and successful money system? First, there must be a regular established government, as the issuing of money is an act of sovereignty. The said government must be in practical operation, collecting and disbursing revenue and performing the usual monetary functions of a civilized government. Then the money, when issued, must be receivable in the revenues of the issuing government, and it must possess the quality of legal tender. The quantity of the money issued must be in reasonable proportion to the revenues collected, and the material of the money must be fashioned and executed in the highest artistic style, above the arts of the counterfeiters. Money is valuable in proportion of limitation. An unlimited money is a worthless money. If the money can be cheaply and easily counterfeited, the counterfeiters will inflate it to the point of worthlessness.

Now the question arises as to the issuing of the French assignats. Were any of the requisite conditions of a safe and sound money system present in France at the time of the issuing of assignats or at any time during their circulation? They were issued first in March, 1790, several months after the overthrow of the regular government. "The various revolutionary governments" which followed each other in rapid succession collected but little taxes and could not in any proper and regular manner receive the assignats in the government revenues. There was no established government which was competent to confer on the new money the quality of legal tender. Merely an edict of a revolutionary convention cannot either confer or enforce the law of legal tender for money any more than it can enforce any other law which it has no power to enact or enforce. Neither did the revolutionary governments limit the issue of paper money in any reasonable proportion to its limited receivability in the revenues, but it was largely overlegued by the revolutionary governments. This of course reduced its value. But it was not the French issues which finally destroyed the value of the assignats. It was the English issues in the form of counterfeits which completed the work of degradation which the French issues only began. The mechanical execution of the assignats was rude and easily counterfeited and the British government embarked largely in the business of forgery in order to destroy the French finances and ruin the enemy.

Mr. Thomas Doubleday, an English writer, relates the case as follows:

"The accession of England to the hostile league of the European powers went far to produce this catastrophe, and to complete the work the minister had recourse to a device novel as a mode of warfare—that is to say, the forgery of the paper money of the enemy. This procedure on the part of Mr. Pitt has since been denied, but its truth rests upon indisputable evidence and the attempt was quite characteristic of a politician who knew better than most men that money constitutes the real sinews of war.

"If success be a justification, and were justification needed, this attempt is fully justified, for it completed the annihilation of the credit of the assignats, in spite of the terrible means adopted by the French convention to force their circulation. It is not a little curious, however, to reflect that within a very few years after the destruction, of the French assignats—that is to say in 1797—Mr. Pitt should himself have been driven by the force of circumstances to adopt this very expedient and risk the hazardous step of relying upon an inconvertible paper circulation, and that this measure, the fruit of imperious necessity alone, should be classed by his eulogists, and by the first Sir Robert Peel among others, among the brilliant phases of his administration."

Mr. Stephen D. Dolaye of Philadelphia, in his history of the assignats and mandats, 1877, speaks of the British scheme of counterfeiting the French assignats as follows:

"But finding that the revolution was stronger than the clergy, stronger than the nobility; that imperial France was conquering the enemies of liberty everywhere; that nation after nation was yielding to its power; that its armies were victorious and its principles, developed by its constitution and laws, were such as reason and humanity approved, the clergy and the nobility set criminal law, honor and every principle of honesty at defiance and organized forgery and made the passage of counterfeiting assignats an occupation—thus attempting by crime, by stealth and by villainous and secret infamy to undermine the credit of the assignat, deprive France of its resources and overthrow the revolution."

This business was prosecuted by individuals in a small way in Belgium and Switzerland, but mainly in the city of London, under the eye and approval of William Pitt, the premier of England.

The history proceeds as follows:

"Seventeen manufacturing establishments were in full operation in London, with a force of 400 men devoted to the production of false and forged assignats. The extent and success of the labor may be judged by the quantity and the value they represented. In the month of May, 1795, it was found that there were in circulation from 12,000,000,000 to 15,000,000,000 francs of forged assignats, which were so exact in form, appearance, texture and design as to defy detection except by the most minute examination and exact knowledge of the secret signs by which the initiated were taught to distinguish them."

Now, taking all these facts into consideration, can it be said with any show of reason and truth that the assignats had a fair trial as money? With no established government or sovereignty, they were not in any true sense a legal tender. There being little revenue collected, they could not be properly honored or received in the revenues in any sort of proportion to the amount issued, and, being rudely executed and easily counterfeited, it was easy for the counterfeiter to inflate them to the point of worthlessness. There was not a single condition on which to base a safe money system in France at the time the assignats were issued. Not an enterprise on the farm, in the shop or in the entire fields of science or industry could have succeeded with so many essentials lacking.

And yet, in spite of the difficulties in the way, the French assignats made the revolution a success. They overthrew the monarchy and became the means of permanently subdividing the great landed estates of the nobility into small homes for the people.

Mr. Alison, in his "History of Europe," volume 4, page 371, states this part of the case very clearly. After mentioning the evils arising from the fall of the assignats Mr. Allison says:

"On the other hand, the debtors throughout the whole country found themselves liberated from their engagement. The national domains were purchased almost for nothing by the holders of the government paper, and the land, infinitely subdivided, required little of the expenditure of capital and became daily more productive from the number and energy of its new cultivators. These vast alterations in the circulation induced social changes more durable in their influence and far more important in their final results than all the political catastrophes of the revolution, for they entirely altered, and that, too, in a lasting manner, the distribution of property and made a permanent alteration in the form of government unavoidable from a total change in the class possessed of substantial power."

In volume 6, page 8, Mr. Alison further says:

"A great part of the landed property of the country had passed into the hands of several millions of small holders, who might be expected to be permanently resolute in maintaining their possessions, etc."

After the conversion of the great estates into "public domain," the assignats became the agency by which the lands were subdivided into small homes. The assignats were a child of the revolutionary government. They performed a good work in giving homes to the people. As a money they were precisely as good as the issuing power. No better, no worse. They lived as long as the revolution and went down with it. The last insurrection was put down by Napoleon in 1795; the assignats finally fell to the point of worthlessness in 1796. The revolution fell into the arms of Napoleon, the most bitter foe of all forms of paper money. He often said that he never would issue paper money, but when it came to the test he was compelled to issue paper until by his victories he was able to live entirely upon his enemies.—John Davis in Omaha Nonconformist.

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Where he will receive pupils.

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F. E. Labarge wishes to inform the public that he has opened a store at 470 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall with a
FINE LINE OF FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children,
all styles, at the lowest prices. Be sure and give this shoe store a visit before purchasing elsewhere if you desire to save money. Remember the place, 470 Merrimack street. This is Lowell's great bargain store
F. E. LABARGE, Prop.

Our New Hoop Bracelets, Puff Combs, Long watch Chains, Stone Rings are Perfect Beauties.
LEGAULT & CO.
Jewellers and Opticians,
30 Central, Cor. Prescott St.

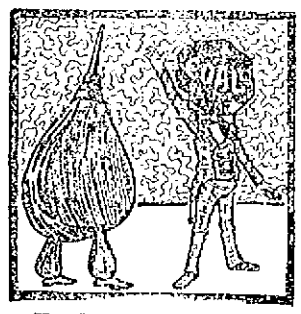
☞ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Store.

$35 Discount
On One Year Scholarships
To the next twenty students who enter the DAY school of the
N. E. BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,
Runels Building, Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.
The N. E. B. U. is the ONLY first-class Business and Shorthand Training School, nearer than Boston, in this part of New England, and we challenge ANYONE to dispute it publicly.
W. J. Sanders, Prin. C. E. Williams, Mgr.

LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL
Day Classes Commence Oct. 3.
Evening " " " 17.
New machinery. Catalogue free. Apply early, especially for Art Classes.
WILLIAM W. CROSBY, Prin.

TAXES

Collector's Notice.
The assessors have committed to the Collector of Taxes, the
TAX LIST FOR 1898,
With instructions to collect in the manner prescribed by the Statutes of the Commonwealth and the Ordinances of the City of Lowell the sums assessed by them to the persons named therein and he is now ready to receive payment of said taxes at his office in City Hall.
When a Poll Tax only is assessed, the Tax is due, and if not paid forthwith, the Collector will proceed to collect the Tax as directed by the General Statutes.
WARRANTS will be promptly issued for the collection of Poll Taxes.
SUMMONS, bearing costs, will be issued against delinquent Poll and Personal Tax Payers, on or about November 1st.
INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be charged upon all Taxes which remain unpaid October 20, 1898, until the same shall be paid; and such interest shall be added to and considered a part of said Taxes. Poll Taxes are assessed upon every male inhabitant above the age of 20 years. On undivided real estate each heir is liable for the whole tax. An error in the name of the person taxed does not defeat the collection of the tax. Each partner is liable for the whole tax assessed under the partnership name.
The assessors are now distributing Tax Bills. If any taxable inhabitant by removing his residence since the first day of May or from any cause, should not receive his Tax Bill, he must consider the tax demanded by this notice and a new bill will be made out on application at the office of the City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes if a tax has been assessed.
All who preserve their Tax Bills and bring them when they come to pay will save the time of making a new bill and facilitate the business of the office.
THE RATE OF TAXATION FOR 1898 IS $18.00 ON $1000.
Office Hours: From 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. For the convenience of the Tax Paying public the office of the Collector will be open in the evening as follows: Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, from October 3 to October 15, inclusive, 7 to 8 o'clock P. M. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, from October 17 to 20, inclusive, from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.
Look for your Tax Bill at your place of residence May 1st, 1898, and bring it with you.
CHARLES F. COBURN,
City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for the City of Lowell.



You Won't Need Bellows
To induce your coal to burn if you buy it of us. Our coal burns when you ask it to—and it all burns, too. It will save heat, time, temper and money for you. This is a good time to lay in your next season's stock.
D. W. HORNE & SON,
15 Central Street.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.
OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE
JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.
Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.
The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:
JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
NOEL TRAVERSY.
J. H. McCAFFREY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.
It can also be found at the following places:
JNO. H. BURKE.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
WM. H. MERRITT & CO
P. H. BROSNAHAN & CO.
W. H. HOODY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
SMITH & DUNN.
F. H. CALLAHAN & CO
EDWARD F. FAULKNER & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA & CO.
GARVEY & MEADE.
FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED)

FLOWER STANDS
All Kinds.
APPLE PARERS
Corers and Slicers.
MEAT CUTTERS
All Kinds.
FRUIT PRESSES
For Small Fruits.
FRUIT PICKER
With Long Handle.
FIBRE PAILS and TUBS
BARTLETT & DOW
216 CENTRAL STREET.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $22 Suits for $15; his $25 Suits for $20; his $30 suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.
A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

THE WONDERFUL NEW DRINK!
"GLORIA"
ASK FOR GLORIA.
Gives the vigor and pleasure of youth. Half a day of new and vigorous life in every drink. Try it. 5 CENTS A GLASS.
S. BARTLETT, Agt., 100 and 102 Middlesex St.

THE LOWELL
Gas Light Company
Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.
SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cummock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.
Price of Gas with the discount off for prompt payment, is
$1.00 One Thousand Feet.
First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $4.00 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

EMERY LAND
Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING
House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement, only 6,626 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans, prices low. Terms easy.
Wm. H. Emery
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock
And deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
Corner Willie and Broadway.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
127 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block,
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
182 Merrimack Street,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
49 John street,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

LOWELL RENDERING COMPANY
Wholesale Dealers in
Tallow, Bones, Grease, Neats-foot Oil,
SOAP AND SOAP POWDER,
Hides, Calfskins and Pelts.
Dead Animals Removed Promptly Upon Notification.
532-4—Telephone—322-3.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing flat copy and Models, Water and Oil colors, and China Decorations.

GATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

THE PHILIPPINE MUDDLE

A Complicated Condition of Affairs Brought About by the Ambitions of the Various Leaders of the Insurgents.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Since the Spanish have been defeated in the Philippines and matters seem to be settled there, so far as they are concerned, a new source of trouble has arisen among the native chiefs, which has caused the American officers in command some little anxiety and has also been the means of keeping the people of all the islands in an unsettled condition. There is no telling at the present moment just what the outcome will be.

The cause for the uneasiness is the struggle between the more prominent insurgent chiefs for control of the natives and incidentally control of the government, which they appear to be optimistic enough to believe that they will be allowed to establish for themselves. In fact, they have not taken into consideration the United States or what this country is going to do with the possessions in the far east which they have taken from the Spaniards.

Ever since the American forces arrived in the Philippines the insurgents have been under the impression that what the Americans did in the way of bringing the Spanish to terms was being done for them. They offered little assistance to the troops, and it is a well known fact that they did not gain one of the points of vantage during the fight before Manila, the chief city of the islands and the stronghold of the dons. Yet when it was all over they expected to be allowed to enter the town and in their half savage way loot and plunder the inhabitants.

Aguinaldo, a half breed, has been looked upon as the leader of the insurgents. He has until recently ruled them as he chose. Now it is different, and if he is anxious to hold his position he will have to make a hard fight for it. Many of the lesser chiefs have begun to feel that they have as much right to the higher places as he has. It is not that they want to rule for the benefit of the people of their several tribes. Quite the contrary, for they care nothing for them. Their ambitions are to get control and in that way accumulate fortunes for themselves. In this they are not unlike the Spanish officers who have ruled over the islands, and, as it is said that the people of the Philippines are apt scholars, there is little doubt that they have taken lessons from some of the higher officials who, when leaving the islands, took all they could carry safely. They not only looted the treasury, but compelled the people to pay heavy tribute.

With the idea of amassing fortunes for themselves, besides having the glory of ruling the people, nearly every chief of any prominence and many of the smaller ones have become candidates for the position of ruler of the prospective republic, which, like Ponce de Leon's fountain of everlasting youth, will exist only in their imaginations.

Aguinaldo at present holds the whip hand, but from reports he is losing more than he is gaining. He has a very formidable rival for leadership in the person of General Pio Pilar, who until recently had never been heard of. He was one of Aguinaldo's generals until he conceived the idea that he wanted to be the ruling power. Both he and Aguinaldo are shrewd and cunning and will stop at nothing in order to attain their ambition. They seem to fear no consequences. The maneuvering and scheming of these two men in order to get control of the tribes and the smaller chiefs have kept the natives in a constant state of fear and unsettledness until now they do not know which way to turn for relief.

One is as incompetent as the other. Both are half breeds and have little education, yet they seem to have magnetism enough to draw the people to them and to do with them just about as they please. Much is known of Aguinaldo and his ambitions. He has shown very clearly what he wants to do, and he is using all the power he can muster among the tribes and their chiefs to urge them to assist him in gaining recognition as "dictator of the Philippines."

Less is known of his most formidable rival, Pio Pilar. It is certain, however, that he is a shrewd native and by his cunning has gathered around him many of those who formerly accorded allegiance to Aguinaldo. There is little permanent advantage in this, however, for the underchiefs are not to be trusted any more than are Pilar and Aguinaldo, and they are continually shifting from one faction to another, keeping their tribes people in a constant state of restlessness and the country in an unsettled condition.

Another insurgent chief who has recently come to the front as an aspirant for the leadership is General Makabulos. He is the chief of the insurrectionists in three provinces—Pampanga, Zambales and Tarica—and has his headquarters at San Fernando. While his ambitions, like those of the others, run in the direction of prentiership, he is not yet sufficiently strong to make himself felt. He refused to attend the meeting of Aguinaldo's cabinet and has temporarily taken sides with General Pio Pilar against their common rival.

The majority of the members of the several tribes are in a semisavage state and are now easily excited into the commission of acts that under a strict though liberal government such as would be given them by the United States they would not dare attempt. In their present condition most of them can be easily led into anything when they are told by their chiefs that it is for their benefit. In reality it is usually the chief who hopes to curry favor with his superiors and receive some of the spoils if the undertaking is successful. This selfish policy has injured the cause of the natives very materially. Both Aguinaldo and Pilar by their promises of riches have cajoled them into all kinds of dangers and kept the country in a state of ferment.

The chiefs of the smaller tribes are as bad as the leaders, and they will stop at nothing to acquire wealth. They are unstable and unreliable, and they go from one side to the other, according to the best temporary promises made them, and it may be stated right here that these promises are seldom lived up to.

Many writers assert that the Philippine islands contain the richest lands in the world. They are largely in a crude state, and their great possibilities have been undeveloped. The virgin forests are exceedingly valuable in themselves and are capable of giving to the world rich and rare woods for centuries to come, while the riches in the soil under these are inestimable. The islands abound in minerals, and the earth needs very little cultivation to make it bring forth nearly every kind of fruit or vegetable known to man. As has been already stated, little has been done in the way of cultivating the fields. This is owing to the indolence of the natives and additionally to the heavy burdens placed upon them by Spain, to say nothing of the unsettled conditions brought about by some of the more ambitious natives through efforts ostensibly designed to relieve the people of a galling yoke, but which are in reality arranged to afford the leaders the opportunity to amass private fortunes.

Besides being rich in natural resources the islands, and there are hundreds of them, are large in area. Luzon, the principal one of the group and the one on which the most important cities and seaports are situated, contains as much territory as the states of Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. There are nearly as many different types of people in the various islands as there are islands themselves. All are in a semisavage state, and few of the natives have had any education at all. They are in many respects like the Indians of our own country, with the difference that the Indians are naturally a brighter people.

Two-thirds of the residents of the island of Luzon are Tagals. They are undersized and from their appearance are lacking in brain power. They are indolent, docile, light hearted, exceedingly good natured and wonderfully brave in emergencies. At times they seem to be devoid of fear and when once stirred will fight until the last drop of blood is spent if they can be made to believe that they are struggling against oppression, and incidentally it may be mentioned that their anger is easily aroused.

It is this class of semisavage of which, in a great majority, the forces that have been fighting under the leadership of Aguinaldo and General Pilar are composed. These two men seem to have complete control over their followers, and they obey their commands like so many trained animals. They seem to have no minds of their own. They have been in subjection so long that they have come to feel that they have no rights other than those the leaders choose to extend them.

The middle islands of the archipelago are inhabited by another class of people, who, although far from being civilized, are a much superior race to the Tagals. These are the Visayas. In stature they are more powerful than any of the other tribes and are serious, dignified, clannish and deep thinkers, and it is only on very rare occasions that they have anything to do with their neighbors. They spend their time in tilling the soil and reaping the results of their labor. They, too, like the Tagals, have been conquered, but, unlike the former, are not so anxious to get revenge. They are very friendly to the Americans and English and would willingly be governed by either of these nations. When a council was held recently for the purpose of getting all the tribes to come under the leadership of Aguinaldo, the Visayas, Papuanas and Mindanaos refused to have anything to do with him or his lieutenants.

The Negritos and Papuanas have been half whipped, while the Mindanaos and Mosiem Malays still remain unconquered. The two latter peoples are the best of the lot. They are better educated and are, in short, the finest class to be found in that section of the world, with the exception of the Japanese. It is the doubt as to the ultimate position of these natives in the present complication that has restrained the chiefs from open demonstrations against each other to determine in whose hands the real strength lies.

Like all the rest of the semibarbarous people who inhabit that part of the globe, the natives of the Philippines are not capable of governing themselves. Those who live in the interior and away from the large cities and coast towns are little better than savages. They have their own forms of "government," which is of the crudest possible type. The chiefs are virtually kings and rule with rods of iron. They do not bother the coast people, but when their territory is encroached upon they resent it, as did the Indians of our own country until they were forced to submit to the wishes of the government at Washington. These people have little or no use for Aguinaldo and his followers.

Naturally dishonest themselves, they assume that everybody else is afflicted with the same idiosyncrasy. They are satisfied with themselves and are willing to be let alone and not to bother the other tribes. They are superstitious and while being of a retiring nature are easily angered and led to destruction and disorder when infuriated.

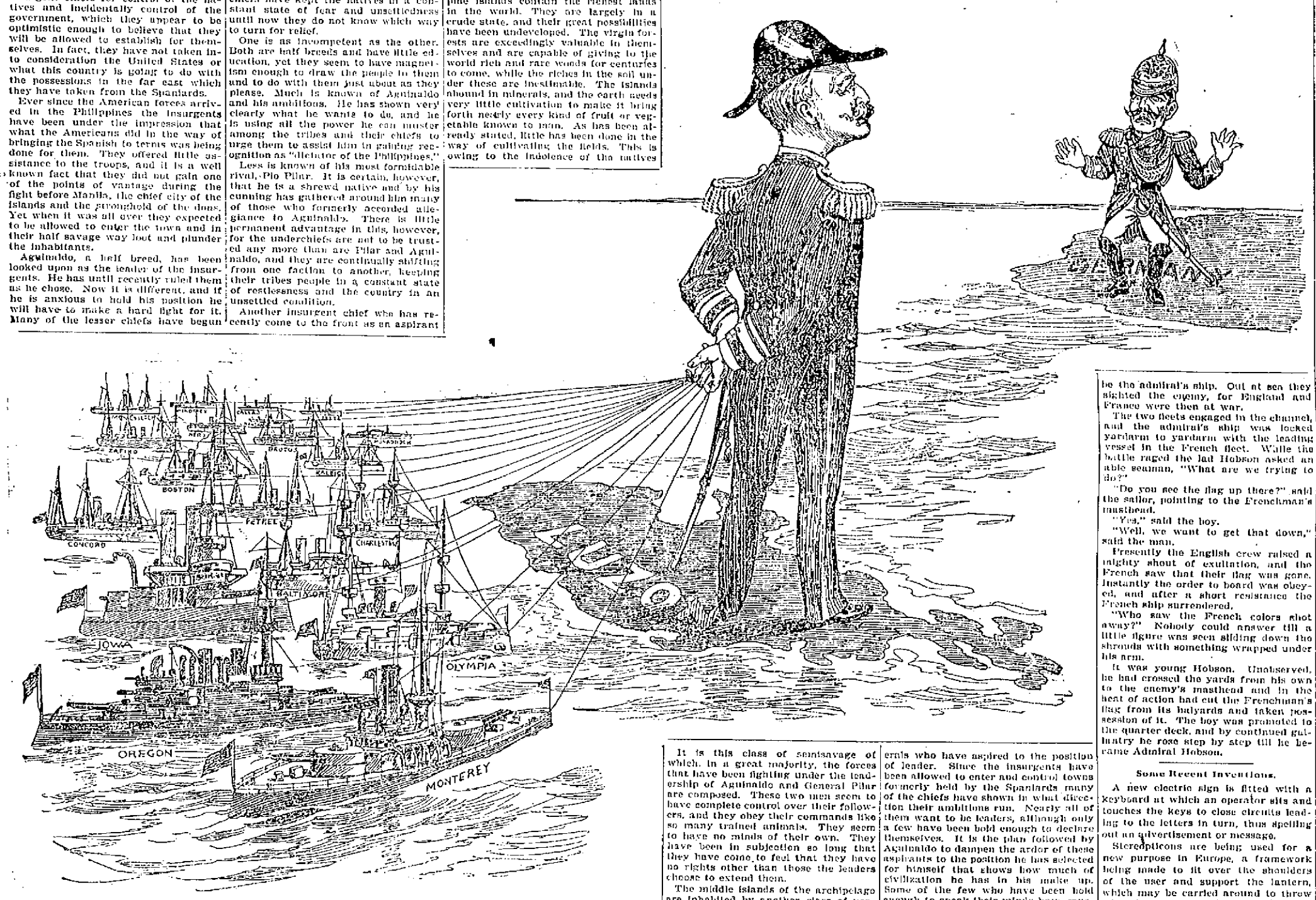
The Visayas have their own chiefs and govern themselves. They fight their own battles, and while they were enemies of the Spanish they did not combine forces with either Aguinaldo or any of his chiefs. The Mindanaos and Mosiem Malays cannot be called insurgents. They have never acknowledged Spanish dominion.

Aguinaldo has adopted peculiar methods in getting rid of some of his generals who have aspired to the position of leader. Since the insurgents have been allowed to enter and control towns formerly held by the Spaniards many of the chiefs have shown in what direction their ambitions run. Nearly all of them want to be leaders, although only a few have been bold enough to declare themselves. It is the plan followed by Aguinaldo to dampen the ardor of these aspirants to the position he has selected for himself that shows how much of civilization he has in his make up. Some of the few who have been bold enough to speak their minds have mysteriously disappeared after having been summoned by the chief "for a conference." Many of those who have been foolish enough to visit the wily general have never returned to their homes, and, while it may be readily surmised what happened to them, there is no evidence of foul play. It has been stated on presumably good authority that some of the insurgent chiefs who have let it become known that they are ambitious and seek the premiership are held by Aguinaldo as prisoners, while it is said that others have been executed as traitors on trumped-up charges.

Aguinaldo, whatever else may be said concerning him, is a man of many resources, and he will take advantage of his position and surroundings to improve his condition. There is nothing at which he will stop in order to gain his point, and there is no doubt that he has found means to effectually dispose of the aspirations of some of the brightest men among the Filipinos who have come between him and the end he is struggling to obtain.

The insurgents under his command have succeeded in intrenching themselves in the towns and fortified cities vacated by or captured from the Spaniards. They have not been interfered with by the American troops, and the leaders, especially Aguinaldo, who had already proclaimed himself "dictator," but was compelled to relinquish it by direction of the American general in command, believe that it was through their work that the Spanish were beaten and that they have the right to occupy the islands and run them to suit themselves. There is no doubt that when the time comes to act Uncle Sam will have some difficulty in making the insurgent chiefs understand that he and not they will direct affairs in the Philippines and that, like the Indians, he will have to subdue these semicivilized people before peace will finally be obtained. There can be no question as to what would be the result of a conflict between the United States and the tribes of savages that infest the richest lands in the world, and it would be just as well if Aguinaldo, Pio Pilar and the rest of the insurgent chiefs who aspire to become leaders would take Uncle Sam into consideration, for he is, after all, the one who will decide as to who is and who is not going to rule over the islands.

ROGER P. BARNUM.



"Dewey's firmness has astonished Germany."—Berlin Press Dispatch.

With the addition of the battleships Iowa and Oregon, both of which vessels are now on their way to join his fleet, Admiral Dewey will have the largest and most powerful squadron of warships in Asiatic waters, excepting only those of England and Japan, which countries are notoriously friendly to the United States. The vessels composing this fleet are the cruisers Olympia, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston and Raleigh, the modern monitors Monadnock and Monterey, the gunboats Concord, Petrel, Monocacy and McCulloch, the auxiliaries Brutus, Nanshan, Nero and Zafiro, the battleships Iowa and Oregon, and the gunboats Leyte and Callao, which were captured from the Spaniards.

An English Hobson.

The deed of heroism performed on the Merrimac in Santiago harbor recalls the act of an English boy of the same name who lived in the Isle of Wight. One day news came that the British fleet was in the offing. Young Hobson ran down a back lane to the shore, shoved off the first rowboat he found handy, pulled for the nearest vessel and enlisted in what proved to be the admiral's ship. Out at sea they sighted the enemy, for England and France were then at war.

The two fleets engaged in the channel, and the admiral's ship was locked yardarm to yardarm with the leading vessel in the French fleet. While the battle raged the lad Hobson asked an able seaman, "What are we trying to do?"

"Do you see the flag up there?" said the sailor, pointing to the Frenchman's masthead.

"Yes," said the boy.

"Well, we want to get that down," said the man.

Presently the English crew raised a mighty shout of exultation, and the French saw that their flag was gone. Instantly the order to board was obeyed, and after a short resistance the French ship surrendered.

"Who saw the French colors shot away?" Nobody could answer till a little figure was seen sliding down the shrouds with something wrapped under his arm.

It was young Hobson. Unobserved, he had crossed the yards from his own to the enemy's masthead and in the heat of action had cut the Frenchman's flag from its halyards and taken possession of it. The boy was promoted to the quarter deck, and by continued gallantry he rose step by step till he became Admiral Hobson.

Some Recent Inventions.

A new electric sign is fitted with a keyboard at which an operator sits and touches the keys to close circuits leading to the letters in turn, thus spelling out an advertisement or message.

Stereopticons are being used for a new purpose in Europe, a framework being made to fit over the shoulders of the user and support the lantern, which may be carried around to throw advertisements on walls or buildings.

Surgeons' tools, razors, etc., can be disinfected after use by a newly patented apparatus in which supports are provided in the top of the cover to hold the tools, while a disinfectant is discharged into the chamber by an atomizer.

A German has designed a bicycle provided with safety wheels mounted on tilting frames at the sides of the rider, curving rods extending up on a line with the waist to throw the side wheels into action as soon as the rider leans to one side.

Cigars and cigarettes are being manufactured in England with a plug of absorbent material located near the end to be placed in the mouth to intercept the poisonous nicotine, a mouthpiece being also provided composed of split straw cemented to a retaining band.

Queer Freak of a Shell.

"Shells are queer things," says Admiral Schley. "I noticed one man standing with his hands grasping a hammock rail as a shell struck the ship, ricochetted and burst. One piece of the metal cut the rail on one side of his hand, another on the other side, so that he was left standing with a short section of the rail still grasped in his hand. Another portion of the shell passed over his shoulder and another between his legs. He was surprised, but wasn't hurt."

Postage stamps came into existence about 60 years ago. In 1860 there were only about 500 varieties in existence.

How Ham Fish Restored Order.

Just before the conflict at Las Guasimas Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt were conversing, when the sound of angry voices came from a tent near by. There were loud oaths and threats and breathing of disorder.

"Send a man to that tent to stop that noise," ordered Colonel Wood.

Captain O'Neill, who was killed ten days later, walked to his company quarters and found young Hamilton Fish there, shaving himself in front of a three inch mirror nailed to a tree. Fish was over six feet tall, with hands like hams and muscles that would have made him a dangerous antagonist for Fitzsimmons.

"Sergeant," said Captain O'Neill, "go over to that tent and stop that racket."

Fish stuck his razor in the tree, brushed the lather off his face with his coat sleeve and dived into the canvas from which the objectionable sounds came. A second later there was a shower of men, whisky bottles, cards and soap boxes falling in the vicinity, and the tent was rent from end to end. Sergeant Fish came back to report that he had quelled the disturbance, and Captain O'Neill carried the report to Colonel Wood. Forty-eight hours later Fish was killed, but while he lived he demonstrated better than any other man in the regiment the fact that physical prowess alone could command obedience in the regiment in which he served as a noncommissioned officer.

Dewey as a Disciplinarian.

When Admiral Dewey was captain of the Dolphin, an incident occurred that showed how thoroughly he understood the vagaries of human nature as well as the principles of good discipline. It happened in New York harbor.

The admiral has always been noted for his ability to deal with the sailors. A pay yeoman refused to obey an order of the first lieutenant because, he said, it was outside of his line of duty. The officer, after vainly remonstrating with him, reported the matter to Captain Dewey, who sauntered out on deck and looked the man through and through, which made the yeoman exceedingly uncomfortable. Nevertheless he remained stubborn.

"What," said the captain, "you refuse! Do you know that this is mutiny? When you entered the service, you swore to obey your superior officers."

The man was silent and made no move, whereupon the captain quietly told the corporal to call the guard, stood the obdurate yeoman on the far side of the deck and bade the marines load. Then he took out his watch.

"Now, my man," said he, "you have just five minutes in which to obey that order," and began to call the minutes.

At the fourth count the yeoman moved off with considerable alacrity and has since been one of the strongest opponents of the policy of tampering with the "old man," as the admiral has been for some time affectionately called in the forecastle.

Queerest House in England.

The most peculiar house in the United Kingdom is a small triangular building erected about 300 years ago at Rushton, in Northamptonshire, by Sir Thomas Tresham, a fervent Roman Catholic, who is supposed to have wished by his design to typify the Trinity.

The house is all threes, each of its three sides being exactly 33 feet 4 inches—that is, 33 1-3 feet—in length. There are three stories. Each has three windows on each of the three sides, and each of the windows in two of the three stories is in the shape of a trefoil—the three leaved shamrock. The panes of glass are all triangles, or three sided. In each of the other windows there are 12 panes of glass, in three fours. There are three gables on each side rising from the eaves, and from the center, where their roofs meet, rises a three sided chimney, surmounted by a three sided pyramid, terminating in a large trefoil. The smoke escapes from this chimney by three round holes on each of the three sides. On the top of each gable is a three sided pyramid covered with a trefoil. The building is almost covered with inscriptions and carvings. Three Latin inscriptions, one on each of the three sides, have 33 letters in each. Three angles on each side bear shields. Over the door is a Latin inscription of three words, meaning, "There are three that bear record." Inside the house each corner is cut off from each of the three main rooms, so that on each floor there are three three sided apartments.

He Caught a Bullet.

George McCue of Company H, Sixth United States Infantry, who is recovering from a wound over the heart received in the charge up San Juan hill, tells a story that seems almost incredible. He actually caught a Mauser bullet in his hand as one would catch a baseball, but he didn't do it on purpose. He has with him the bullet and shows on his hand the convincing proofs of his story. The bullet was evidently fired from some distance, or its speed would have been too terrific for any such feat.

It struck McCue's open right hand almost at the tip of the forefinger. It passed thence the length of the finger, splitting it open, and glanced upward from a bone in the ball of the thumb.

McCue instinctively closed his hand. The force of the bullet was spent. When he opened his clinched fist, the ball lay there in his palm, caught as neatly as if it had been traveling only 100 feet a second.

Profits in a Whale.

The profit from a single whale that is captured is very large. One about 50 feet long weighs 140,000 pounds and will give 60,000 pounds of blubber, from which 15,000 pounds of train oil and 3,000 pounds of whalebone may be obtained.

MEN AND WOMEN.

The London Daily News notes the affinity between letters and trade. Charles Lamb and Mill used to adorn the old India House. Austin Dobson, Gosse and Cosmo Monkhouse are in the board of trade. Benjamin Kidd and W. H. Rossetti used to be at the Somerset House.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti narrowly escaped, at one crisis in his career, being a telegraph clerk instead of an artist. The postoffice absorbed for many years the superfluous energies of Anthony Trollope.

Dr. Zukertort, the celebrated chess player, was walking in the street one day when an idea struck him with regard to a certain chess opening, and he began carefully to think it out with a view to playing it in his next game with the equally well known player, Mr. Steinitz. Lost in thought, he stood at the corner of a street for a long time until a policeman, suspecting him, went up and told him to move on. "Beg pardon," replied the little doctor absently, without looking up: "It's your move."

Mrs. Mary Doulint, wife of Captain Doulint, a boat builder of New Orleans, has passed a brilliant examination as a steamboat pilot and is a member of the American Association of Masters and Pilots, having been admitted unanimously on a high rating as to knowledge and bravery. Mrs. Doulint has been married 14 years, and most of that time has been spent with her husband on the water.

As a proof that the pope's hand has not lost its cunning a recent visitor to the Vatican was shown a design which the pope had just made with his own hand for an inscription to be carved on a mural tablet in memory of an old schoolfellow who had lately died. The inscription was written, or rather printed, with amazing neatness and accuracy, the words being scrupulously spaced, exactly as they were meant to stand in the marble plaque.

Grant Allen, the novelist, can boast of having English, Scottish, Irish and French blood in his veins. He was born in Kingston, Canada, 50 years ago, and one of his appointments, after a distinguished university career at Oxford, was that of principal of the then newly established government college at Spanish Town, Jamaica.

Two southerners, Victor Blue of South Carolina and Thomas M. Brumby of Georgia, were the first to hoist the American flag on our new possessions, the former on Cuban soil, the latter at Manila.

The Ways of Womankind

BAB'S BABBLINGS

The Scarcity of Male Visitors at the Various Resorts During the Season Which Has Just Closed.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Somewhere in the Adirondacks.

Of all sad words of tongue or pen
The saddest are these: "There were no men!"

That was the lament of a very vivacious Baltimore belle who was one of the last of the batch to leave the alleged hotel where we had been for a short time. We did not depart because we wanted to, although all of us were tired of the fearfully dreary place after a day which seemed about 48 hours long. The proprietor of the "hotel" was discouraged by what he considered the lack of appreciation of the "city folks," and he determined to close for the season a couple of weeks earlier than usual.

And incidentally it was a mystery to me, after a brief experience with the bewhiskered gentleman's hospitality, how he ever managed to keep a boarder for more than one consecutive day. I have tested a great many hostelries in my time, but this was the worst that dreams had ever brought me. We all reached the resigned and thoroughly miserable stage before the first day was over. In fact, only two persons in the house appeared to be otherwise at any time. These were, first, the proprietor, whose face wore an ominous and sordid smirk, especially on Saturday, which he had established as pay day, no matter when one arrived. If you got in on Friday, you paid pro rata for the imaginary entertainment which you had not had the next day, and thereafter there were supposed to be the regular full weekly installments. The other sometime—or, rather, always—cheerful person was the daughter of this modern Shylock, who exacted his pound of silver every Saturday and grudgingly doled out to us about the same quantity of food during the rest of the week.

This daughter of the noble Borgia wore a perpetual smile. She had histrionic aspirations, and it seems that some one had told her that if one would preserve the beauty of the face one must never look sulky. The consequence was inevitable. She simply made up her mind that she would always smile and smile and smile, and thus forever avoid the abysses of facial wrinkles and crow's feet. Tell her a funny story, and she would smile; tell her a pathetic one, and still she would smile. Naturally, through the constant and what I cannot help believing must have been the painful effort, the smile gradually forsook the lady's face, and a smirk took its place. It was present and working overtime when I first saw her, but despite the drawbacks she was really the only thing which measurably relieved the tedium of her "Awful Dad's" awful hotel. She was forever asking me to use my influence, upon my return to New York, to get her an engagement with some first class company, and so desperately in earnest was she that she assured me that while she was fully competent to play "leads" she would be willing to take second parts to begin if Mr. Daly or one of the Frohmans would agree to advertise her as heavily as their proteau role exponent. I promised to do whatever I could, but up to the present time I have heard nothing from the managers in question. Of one thing I am quite certain, and that is that if this young woman should get an opportunity in a good tragedy she would immediately find herself the possessor of a vigorous and unquenchable reputation as a comedienne.

But to abandon the lady with the stage aspirations and to return to that other who mourned in doggerel paraphrase of a famous verse the scarcity of men at the various resorts during the season just ended. She was naturally a bright, cheerful creature who painted fairly well on her easel and in a really artistic manner on her face. She was a widow of about three years' standing and, not having sufficient income to support herself in accordance with her tastes, had set out at the beginning of the summer upon a thoughtfully planned campaign which was to yield her a second husband. Of course any man would not do for her. He must have some money, for in her quest for a spouse it was a foregone conclusion that she would encroach upon her principal. She had made the round of the well known resorts, but men of any sort were so scarce in each place that in sheer desperation she decided in an evil moment to visit our mountain heights, which were not well known and which, as I have explained, do not deserve to be. That incidentally is why I have not divulged the name.

Well, the young campaigner came, and for a few hours after having discovered that we had but one male guest, that he was a divorced man with three "incumbrances" who had married a second time, and that "No. 2" was also a divorcee with five children, whose custody had been awarded to her by the court, she was superlatively disgusted. Then the ludicrous side of it all appealed to her, and she promptly melted into a very nice companion. In a burst of confidence brought on by the first and, by the way, the only good meal we had at the place she confessed to me that, in her opinion, men who are worth having as husbands cannot be caught by persistent angling and that those who can be ensnared in that manner, even though they be wealthy, are not fit mates for any good woman.

She said that the startling information which she had received upon her arrival at our uncomfortable nest was the last straw in a large mass tending in the direction of convincing her that her summer's campaigning had been a very unwomanly proceeding. She would go home, live well within her means, make some sacrifice of her tastes and preserve her self respect. If the right man happened along, she would marry him without reference to his worldly possessions, if she loved him, and, if not, she would die single and happy in the consciousness that the one unworthy act of her life had passed over without working harm to anybody.

But when the time came to leave, this reformed would-be husband-catcher could not resist the temptation to immortalize her sentiments upon the scarcity of eligibles at the summer resorts, and she thereupon indited in the hotel register while the proprietor's back was momentarily turned the doggerel which appears at the beginning of this little screed:

Of all sad words of tongue or pen
The saddest are these: "There were no men!"

The admirers of pretty and talented Virginia Harned—and every matinee girl in New York city is in that category—are just now in high feather. Why? Simply because she has the opportunity of her professional career in "The Adventures of Lady Ursula," in which she is appearing as the leading woman with her husband at the Lyceum theater. Sothern is nominally the star, but the piece is so essentially a woman's play that Miss Harned really gets the lion's share of the applause and sympathy of the audience. I hear that when her spouse produces his next piece she and he will separate, though only in a professional and temporary way, and that she will then begin a starring tour of the country in "The Adventures of Lady Ursula."

By the way, Miss Harned wears some charming gowns in this play, and the fact is additionally worth chronicling, since it is her proud boast, not that they all come from Paris, but that they are made in this country under her own supervision.

While I am on the subject of theatricals I wish to express my astonishment at the marvelous success which so frequently attends entertainments in New York city whose only recommendation lies in the fact that the dresses of the women are cut high at the bottom and low at the top, naturally affording a more than liberal view of the anatomy of the wearer. I have often questioned the sagacity of this policy, but I am forced to abandon my pet theory, for, so far at least as New York is concerned, these shows always fall flat unless they contain something which is a sop to those who affect to like the French school of dramatic art in its application to the lighter forms of entertainment. This is usually interpreted here to mean vulgarity or, at the best, poorly veiled suggestiveness, but it is supposed to be the "right thing," and we, poor fools that we are, proceed to swallow it without a murmur. It has never seemed to occur to some of our managers that possibly real merit in exhibitions of a light, frothy character might prove an acceptable substitute for "double entendre." However, if the popular impression as to theatrical magnates be correct, they are not addicted to the mind wearing practice of thinking, and as "an open confession is good for the soul" I must admit that the pernicious habit is also tabooed by

Bab.

A Cloak Worth $1,000,000.

The most valuable cloak in the world is not, as might be supposed, the property of a lady, but is at the present time in the possession of a commodore in the United States navy. The cloak, which was given to his grandfather in 1841, has been in existence for the best part of a century. It is constructed of red, yellow and black feathers, arranged in crescents and forming a soft, smooth surface. The great difficulty experienced in procuring the feathers and the number of years required to complete this article of apparel constitute its chief claim to value.

The feather cape was formerly in the possession of one of the chiefs of the Sandwich Islands, and it was not completed until his reign, having occupied eight preceding ones in its fabrication. The feathers, especially the yellow ones, are very rare, and it requires from 50 to 100 years to collect the materials.

Five of the yellow feathers are worth $1.50, and by this estimate the value of the cloak, taking into account the amount of labor involved, totals up to $1,000,000. Until recent years these cloaks were the royal robes of state used by the barbaric kings of the Sandwich Islands and were considered the principal treasures of the crown.

Lady Brassey is also in possession of a similar cloak and estimates it to be worth an enormous sum. When the fisheries exhibition was held in London in 1883, she loaned her cloak to the promoters, having insured it for $500,000.

The mantle in the possession of Lady Brassey was presented by Queen Pomare of the Sandwich Islands to Captain Thompson of the British navy for the protection extended to her against the French in 1843.

The foundation of the mantle is a network of native hemp, and to it are attached, by fine threads of the same material, the feathers of native birds found only in the Hawaiian Islands. The feathers overlap each other and lie flat, forming a smooth surface. The upper and lateral borders, which are corded with a string of the hemp, are decorated with alternate tufts of red, black and yellow feathers. The body is decorated with alternate crescent shaped figures, composed of either red or yellow feathers.

The yellow feathers are of great value, as the bird from which they are taken is comparatively rare, very shy and difficult to capture. The black feathers are from the head and back of the same bird, its general plumage being a glossy black. The red feathers are from the body and neck of another bird of the Hawaiian Islands. The cloak is 4 feet in length and 11½ feet in width at the bottom, tapering up to 23 inches at the top.

A Woman Food Inspector.

Miss Margherita Artina Hamm was recently appointed supervisor and inspector of supplies and head of the nurses' staff of the national guard of New York.

Miss Hamm is a French Canadian by birth, but she is an American by adoption. She is a granddaughter of the late Bishop Spencer of Canada.

She has been a great traveler and has always been eager to accept assignments which would carry her to distant places.

Her commission from Albany reads: "Margherita Artina Hamm is hereby appointed and duly commissioned an inspector and representing the woman's veteran auxiliaries of the national guard and nurses' staff, with a special reference to the military, medical, food and other supplies sent by the same to the Fourteenth, Forty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, Seventeenth and other regiments and the Tenth and Second signal corps.

"All officers of the army and navy and also of the patriotic organizations are requested to extend to her such courtesies as will facilitate the transaction of the official business of this organization."

The "inspector," which is now her official title, is an immune, having lived for many years in the tropics and surviving the terrible fevers of those lands. Her services as a nurse during the Chino-Japanese war and the plague season in Hongkong have been highly commended.

A Contrast.

Husband—It seems to me that you come to my office a good deal more than there is any necessity for.

Wife—I cannot help it, dear. Your manners in the office are so much nicer than they are at home that I like to enjoy the contrast.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF PERSIAN LAMB.

WOMEN'S SPORTS

Mrs. J. J. Astor's Fine Pistol and Rifle Shooting—Other Well Known Female Experts at Yachting, Bowling, Etc.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Sport is one of the acknowledged fads with the up-to-date woman. The end-of-the-century girl realizes that to be thoroughly in touch with the times she must be able to talk horse, dog, golf, hockey, ice yachting and billiards as well as football and other essentially masculine amusements which she can only enthuse over at a distance.

The athletic girl has swept gayly into the arena of sport on her bicycle within the last year or two, riding nervily over old fashioned prejudice and the last century notions that our grandmothers delighted in and winning as her guerdon thereby good health, good spirits, rosy cheeks and strength of mind as well as body. The girl of the period is by far a more desirable and companionable chum for husband, sweetheart or brother than was her wasp waisted and lackadaisical prototype of a quarter of a century ago.

The woman of society especially has taken to sport in all its different branches with a healthy enthusiasm that is refreshing. In golf she excels; she rides to hounds; she drives, skates and hunts to such purpose that her prowess has become a matter of record.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who was Miss Willing of Philadelphia, may easily be given the honors as the best all round sportswoman in American society. She is one of the best women rifle shots in the country, and in pistol shooting she has scored a succession of targets that make a unique record for woman, who is usually credited with lack of ability to aim straight. Mrs. Astor is also a fine billiard player and an expert bowler. The alleys built in her Ferncliffe home are said to be the finest in the country.

She hunts every year in the Vermont woods and brings down big game. Besides that, she can swim, row and manage a yacht with nicety.

Mrs. George Gould's fondness for yachting is fully equal to her husband's. She has commanded the beautiful Atalanta through many seas and understands it as well as its captain. During the season she passed at Cowes she was called the "Pretty American Commodore" by the gallant yachtsmen who saw her on the deck each day in the linen boating dresses she affects. Her boys she dressed in full middy costume and her girls in dainty yachting suits of white and blue.

The Rockefeller girls, daughters of Millionaire John D. Rockefeller, have made bicycling their special sport. At the Rockefeller country place at Tarrytown there are not less than a dozen of the silent steeds kept in readiness for the use of the family and guests. Miss Alta is a graceful and speedy rider and is absolutely fearless.

Both John and William Rockefeller are enthusiastic wheelmen and spin along the roads of Tarrytown and Irvington in all sorts of weather. Mrs. John D. Rockefeller is devoted to skating and ice sports and in her New York house has an inclosed skating rink of artificial ice, where she indulges in the pastime with her daughters.

The bench show at the Waldorf-Astoria early this year presented fair woman in a comparatively new line of sport—that of dog fancier and owner of rare breeds. Some of the finest exhibits and prize winners at the show in the new French bulldog class were the entries of Miss Virginia Fair, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. H. M. Gillig, Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Mrs. Blakely Hall and Mrs. D. T. Pulsifer.

Golf is undoubtedly the outdoor sport which has the firmest hold upon the affections of the fashionable woman at present. Special courses have been laid out for her at nearly all the clubs, and in this sport women stand on almost equal terms of skill with the men players.

So marked has been the progress made by American women in golf within the last few years that Hon. Robert Cox of Edinburgh, a member of the British parliament and a golf enthusiast, has presented a magnificent cup of silver and enamel, valued at over £500, to the United States Golf association. This cup is a "ladies' perpetual trophy," to be played for by women alone.

Mrs. Reginald De Koven is one of the leading American women golf players, Mrs. Arthur Turnure is also an expert, and on the Newport links Mrs. Ogden Mills and Miss Anna Sands have made great records. Miss Sands, who is a sister of the champion St. Andrews golfer, William H. Sands, is a fine player. Mrs. Butler Duncan won the Goelet cup offered for a ladies' handicap match at Newport a season ago, and Mrs. Mills has also been a winner in many notable events.

There are many other society women who excel on the links. Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield Taylor, Mrs. E. S. Adams, Miss Marion Shearson and Mrs. A. L. Tuttle are among the best, while Mrs. W. Whigham, the Misses Anna and Julia Day, Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy and Mrs. Wallace Kirk are excellent players.

While the game of bowling has been lost sight of in the advance of more recent sports, it has many devotees among society women. Miss Helen Gould is an ardent tenpin player and has fine alleys at her Irvington home. Mrs. Isaac Lawrence is a champion player, and Mrs. Henry Iselin, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. Benedict and Mrs. Bryce Jay are among those who enjoy the game. In New York Miss Helen Gould and other women of the swell set bowl at a well known lyceum building.

Among the women who hunt, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, the beautiful widow, stands first. Her grace and fearlessness in the saddle have made her the idol of the fashionable Long Island colony. Mrs. J. L. Kernochan is also an accomplished horsewoman.

Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes is acknowledged to be one of the best judges of driving stock in the country. She owns many blooded pacers and can drive with the proficiency of any of the leading masculine whips. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Fred Gebhard and Mrs. Seward Webb are also interested in trotting and running horses.

KATE MASTERSON.

Where Women Hide Money.

The stocking bank, the favorite hiding place of a past generation, has now become almost obsolete, except with a very few old fashioned people in quiet out-of-the-way villages, yet there are many methods of storing away money and valuables equally quaint which are still practiced by ladies.

An elderly spinster had a set of large stationary drawers topped by cupboards specially built into a huge closet in one of the rooms. The lower drawer, instead of resting directly on the floor, ran on grooves about two inches above it. This lower drawer she would pull out and place large sums of money and all her jewel cases in the space left below and then replace the drawer, which she kept filled with linen.

The old lady would always declare that if the house was broken into and the drawers ransacked no one would think of pulling them right out and that her hiding place was far safer than any bank.

Equally shrewd was a woman who, whenever she had occasion to leave her home, would put her money and jewelry in the coal scuttle, covering them up carefully with several layers of coal. This might have proved a somewhat risky experiment in the winter months, when the fire had to be fed, but their owner felt no burglar would ever dream of looking in a coal scuttle for valuables.

Another lady invariably placed her jewelry in her old shoes, which were placed alongside the new ones. Quite a lot of valuables can be forced down into the toes.

Of other hiding places perhaps the most popular, especially for paper money, is the big family Bible. It is quite a customary thing in out-of-the-way country houses to thus secure any valuable papers in the possession of the family. Tea caddies and sugar bowls make excellent temporary safes, and the pocket of an old dress hanging in an unconcealed way in a wardrobe is regarded by many women as one of the safest places imaginable for spare rings, brooches and bracelets.

A Daughter's Place at Home.

One of the sweetest things a girl can do is to receive friends graciously, particularly at home. In one's own house a cordial manner is peculiarly fitting. Do not stand off in the middle of the room and bow coldly and formally to the friend who has called. Walk over to meet her, give her your hand and say pleasantly that you are very glad to see her again.

A daughter's part is to assist her mother on every social occasion. Apart from and more important even than her manner to a guest who drops in for an hour or a day is the manner of a daughter to her father and mother.

The father returns to his home after a wearying day at business. He is tired in body and mind. Coming back, as his latchkey turns in the home door he throws off care. He is joyous at the thought of the dear ones he will meet after hours of absence.

His young daughter, in a pretty gown, with the bloom and freshness only girlhood wears, should be ready to give him the attention he loves—the kiss, the cheery word—to help her mother and the rest in letting her father see how much he is loved at home.

Men give up a great deal for their families—their time, their strength, the knowledge they have gained in life's experiences. They spend everything freely for their home's sake, and the home should pay its debt in much outspoken love.

The Cheerful Woman.

There are emergencies in every household which call for the display of a statesman's skill. The cheerful woman is pre-eminent on such occasions. She conquers the grim uncle or the dyspeptic cousin with her infectious cheerfulness, and her servants recognize her as their friend and ally in all matters that are essential to their welfare. The length of time she keeps her servants is a source of wonderment to her less fortunate friends, but the secret of it is in her own winsome disposition. She soothes the tired worker with a word of kind commendation where another might make a querulous complaint.

When direction is needed, she delivers it in such a gentle, albeit firm, manner that it has no sting of reproof. This gentle, tactful woman is not afflicted with work that is from "sun to sun" or that is "never done." She does not moralize much perhaps, but by some means she manages to accomplish a great deal of work and have plenty of time at her command. It is by means of that same cheerfulness of disposition.

There is less delay in executing her commands, and she possesses the gift of "timing her turns" so that sometimes it seems as if the "fairies did help her." And the fairies of gentle breeding and of kind heart do help her.

Heaven bless the cheerful woman!

Women Fire Fighters.

In the little town of Nasso, in Sweden, the firemen happen to be women, however paradoxical that sounds. The place is only a little village, and four enormous tubs constitute the "waterworks." One hundred and fifty women make up the fire department, and one of their duties consists in always keeping the tubs filled with water. The women are fine workers, it is said, and know how to handle a fire with as little confusion as possible.

The late Lady Shaftesbury has left $35,000 toward the building of a cathedral at Belfast. She left about $100,000 to charitable institutions.

FACTS ABOUT WOMEN.

Mrs. Refugia Carrera, a patient in a California county hospital, is claimed to be not only the oldest woman in the state, but is probably the oldest woman in the world, as she is over 109 years of age. She has been in California over 60 years, yet can only speak a few words of English. She speaks Spanish fluently. She is a great cigarette smoker. Her five children have died of old age. Mrs. Carrera arrived in San Francisco about the year 1833 and can remember the last three Mexican governors of California. She has also a good recollection of the closing of the missions, the raising of the bear flag and the arrival of Fremont.

Miss Helen Jenyuge, an American woman, possesses several hundred trained butterflies. When she commenced some years ago to tame the butterflies, such numbers died owing to the captivity, that her friends were discouraged, but she has persevered and made a great success.

Mrs. E. Shay Coldeuth, a well known American traveler, has covered over 50,000 miles by land and sea during the past year. At a dinner given recently in her honor by native Fiji princesses all the guests were white women, and the princess' hostesses were agreeable and well educated.

The German empress recently lost her insignia of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert, a valuable jewel surrounded with brilliants. A porter found the bauble and claimed the reward as provided by the laws of Prussia, which give the finder of an article one-tenth of the value of the property restored to its owner. The empress offered him 100 marks, which he refused, and as the empress would not pay a tenth of what the insignia was worth the porter has begun a legal action against the empress' cabinet.

Mrs. Margaret F. Eads of New York was the first woman to take advantage of the new voluntary bankruptcy law by filing a petition in the United States district court.

Among the Riffian pirates of Morocco the women do all the agricultural and other hard work, while the men, when at home, do the cooking and mend the clothes, including the women's.

HAVANA THE MECCA

For the Paupers of the Provinces Around.

It is Impossible to Care for Them—Mayors Urged to Exchange the People to Till the Soil—Calico and Quinine Needed—Cabinet Meeting.

Havana, Oct. 1.—The civil governor has addressed the following circular to the mayors of interior towns in the province: "It being impossible to shelter in this capital thousands of destitute and needy persons who are daily arriving from different points in the province, it is imperative that you should procure relief and attend in your town to those belonging there, obliging the neighbors to relieve their wants as far as possible without emptying your poor inconsiderately into this city, which is already overcrowded with refugees from the entire island who arrived during the war.

"To fulfill that duty, if lacking means, you should be able to ask for and find them the same as the other authorities elsewhere, being able to rise superior to the obstacles thrown in the way. You should encourage these people to seek their own livelihood by returning to the fields, where honest toil will support their bodies and raise their spirits, now that they are able to enjoy the blessings of peace, explaining to them that by returning to their farms they will be a thousand times better off than as beggars in this city without hope of support or improvement of their condition."

The lottery drawing took place Friday, the treasury again securing the big prize.

In consequence of the exposure of the abuses practised in the Havana markets in selling meat and vegetables in a state of decay, the mayor issued strict orders for the daily inspection by the board of health of every booth in the public market. The orders also provide for the selling of bread by weight, regulating the price and imposing fines or the revoking of bakers' licenses for infringements upon the regulations.

One of the business firms of Havana has sent a large quantity of supplies as a gift to the Cuban general, Francis Carrillo, who is encamped near Remedios, Santa Clara province, with 1000 men in direst need. The provisions presented are sufficient to sustain the command for a month.

Upon report being made that Captain Griscom of the staff of the American commission had been robbed of jewelry, the Spanish authorities at once set detectives to work upon the case, but so far no clue to the thieves has been obtained.

CALICO AND QUININE NEEDED.

Santiago, Oct. 1.—Educational statistics prepared by order of General Wood show that 41 percent of the white population and 12 percent of the colored people are able to read and write. Schools will be opened on Monday, the attendance upon which will be compulsory. English will be taught. Thirty teachers, at a salary of $50 a month each and a superintendent at $125 a month, will be engaged.

General Wood requests that charitable persons in America be advised that no more men's clothing is needed, but that calico, needles and thread for the women, and supplies of quinine, bismuth and iron for the sick are required. He would like the agricultural department and charitable societies to send consignments of seeds, suitable for planting in the climate, which would be of incalculable advantage to the small farmers. The miners are returning to work, and General Wood says there is absolutely no starvation in the province of Santiago.

Much gratification is expressed over the law-abiding nature of the people in the province. There has been no murder since the occupation by the Americans, and few crimes, all of a petty nature, have been committed.

YIELDING TO THE INEVITABLE.

Madrid, Oct. 1.—The cabinet has decided to authorize General Rios to grant reforms in the Visayas islands on the lines demanded by the inhabitants, and to concentrate his forces at Mindanao, as there are only 450 men garrisoning the Visayas.

The ministers also decided to protest to the government in Washington against the refusal of the Americans to permit Spanish troops to be sent to the Visayas, while it is claimed the insurgents are constantly receiving arms and cannon with which to attack other islands "which the Americans permit without even pretending to intervene." The Spanish cabinet will acquaint its Paris commissioners with these contentions in order that they may be used in the peace negotiations. Finally the government here will inform the government at Washington that it has decided to send reinforcements to the Visayas, and it has ordered seven batteries of artillery in Andalasia to get ready to start for the Philippine islands in 24 hours. The cabinet will repeat its protest against the insurgents continuing to hold Spanish prisoners.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The meeting of the cabinet yesterday was devoted to matters of detail in connection with the formation of the army which is to be sent to Cuba. Reports were read to the effect that by Oct. 15 the danger from yellow fever will have passed, and it is understood the movement of the troops will begin at that time.

The conduct of the Spanish customs officers in Havana is very unsatisfactory to the president, and it is said to have been decided to take possession of the custom house there at an early date and administer its affairs under regulations to be prescribed by this government. Information has reached the president that the Spanish authorities in San Juan recently took possession of and sent to Spain about $40,000 belonging to an association of school teachers. This matter has been the subject of a protest to the Spanish government. It is the purpose of the government to compel its return if possible, and if not vigorous measures will be taken to collect it from the persons responsible for its misappropriation.

ATHLETICS GOOD FOR BOYS.

Baltimore, Oct. 1.—The Rev. Endicott Peabody, headmaster of the Groton school, near Boston, aroused much enthusiasm on the subject of football at the convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew yesterday. He was discussing the subject, "The Brotherhood of the Future," his remarks having reference to boys' work. He said that boys must be dealt with firmly and deprecated the display of emotions concerning them, which he designated as "womanish." He advocated athletics for boys and said: "All athletics are good for boys. Bicycling is good, tennis is good, baseball is good, and that game is good which a friend of mine calls the most spiritual of all games—football. Football has many benefits. It is one of the organized games, and organization is valuable. It makes a man eat plain food and keep early hours. It keeps back our growing tendency to indulge in luxuries. It inculcates obedience. A football player must do what he is told to do. I recently had occasion to write a very positive and definite letter to a father concerning his boy. The boy confided to a friend that his father had laid around on sofas all day from the effects of that letter. If that boy's father had been a football player he would not have lain around on sofas."

FUNERAL OF MR. BAYARD.

Wilmington, Oct. 1.—The train carrying the body of Thomas F. Bayard reached this city at 8:35 o'clock last night. Fifteen hundred persons were at the Pennsylvania railroad station when the train pulled in.

Mr. Bayard's remains were at once taken to Old Swede church, where another large crowd had collected. The casket was placed in front of the chancel of the church, where it remained until the services this afternoon, when Rev. Dr. G. W. Douglass of Tuxedo Park, N. J., officiated. The following were pallbearers: Grover Cleveland, John V. Craver, Thomas Craven, Salem, N. J.; Governor Tunnell, Chancellor John R. Nicholson, Judge I. C. Grubbs, Dr. J. A. Draper and Henry C. Banning of Wilmington; Henry W. Bryan of Washington and George L. Rives of New York.

REVENUE LAW RULINGS.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The commissioner of internal revenue has held that a "merry-go-round" set up at fairs, etc., for the amusement of children is not an exhibition or show within the meaning of the law, and therefore is not subject to a special tax. Recently a large number of inquiries have reached the commissioner as to the liability of social clubs to the special tax as retail liquor dealers. In a letter the commissioner quotes from a recent decision of the courts to the effect that if liquor is sold by a club to its members or others, whether for profit or not, or whether by means of ticket or otherwise, or under any conditions constituting a sale, the club becomes liable to the special tax.

GAS BURNERS OPEN.

New York, Oct. 1.—Margaret Florrimont, 70 years old, was found lying dead on her bed in her residence in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. Beside her lay her 8 year-old grandson, Herman Florrimont, dead, and her 11-year-old granddaughter, Florence Florrimont, unconscious. The girl will probably die. All three had been asphyxiated by illuminating gas, four burners being found turned on in the apartment. The indications are that Mrs. Florrimont secured the windows in the room and turned on the burners. Her motive is unknown, as she was of a cheerful disposition and was in comfortable circumstances.

LIVERY STABLE GUTTED.

Hartford, Oct. 1.—F. P. Barrows' livery stable was completely gutted by fire last night. All of the horses in the stable were taken from the burning building in safety, with the exception of three. Three firemen were injured by a falling wall. One of them, William Senk, had his chest crushed in. The burned building was valued at $10,000; covered by insurance. Mr. Barrows' property was fully insured.

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The silver Democrats of New York have nominated Henry George for governor.

Edwin Darling, a citizen of Pawtucket, R. I., who was known throughout New England, died quite suddenly last night at his home. He was born in Bellingham, Mass., in 1830.

Herman Luckhe, a gardener who lived at Beaver Brook, about three miles from Danbury, Conn., committed suicide by taking poison. Marital trouble is said to be the cause.

The faculty of Cornell university yesterday awarded scholarships to several members of the freshman class as a result of the recent examinations. Each scholarship is valued at $400. The recipients include R. R. Pratt, mechanical engineering, Bridgeport, Conn.

Assistant Secretary Allen sailed from Washington on the Dolphin yesterday on a visit of inspection of the various navy yards along the coast as far north as Portsmouth, N. H. He will touch first at Norfolk and thence go up the Delaware to League Island, planning his trip so as to return to Washington about the first of November.

The commissioner of internal revenue has issued telegraphic instructions to internal revenue officers, that, pending the receipt of a formal opinion on the subject by the attorney general, they will not require railroad companies to stamp receipts for excess baggage, or rebate tickets given by conductors to passengers for fares paid in cash.

DUTY ON SPRUCE LOGS.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The American and Canadian pulp makers are competitors in the European market, and as a considerable part of the raw material comes from Canada, the imposition of an export duty on the spruce logs, as urged by dominion manufacturers, would somewhat cripple the industry in the United States. Of course, a considerable part of the paper of various grades used in Canada comes from the United States, but the Canadians maintain that it is not sufficient to make a fair equivalent in trade for the great amount of pulp wood which now goes into the United States free of duty.

Last year the United States paid Canada for pulp wood $577,000 and for pulp of all grades $198,070. Much of the pulp wood used by the American manufacturers is supplied by small farmers, who cannot sell to the Canadian makers because the latter own large tracts of land. For these reasons it is likely that the Canadian farmers would object to an export duty on the spruce logs. The best grades of paper made in the United States are now made from the poplar wood of Virginia and North Carolina.

THE FOOLISH FRENCH.

Paris, Oct. 1.—The walls of the city were placarded yesterday with the announcement that the anti-Dreyfus meeting which was to have been held Sunday by the followers of Paul Deroulede had been abandoned in order to allow those who would have attended to visit the various Dreyfus meetings and shout "Live the army!" and "Live France!"

A duel has been arranged between Mr. Paulmier, whose wife went to the offices of The Lantern and twice shot the editor's secretary because, as she asserted, the paper has slandered herself and her husband, and the writer of the article, the publication of which led to the shooting.

Pain-Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS'.)
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism,
Colic, Colds, Neuralgia,
Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY, NEVER FAILS.
A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 50,000 Ladies. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Ellingwood & Co., corner Central and Merrimack streets.

If You Want Clean, Bright
COAL
Free from impurities, coal that ignites quickly and has good lasting qualities. Order of the
Middlesex Coal Co.
6 FLETCHER STREET,
And order now.
H. P. Hasey, President. J. J. Smith, Manager.
Telephone 571-2.

If You Are Not Married
To the place where you have been buying your Shoes, give us a call and we can save you $ $.
We have an extra fine line of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes at lowest prices.
Fine repairing promptly done. (You may know us better as Peter.) It's all the same.
F. E. LABARGE, Prop.
CITY HALL SHOE STORE
400 Merrimack St.

A Card.
An array of shoe goodness in abundance, that the people of Lowell are invited to inspect. Never before have we been able to offer such a variety of
SHOES
Where price and comfort giving qualities promise so much satisfaction.
J. J. LONERGAN,
215 DUTTON STREET.

WANTED.

AGENTS—To sell our cut price Xmas books; 50c. book 15c; $1 book 25c.; $1.60 books 60c.; $2.50 books 75c.; credit given, freight paid, outfit free. Ferguson Publishing Co., 545 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Dressmakers and others to know that Prof. L. F. Wise of Lowell, 145 Merrimack street, room 29, will teach his well known $30 system for the month of October for $12. Now is the time to get the "king" of all systems, "King of Squares."

WANTED—To buy a wood lot in Chelmsford, Billerica or Carlisle. In answering state size of lot, price wanted, with or without land and kind of growth. Address Q., this office.

ESTIMABLE gentleman of good moral character, fond of home; $100,000 annually, desires home loving wife. "Astoria," 135 East 85th street, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced finished menders on fine hosiery wanted at once. Address Uncas Knitting Co., Danielson, Ct.

EXPERIENCED table girl wanted at 92 John street.

WANTED—At all times lady chorus singers. Apply by mail. Address Ivory, 30 Merrill street, Lowell.

WANTED—Lady agents at once. Fine commission. Central block, Room 33.

WANTED—Saleswoman to assist in the introduction of an article of merit; salary. References required. Call or address A. P. T. Hicks, Room 34, Bon Marche building, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—Summer boarders; $4.50 a week. 81 River street, West Lynn.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their straw, leghorn or manilla hats cleansed or dyed and made in the latest shapes at the Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 161 Merrimack street.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANTED—Housegirls at the Lowell Employment Office, 532 Merrimack street, opposite City hall.

WANTED—By a man, 38, single place as coachman, hostler or general work. Swett & Co., 107 Central street.

WANT BLUSH OF YOUTH, soft, delicate skin? Use Noonen's Roman Secret. At all drug stores. A. W. Dow, A. E. Moor, agent for Lowell, corner of Gorham and Appleton streets.

RELIABLE HELP furnished at No. 6 Howe Building, over Street Railway Waiting Station, F. H. A. Boody. Office open at all hours.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Female bull terrier pup; answers to name of "Ginger." Reward at 60 East Merrimack street.

FOUND—A parcel containing a couple of shirts. Owner can have by calling at 25 Moore street.

LOST—On Monday a pair of eye glasses. Finder will be rewarded at 751 Merrimack street.

LOST—On Westford or Thorndike streets, Sept. 18th, ladies' pocketbook containing sum of money and checks. Finder will please leave same at this office and be suitably rewarded.

TO LET.

TENEMENT TO LET—In a new house just completed, sunniest location, corner lot, skirting Fort Hill Park. All modern conveniences. For particulars call at The Sun office.

FURNISHED ROOM—To let. Inquire at 53 Chestnut street.

TO LET—Very pleasant small tenements Belvidere; rent low. Apply to F. A. Pennington, 255 High street.

TO LET—Choice low-priced tenements, ranging in price from $5 to $10 per month. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

TO LET—Half a house of ten rooms at 9 Everett street; rent $16 a month. Apply at 318 High street.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET in Railroad National Bank Building, 145 Merrimack Street, steam heat in every room, water on each floor; hot water during the winter season, clothes yard on roof, rents moderate. Apply at bank between 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 262 Fayette street.

STORE TO LET—31 Middle street.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.
M. H. Carey (Clerks) H. Gervais.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
443 GORHAM STREET.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

IF
PETER WATSON
Was anywhere near the army camps the people of the country would not be asking for an investigation as to the feeding of the starving soldiers. He supplies enough of people in Lowell to make an army with the choicest line of bread, cake and pastry to be had in this city. There is nothing better than the best and Peter Watson's bakery is the best.
Ask for Peter Watson's celebrated Bread and take no other. Bakery from
52 to 60 Charles St.
465 Lawrence St.
Weddings and parties supplied at short notice and orders delivered to all parts of the city.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker AND Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.
Telephone connection 464-1. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

SHOW CASES
We have in stock a full line of Show Cases from 2 to 6 feet in length.
Show Case Glass
A Specialty.
We will buy or exchange your old Show Cases.
C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE.

WAGONS—My remaining stock of high grade democrats, Concords, square wagons, panel side wagons, together with a variety of 2nd hand wagons, buggies, etc., will be offered at very low figures to close. J. F. Libby, 63 Robbins street.

FOR SALE—One 12-foot show case, one oil tank, and one ice chest, at 41 Adams street.

FOR SALE—11 acre farm, 7 miles from Lowell, not far from electrics. Easy terms; price only $850. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

CALL at 839 Market street to buy or sell second-hand Furniture.

FOR SALE—Near Chelmsford and Washington streets good cottage house of 7 rooms, large lot of land, lots of fruit. Price only $1400. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—In Billerica small farm of 10 acres, fair building, near cars. This is a bargain; price $900. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Furniture and carpets at a sacrifice; nearly new. 178 Chapel street. 1st bell.

FOR SALE—Ten R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

ANYTHING and everything in the line of RUBBER STAMPS at wholesale prices. The best linen marker in use only 25c. J. M. Fellows, 183 Merrimack street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—In Pawtucketville, a nice 8-room cottage house, with all modern improvements, 5000 feet of land, lots of fruit, near bridge. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 4000 feet, 50x80, on a 51 foot street, 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $400, also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 1123 Bridge street.

FOR SALE—Near Broadway and School streets a good house and large lot of land for a little money. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 50c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—Good corporation boarding house, lots of boarders. Must be sold on account of sickness. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 2 to 5 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $2 by mail or at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—Good farm for the money, 15 acres of land, good buildings, 9 miles from Lowell on main road. Price $850. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cut This Out

and bring it to the Boston Portrait and Crayon Manufactory, 338 Middlesex street, where you can save money by having your picture framing done there. Crayon Portraits from $2.50 to $5, including frames. Each person bringing this ad. with an order will receive a discount of five per cent. from regular prices. Now is your chance. Do not fail to take advantage of it.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2 1-2 story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; also lot of land, high and dry; very sightly; near cars and school; will sell for $1900. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

James Walsh,

Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardner. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.

CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 155 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

If You Are Short
And want a loan we can help you out. Security taken, real estate and personal property.
DONOVAN & MANSUR
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
SHARON HOUSE
Largest and most complete sulphur bathing establishment in the United States. Pamphlets on application. Open June 1, to Oct. 1.
B. P. SHARP & SON, Proprietors.

DYEING
Every Hour in the Day at the
BAY STATE
Dye Works
Their work is acknowledged to be the best in the city and if you want to feel confident that you will be sure to be satisfied in both work and price, do not fail to bring your work to
54 Prescott Street.

M. J. SHARKEY & CO.
44 Central street, Lowell.
Fire, Life, Accident and Liability Insurance in the leading companies. Office hours: 8 to 9 a. m., 12 to 1.30 and 7.30 to 9 p. m. Drop a postal if unable to call.

CARRIAGE
REPAIRS.
It is a good time to have them made.
THE
SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY
Is a good place to have them made.
Telephone Your Orders or Send Postal.
Worthen St., Lowell.

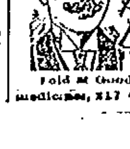
A. G. POLLARD & CO.
MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.
Linings Cheap In Our Basement
We have just received another lot of ten cases of "seconds"
LINING CAMBRIC
with a small pin cut damage, regular price 5c., at
2½ Cts. Per Yard.
1 case yard wide Rustle Cambric, imperfect, regular price 8c. at
4 Cts. Per Yard.
2 cases long remnants of fine Silesias, yard wide, 20c. quality, at
9 Cts. Per Yard.
We have Linen Canvas also for skirts at reduced prices.
BASEMENT.
A. G. Pollard & Co.

P. F. Devine's Branch, 88 Merrimack Street.
BAGS, TRUNKS, DRESS SUIT CASES
In fact everything the well equipped traveler requires, at special "OPENING" prices. Our Middlesex street store is not abandoned. In both stores a full and complete line of latest style leather goods.

Ice Chests and Refrigerators

Are no longer considered a luxury to be enjoyed by the few, but a household necessity, the purchase of a first class, honestly made one being a source of economy rather than expense. We can show you the finest line of
Refrigerators AND Ice Chests
In Lowell. Examine them and you will be convinced of this fact.
You would really wonder to see how many
Glenwood Ranges
We sell, even in the hot season. We used to think only cold months were stove seasons, but folks are learning that GLENWOODS save work and money all the year round.
See our stock of CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS when you need anything in this line, and we will give you prices that will convince you that it is for your interest to buy from us.
GOOKIN BROS.
66 Prescott Street.

TEETH
$5 to $10 a Set
No Charge For Extracting
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 26, Runels' Bld'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge



HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.
stop forever all weakening drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act, and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it. The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases. 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold), $5.00. Sent anywhere. HALSID DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

JESTS OF THE JOKERS

UNCLE SAM AND THE LION.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's idea of the correct relations between Great Britain and the United States.

Arboricultural.

"Our town," exclaimed the man who had accumulated most of the desirable lots, "has flourished like a great tree!"

"Yes," said the town cynic; "we have done the rooting and you the grafting."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Chance For Diversion.

"Little Jim is crazy to have school begin."

"Is he so fond of study?"

"No; but he says he wants to see how much his teacher knows about the new geography."—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Cross Lots: "We don't want no tramps around here! Get out and never come back!"

Random Robert (to his side partner): "Harold, don't forgit to remind me to tell me private secretary to cross dis lady's name off me visiting list."

Irony.

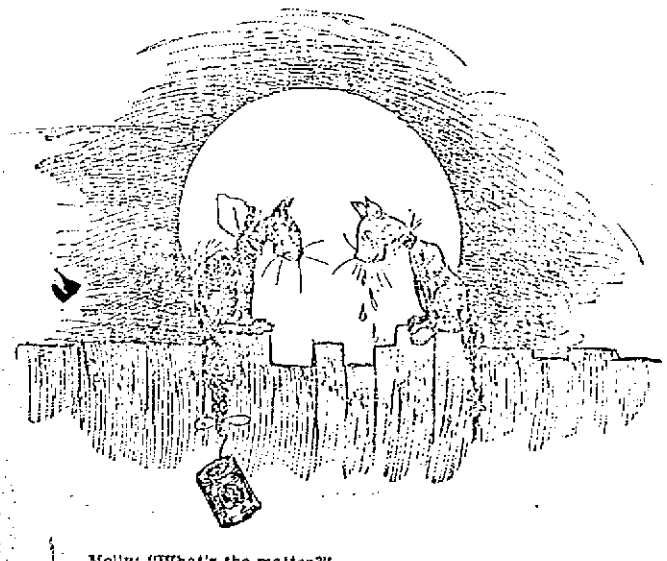
Man often expresses contempt for woman's ability, and yet how many of the men you know could iron a shirt so that they would be willing to wear it themselves?—Somerville Journal.

Older of the Two.

"She says she has known you all her life."

"Oh, no," replied the brutal man. "All of my life possibly, but not all of hers. That would be impossible."—Chicago Post.

BEEN KILLED BEFORE.



Molly: "What's the matter?"

Maguire: "I feel so sick, and I've only got one life left!"

NOT BORN TO THE TRADE.

Jimmy: "See here, Mame, if yer 'spect ter make er success ez an actress, why, yer've got ter get over dis squeamishness 'bout bein kissed."

Miss Muffet Staid.

Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a tuffet,
Eating of curds and whey,
When a great big rough rider
Came and sat down beside her,
And didn't frighten Miss Muffet away.
Well, not hardly!
—New York Sun.

When He Really Gugguenheimered.

He called a spade a spade,
And no one minded that.
'Twas what he called the lawn mower
That people shuddered at.
—Washington Post.

Saved the Expense.

Mr. Holmes, hurrying along the road to catch a train, hails Farmer Jones, who passes him in a gig, and asks him to give him a lift. Farmer Jones readily consents, and for a time all goes on well.

But the horse is frisky, and after shying at several objects in the road it at last sets off at a gallop, which looks rather like running away.

"I say, Jones," Mr. Holmes says at last, "I'd give £10 to be out of this!"

"Hold yer tongue, man," replies Jones. "Ye'll be out for nothing in less than a minute!"

A prediction which proved true.—Comic Cuts.

An Aristocrat.

Broncho Bill—Since Pistol Pete dug up that tree the boys hung his father on and planted it in his front yard he's got awful proud.

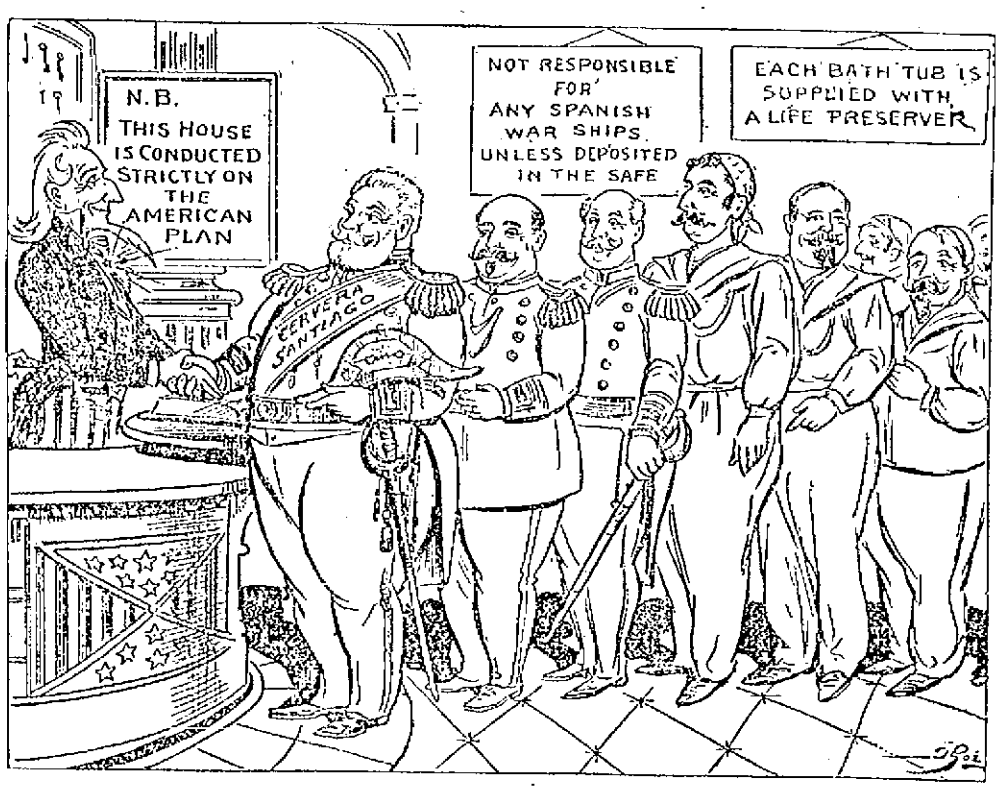
Tenderfoot—Proud? What is there about that to make him proud?

Broncho Bill—Why, he's now the only man in town with an authentic family tree.—New York Journal.

His Method.

Inquisitive Party—'Rastus, what is the best way to take care of a razor?

'Rastus—Don't never let nobody know you're carryin one, boss.—Chicago Tribune.



"GOODBY. I HOPE YOU'LL SPEAK A GOOD WORD FOR THE HOUSE!"

—Boston Globe.

He Invited It.

"Yes, and kept me sitting here looking like a fool."

"My dear George, we none of us can help what we look like!"—Ally Sloper.

Fees Moderate.

Dr. Sloper—Hem—can't sleep? Heart goes pitapat, eh? What is the young man's name?—Ally Sloper.

Honestly Acquired.

"With what a gracefully sweeping motion she handles a fan!"

"Yes; she used to keep the flies off the table in her father's Omaha lunchroom."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Well Put.

Smith—Every time my wife wears a bonnet it affects her.

Jones—Goes to her head, I suppose.—Comic Cuts.

No Doubt of It.

Friend—I understand your wife's family trace their lineage back to William the Conqueror.

Mr. Meek—I guess that's so. Old William was a terrible fighter, wasn't he?—New York Weekly.

A Good Deal of Feeling.

Ella—Did you feel that song when you sang it?

Stella—I should say I did. That high note nearly split my throat.—New York Journal.

Advice.

Always do your level best—to make some one help you up hill.—Up to Date.

A Memory of Columbus.

Quoth Spain, "With every new report,
A club I'd like to test
On that young man who came to court
And told us to go west."
—Washington Star.

The Geography Lesson.

Teacher—Round America.

Pupil—Please, sir, I'd rather wait till Dewey and them has finished.—New York Truth.

THE YOUNG IDEA.

Old Gentleman: "What is your doggy's name?"

The Little Man: "His name is Maud!"

Cupid's Debris.

Love's garret once I visited—
'Twas up long flights of stairs—
Packed full of chests of broken vows
And also broken chairs.
—Chicago Record.

Looking Forward.

Mrs Noxar—Do you think my daughter will be a musician?

Professor—I gant say. She may. She dell me she gome of a long lived vamily!—New York Weekly.

She: "Doctor, I've been guessing these conundrums. Do you ever"—

He: "Madam, I have been guessing conundrums for 30 years—professionally!"

Which?

"What is all that racket next door?"

"Well, it's the Bobbses. They are either having a fight or holding a peace jubilee."—Detroit Free Press.

Would Do Anything.

De Roy—Why have you suspicions of Fisher's honesty?

Vincent—He knows the combination of his little boy's toy bank.—Up to Date.

HOW THE PRIZE SYSTEM OPERATES.

Dr. Betancis, who died in Paris on the 19th inst. of fever contracted while attending the sick in Cuba and Porto Rico, was the president of the Cuban Junta and from his ability and his devotion to the cause he was looked upon as the most eligible and deserving man for the office of first president of the Cuban republic. His death will be regretted as he would have helped along the good cause of peace in Paris had he been spared to attend to his duties.

POLICE COURT.

Orrin J. Fasset was found guilty of drunkennes and larceny of a razor. On the first charge he was fined $1 and for larceny, $10. Fasett is a cripple, one of his legs being cut off above the knee. Yesterday he was passing through the streets, asking alms, and in the course of his travels he entered the barber shop of T. H. McMahon, while the latter was absent and took a razor from a counter and went out with it. Some one saw him put the razor in his stocking and an officer arrested him.

The case of Cesarice Dusnblon, was resumed this morning and the defendant was found not guilty.

There were sixteen drunks, eight of whom were fined $1.

The women offenders numbered more than for some time. There were eight. The majority received heavy sentences.

Frank King, Mary A. Campbell and Thomas Fahey were fined $5 each.

Edward Riley was fined $5 and put under a bond to keep the peace for six months.

Several months ago, Cora M. Keyes of Billerica, was before the court of a charge of common drunkenness and was probationed. This morning unluckily for her she was again arrested and was sentenced to one year in Sherburne.

Susan Burke went to the workhouse for six months.

The Clark family have had a run of hard luck this week. Yesterday the husband fined $10 for wife beating; today she was sent to three months in the workhouse.

Michael Brogan was given 15 days in jail.

FOR OFFERING A BRIBE.

Columbus, Oct. 1.—A special to The Dispatch from Warren says that when H. C. Garber, attorney for the Central Union Telephone company, arrived there from Columbus he was met by Sheriff Williams, who had a warrant for his arrest on the charge of offering a bribe. Garber was accompanied by General Anderson of the telephone company. The matter of bond was soon arranged.

The cause of Garber's arrest is an affidavit filed by City Commissioner McGarry, charging Garber with offering a bribe of $300 to secure his influence in getting a 25-year franchise for the Central Union Telephone company in Akron. Mayor Young claims to have been offered $500 and other inducements to get the ordinance passed.

STATE AID REPORT.

The secretary of the state aid commission, Captain Hastings, makes an announcement of all money received from the different cities in the state for the dependants of soldiers and sailors. Boston led, as it naturally should with $900. Lawrence, Worcester and Brockton gave $300 or more each, and Gloucester, $276, which is $76 more than Lowell. The towns throughout the state gave small amounts.

PERSONAL.

The largest piece of real estate offered in Lowell for a good many years is the C. B. Coburn property. C. F. Keyes, auctioneer, in charge.

Miss May Mason of Fletcher street has returned from a short visit to North Chelmsford.

Miss M. O. Black of Boston, is in this city, nursing her brother, Ralph, a member of M company, Ninth regiment, now sick with typhoid fever.

Dennis J. O'Laughlan, a Lowell boy, now situated in Somerville, is visiting old friends in this city.

Rev. S. H. Robinson and wife of Greenfield, N. H., are visiting Lowell friends

Mrs. T. Edgar Porter and her daughter Miss Florence of Washington, D. C., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Holmes of Mt Washington street.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

ROYAL ARCANUM CONFERENCE.

The regents and secretaries of the Royal Arcanum in Boston held a meeting at the Crawford house in Boston, Thursday evening, to consult in regard to a union meeting, to be held in Odd Fellows' hall on Thursday, November 10th. Twenty-seven councils out of 32 were represented at the meeting, and Grand Regent A. G. Walsh of Lowell presided. All the grand officers except two, were present.

At the meeting on November 10th, Supreme Regent E. M. Schryver of Baltimore, will be present and will address the assemblage.

ARMOR PLATE TESTS.

SURPRISING RESULTS WITH A KRUPP PROCESS TWELVE INCH PLATE.

It Withstood the Most Severe Attack Made by a Twelve Inch Gun—Our New Ships to Be Equipped With It.

The remarkable results of a ballistic trial of armor plate at the Indian Head naval proving station near Washington the other day are almost certain to lead to the adoption of a new process for treating heavy plates by which battleships may be armored with greatly reduced thickness of plates with the same resisting quality as those protecting the sides of the best fighters now in the service. No test has so strongly impressed the naval authorities and ordnance experts as that witnessed recently at the naval proving station.

The plate tested was one treated with the new Krupp process, and the result showed that it is superior in all respects to plates made by the Harvey or any other process now in use. Some time ago the Carnegies brought to the navy department's attention the Krupp process and asked that it be tried, as the right to use the new invention in the United States had been secured. Like all new inventions, the process was not received at first with favor, and it was declared that the armor now being supplied the navy was unequaled and could probably not be greatly improved. A 6 inch plate, however, was manufactured for the government's trials and subjected to the most severe ballistic trial any plate of that thickness had undergone in the history of armor making here.

At those trials the most surprising results were secured. A 6 inch shell which under normal conditions and ordinary service velocities would have pierced the armor failed to penetrate it. Three shots did it little damage, and no cracks, such as characterize such terrific punishment of armor, were in evidence. The ordnance experts wished a further test of the value of the new process and asked that a plate double that in thickness be submitted.

The plate the other day was a fraction under 12 inches, perfectly made, of about the general length and breadth and supported by the backing and earth that similar plates have received on trials. General Mertwago, Russian naval attache to the United States; Captain Petroff, inspector of ordnance at Cramps' for the new Russian battleships; Captain Barholkine, inspector at Carnegie's; Captain Paget, British naval attache, and the attaches of the German and Russian legations attended. In addition there were present Captain O'Neil, chief of ordnance, and Lieutenants Seymour and Berchet of the navy, and four representatives of the Carnegies and two from Bethlehem, the two firms furnishing the navy with all its armor.

Against the sides of a Maryland hill the great plate had been substantially bolted to braces and about seven feet of wood, and pointing at it, 300 feet away, was one of the navy's new 12 inch guns which have not yet seen service on shipboard. The first shot sent at the armor was with reduced powder charge and a velocity of 1,833 feet a second, or about the highest that is generally required in ballistic trials of armor of this thickness. The projectile, one of the armor piercing variety, hit the cross chalk mark a little to the right of the center and entered only 8½ inches, the shell remaining imbedded, but showing signs of having been badly distorted at the point. No cracks, radial or otherwise, or signs of weakness, were shown in the plate, and scarcely a bolt had been moved.

The effect of the shot was to show that at least so far the armor was superior to that formerly tried. A shell ordinarily would have got nearly through at such velocity. The second shot was with the highest velocity ever employed in any ballistic trials with a 12 inch gun at such a thickness of plate, the powder charge being increased so as to augment the speed of the shell to 2,022 feet a second. Complete penetration, as was to be expected, was secured, the projectile passing clear through the armor and backing and lodging in the embankment. What was found of the shell showed it to be badly broken and distorted.

Even after this terrific attack the plate gave not the slightest evidence of distress, and no cracks on the surface were visible. Ordnance experts explained that no plate ever made could possibly withstand such a shock at a velocity that this second shell had been fired. A third and last shot was then fired at the smallest velocity of all, the charge being so estimated that only 1,720 feet a second was recorded by the wire screens as the projectile swept through. It penetrated about five inches and stuck. A careful examination of the plate showed the absence of the usual large opening cracks that would have been expected of an ordinary plate hit three times such heavy blows. To secure the velocities obtained the charges of powder were 360 pounds for the first shot, 417 for the second and 370 for the third.

It was estimated by the experts that the resisting powers of the plate were about equal to one 13½ inches thick treated by the old process. The effect of the trial, it is said by the ordnance experts, will lead most surely to the adoption of the Krupp process for the navy and that all the armor for the three new battleships and four monitors will be treated with it. An important effect on the building of battleships that the armor will have, if adopted, is that the heaviest plates on their sides will not be over 15 inches in thickness. It is believed this will be equivalent to the 18 inch plates protecting the Indiana and Oregon class. The reduction in weight would be about 800 tons to a ship, which will increase coal capacity by that much or allow a considerable increase in ordnance or machinery.—New York Sun.

the danger is in the neglect—that's why so many colds lead to a fatal disease.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is made for throat and lung troubles. It acts like magic. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

STILL EMPEROR IN PART

Minister Wu Ting-Fang Explains China's New Regime.

TEXT OF THE DECREE RECEIVED.

The Chinese Emperor Will Have a Veto Over the Work of the Dowager Empress—Li Hung Chang Not Unfriendly to England—All the Emperor's Advisers Will Be Retained. Alliance Plans With Japan.

"The abdication of the imperial Chinese throne by the present young emperor in favor of the empress dowager will not result in a change of the policy of progression and reform which has been inaugurated by the emperor and latter day Chinese statesmen of the empire."

This significant statement, correcting the impression prevailing that a change in the rulers of the Chinese empire will result in the closing of the doors of that vast empire to foreign commerce and the investment of foreign capital, was made to the Washington Times the other day by Mr. Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese minister.

"I received a copy of the emperor's edict on Sept. 22," said the minister. "It was issued by the emperor upon his own volition, and, contrary to popular impression, created by the press dispatches from China, he was not coerced into doing so. The edict, freely translated from the cipher cable, is as follows:

" 'Now that China is disturbed and there is need that all business shall be well done we, the emperor, agitated from morning to evening for the welfare of all affairs and fearful lest errors may occur, observing from the beginning of the reign of Tung Chi that the empress dowager had twice given instructions to the emperor, each time with signal ability and success, so we now, considering the important interests of the empire, have begged the empress dowager to give the emperor the benefit of her ripe experience and her instruction.

" 'The dowager empress has been pleased to accede to this request. Therefore it is to the good fortune of the whole empire that this auspicious event is brought about. From today the empress dowager conducts the business in the imperial parliaments, and on the eighth day of the present month (Chinese calendar meaning today English calendar) we will take all the princes and ministers to perform the ceremony in the Chin Chung palace. Let the yamen (foreign office) prepare, that the ceremony may be performed with fitting honors.'

"The emperor has upon several occasions," continued the minister, "requested the dowager empress to resume the government, and it has only been after a great deal of persuasion that she has been induced to step in and assume active control of the executive affairs of the empire. The emperor, while nominally abdicating, will still have a potent voice in the affairs of the government. No edict or proclamation can be issued without his sanction, and any plan agreed upon by the empress and her advisers can be vetoed by him. That veto will kill any proposition which may be formulated by the empress and which is distasteful to the emperor. The empress, according to my advices, will assume the office today.

"It is a mistake to assume that the inauguration of the empress will result in the discontinuance of the reform policy of the country. On the contrary, she is in thorough accord with the progressive movement and will do everything in her power, I believe, to further the plans outlined by the young emperor. She has not assumed the throne with any idea of suppressing the emperor. She is in accord with his ideas and will prove of valuable aid to him and his progressive advisers in the furtherance of the reform movement. The people of China have awakened to the realization of the fact that free commercial intercourse with foreign nations will be of incalculable benefit to the empire. They are desirous now of securing the investment of foreign capital in mining, railroads and other industries. A vast majority of the people view the subject of reform in the light of progressiveness for the nation, and the empress represents their sentiment in being in favor of encouraging foreigners to trade with and invest among our people.

"On all her movements toward perpetuating the policy inaugurated by the emperor, however, she will have his advice. He will be consulted in everything. The dispatches from China, I observe, are to the effect that the empress proposes reinstating Li Hung Chang in the foreign service for the purpose of smothering the reform movement of the emperor.

"Now, any one who is at all familiar with Chinese affairs knows that Li Hung Chang is the very archetype of the progressive Chinaman, and that he has all along favored the policy of free commercial intercourse with other nations and the granting of railroad and other franchises to foreigners who have money to invest in that way. Again, it is a mistake to assume that Li Hung Chang was ever stricken from the rolls of the emperor's advisers. You must understand that in China a man can hold several offices at the same time. For instance, while Li Hung Chang was at the head of the foreign office he held several other government offices which brought him in contact with the emperor as an advisor, so that when he was deposed as the chief of the foreign office that action did not necessarily mean that he was being banished from the counsel of the throne. He still held his office of grand secretary to the emperor and in that capacity has acted as the emperor's adviser, press reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The belief has been expressed in the United States that Li Hung Chang was deposed from the foreign office at the instigation of the English government. It is alleged that the great statesman was too friendly toward Russia. I think this is a mistake. Li Hung Chang has always been friendly toward the English government, and I think now is as kindly disposed toward England as he is toward Russia. He was probably relieved as head of the foreign office because of the fact that the duties as chief of several offices became too burdensome for him. There has not been a time, however, since he surrendered the foreign office portfolio that he has not been an adviser of the throne.

"It should also be understood in this connection that, although the dowager empress is to take charge of the affairs of the government, all of the emperor's advisers will be retained in their respective capacities to serve under the empress. The same cabinet that served under the emperor will serve under the empress. Their policy will remain the same."

"Is there any truth in the report that the government is favoring an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan?"

"Not being on the ground, I cannot tell just what the sentiment of our government is on this subject," he replied. "My personal opinion is that an alliance between China, Japan and England would redound to the benefit of the empire. Japan is so situated that a better understanding between her and us would work to the advantage of both countries. Her people are of relative race to ours, and her manners and customs are in a great many respects alike. For instance, although we speak different languages, our literature is identical. The contiguity between these two countries would also be of great commercial advantage. I understood, of course, that among some of our people a bitter feeling exists against the Japanese, but when the mutual benefit to be derived by the two countries by an understanding is explained, there could hardly be any objection to the alliance. The presence of England in this alliance would also be of great benefit to all the countries concerned. The moral effect of the presence of this great power in the understanding between the nations would have the effect of preserving the integrity of the nations involved.

"I am not in receipt of any advices concerning the reported attempt to assassinate the emperor and believe that the rumors have no foundation."

CHRISTMAS PACKAGES.

Facilities For Conveying Them to Our Army In the Philippines.

In the expectation that General Otis' army will be retained in the Philippines for several months, the war department has decided to furnish the desired facilities for conveying to the men such Christmas packages as may be furnished by their relatives and friends. It is proposed to send a vessel from San Francisco in the early part of November, in ample time to reach Manila before Christmas, which vessel will carry packages free of charge. A limit will be placed on the size and weight of packages to be carried, and notice will be given when the arrangements are completed. Packages are to be consigned to an officer of the quartermaster's department at San Francisco, who will attend to the shipment between that city and Manila. The overland freight to San Francisco must be prepaid.

The department will endeavor to secure a special rate from the overland carrying companies for all packages addressed to the soldiers, and notice will be given of the latest date for their reception at San Francisco. The trip from the Atlantic coast to Manila will consume all of six weeks, and persons therefore contemplating taking advantage of the arrangement which will be made by the war department should be making the necessary preparations.—Washington Cor. Philadelphia Ledger.

BEATS ALL SEA FLIERS.

A Torpedo Boat Destroyer Just Built Makes 40.8 Miles an Hour.

The extraordinary record of 40.8 miles an hour was made at the second trials of the torpedo boat destroyer Hai Lung, just built at Elbing, Germany, by the Schichau works for the Chinese government. The runs were made in the open sea between the lighthouses at Pillau and Brusterort, which are 10 knots apart. The wind was fresh (five by the scale) and there was considerable sea on.

The Hai Lung, according to the Kolnische Zeitung, traversed the course several times, the average time for the runs being 33 minutes 28 seconds, which gives a speed of 35.2 knots, or 68 kilometers, or 40.8 statute miles. This exceeds by far any speed heretofore made on the water, surpassing even the best performance of the Turbinia.

Where the Commission Will Meet.

The American peace commission has accepted an invitation from the French government to hold its sessions in the famous Salon des Ambassadeurs, which is part of the French foreign office and is one of the most sumptuous apartments in Europe.—Washington Times.

Helen Gould.

There are marks of credit for you up above,
Helen Gould;
You have garnered many an anxious mother's love,
Helen Gould;
When the Lord selected you
As his almoner, a new
Heroine came into view,
Helen Gould.

You've a seat within the temple reared to fame,
Helen Gould;
You have spread a gloss of honor on your name,
Helen Gould;
You have proved that true hearts beat
Where proud mansions line the street—
Here's a flower at your feet,
Helen Gould.
—Cleveland Leader.

Wise In His Generation.

Dictator Aguinaldo has withdrawn from Manila's suburbs shouting, "Long live the Americans." This exhibition of good will may also insure the Filipinos a long lease of life.—St. Louis Republic.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

FORGING BY CAMERA.

Chief Wilkie Thinks Criminals Cannot Use Color Photography.

Since the recent announcement in the New York Herald of the successful development of a process by which all colors could be reproduced by photography there has been considerable discussion of the possibility of reproducing all kinds of paper money and bonds and other securities by photography. If by this new process every difference in color can be faithfully reproduced, there would seem to be no reason why a piece of paper money should not be photographed and copies made of it, reproducing so exactly as to make detection impossible every line of the original and not only the exact shades of ink employed in printing the body of it, but also the red seal and the numbering.

Chief Wilkie of the secret service of the treasury department, who has made a thorough study of all known methods of counterfeiting, does not believe that it will be possible to perpetrate extensive frauds by means of counterfeiting by color photography. Even if the process should be developed to such a point that existing issues of bills could be reproduced so exactly as to defy detection, Mr. Wilkie is confident that the government would soon be able to stop the work. It might be possible that the government would have to call in all outstanding paper issues; but, Mr. Wilkie says, new ones could be put out that would defy the color photographer.

"There are," said Mr. Wilkie, "certain chemicals which could be used to make lines across the paper used in printing the notes which would be invisible to the eye, but which would be reproduced by photography and which would make a photograph appear with a heavy black diagonal line or other design that it might be desirable to use. Color photography could not eliminate these lines, for the process that has been invented reproduces the colors, not in the negative, but in printing, upon the prepared paper, and if the effect of the chemicals upon the negative is the same as that required to produce black lines the black lines will appear when the print is made."

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Senator Lindsay of Kentucky on Our Development In the East.

When, in the exercise of superior power, we concluded to absorb the Hawaiian Islands, through the unauthorized joint resolution of the two houses of congress, we announced to the world our intention to become an active factor in the settlement of the trade relations of the Pacific countries, and we are emphasizing that announcement when we declare our intention to establish and maintain a trading post or naval station in the Philippines. It seems now to be agreed also, that in furtherance of our new policy we are to construct and own the Nicaragua canal, and all political parties are committed to that proposition. Such being the case, I do not see why we should inaugurate the change of our foreign policy by half way or half hearted measures. We can only justify our departure from the teachings of Washington and the early American statesmen by making the departure a complete success.

We may honorably keep all we have won by our arms in the Pacific ocean, as well as in the gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea, and we should provide against entanglements certain to grow out of the divided control of the Philippine islands by making our authority in these islands both paramount and exclusive, or else we should surrender them back to Spain with the agreement upon her part that they are not be ceded to any other commercial power, in whole or in part. To keep the Philippines will not be to impose a hardship upon the Spanish government. The world knows, and all educated Spaniards know, that Spanish supremacy can never be re-established in that country.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Protection For Alpine Climbers.

An Alpine life saving society has been formed in the Tyrol, at Innsbruck, its object being to have stations at various resorts for rendering prompt assistance, with competent guides, in case of accident.—New York Tribune.

The War.

We are now at the end of one of the greatest wars of the world. In 100 days we have set forward the civilization of the world 100 years.—Edward Everett Hale's Address to Sovereign Grand Lodge.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.

GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF

ZYNO

The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.

Goodale's Drug Store.

SAFE SURE SPEEDY

MME. LE CLAIR'S FAMOUS FRENCH REMEDY

Never Fails.

ENDORSED BY THOUSANDS

Of ladies as a periodical regulator without an equal, successful when Cotton Root, Pennyroyal, Ergot, etc., have proven worthless; 25 two-cent stamps brings trial package, and convinces the most skeptical of their wonderful properties. Send 4 cents in stamps for pamphlet, containing valuable information for ladies. Address LeClair Pill Co., U. S. Agents, Boston, Mass. N. B.—All correspondence confidential and returned with trial package.

Goodale's Drug Store, Fiske's Block, 217 Central street, Lowell.

Boston and Maine Railroad

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Western Division.

Corrected to June 27, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows: For Boston, 5.45, 6.25, 6.12, *7.45, *8.50, *9.15, *9.40, 11 a m; 1.40, *3.00, 4.30, *6.44 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m.

Corrected to June 27, 1898: Trains leave Middlesex Street Depot, Lowell: For Boston, 5.45, 6.29, *6.45, w6.50, 7.04, *7.20, *7.33, 7.33, *7.49, *7.50, w8.15, *8.57, *9.15, w*9.25, *9.50, w10.50 11.03, *11.12 a m; w12.05, 12.16, w12.45, 1.45, w2.30, w3.05, *3.03, *3.47, *4.04, w4.05, 4.35, w5.10, 5.52, *5.40, w*6.15, *6.22, 7.00, *7.40, 8.48, w9.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 7.20, 7.28, w8.15, 8.48, 9.12, w12.05, w4.15, 4.25, w5.00, 5.58, w8.48 p m.

For Lawrence, 6.29, w6.50 x7.33, w8.33, w9.35, 10.00, 10.50 a m; w12.05, w2.30, w2.35, w4.05, 4.18, w5.10, w6.15, w7.05, w9.25, w11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, w8.5 a m, w12.05, w6.00, w8.45 p m.

For Salem, Mass, w6.29, w7.33 a m; w12.05, 1.30, w5.10, 6.45 p m.

For Haverhill, 6.25, 6.50, *7.33, 8.00, 9.35, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 2.35, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, 11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.00, 8.45 p m.

For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.29 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 2.35, 4.05, 6.15 p m.

For Haverhill, Newburyport, Hampton, North Hampton, Portsmouth and stations on York Beach R R, 2.30 p m. July 4 to September 5.

For Exeter and Dover, 6.29, 6.50, 9.50 a m; 12.05, 2.35, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, Exeter only, 8.15 a m; 5.00 p m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 9.50 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.

For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.29, 6.50, 9.50 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.00 p m.

For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 9.50 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.00 p m.

For Lewiston, 6.50, 9.50 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m; SUNDAYS, 5.00.

For Bangor, Belfast Skowhegan and Rockland; 6.50 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.00 p m.

For St John's, N B, Halifax, N S, Montreal and Quebec, 6.50 a m; 5.10 p m (5.10 does not run Saturdays). SUNDAYS, 5.00 p m.

For Eastport and St John, (via steamer) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.

For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.

†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

For Woburn, 6.28, 7.04, 7.33, *7.45, 11.03 a m; 1.45, 4.35, 5.45 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m; 4.25, 5.56 p m.

NOTE—*Express. †Via Bedford.

For Ayer Junction and Way-Stations—7.10 a m; 12.00, 5.01 and 6.42 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 p m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.12 a m; 1.00, 3.11, 5.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 8 p m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.12 a m and 5.41 p m. SUNDAYS to Greenfield, 8 p m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.40, 9.12, *9.45, *10.00 a m, *12.11, 1.00, *1.40, *1.51, 3.41, *6.40, 5.27, *8.10, *8.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.02 a m (to Nashua only), 8.03 a m; 2.00, 6.02, *8.10, *8.40 p m.

For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.11, *1.40, 5.40, †*8.10 p m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H) Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.12 a m; 1.40 p m; 5.41 p m. Saturdays only till August 27th inclusive.

For St Johnsbury, and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9.40 a m, *1.40, *8.40 p m.

For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a m; *12.11, †*8.10 p m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9.40 a m; †*8.40 p m.

QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrook—*1.40, †*8.40 p m; daily except Sunday.

D J FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

H C TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

References: *Express; †Daily. w Via Western Division. ‖Wednesdays and Saturdays only. ¶ Via Bedford. x Via Wilmington Junction.

N. Y., N. H. and Hartford R. R.

EASTERN DISTRICT—On and after July 1st, 1898, all trains will leave Lowell (Middlesex street depot) as follows:

For Taunton, New Bedford, Newport, Providence, Pawtucket, Marlboro, South Framingham and way stations, at 7.15, 11.25 a. m., 5.25 p. m. All trains connect at South Framingham with Boston and Albany R. R. for Worcester, Springfield, Albany and the west; also at Concord Junction with the Fitchburg R. R.

The 5.25 p. m. train connects with Stonington line and at Newport, R. I. with Fall River line for New York city, the south and west.

SUNDAYS—For South Framingham, Mansfield, Pawtucket, Providence and way-stations, 7.15 a. m. Return at 5.50 p. m., connecting for Worcester and return.

C. PETER CLARK, G. S. A. C. KENDALL, G. P. A. I. N. MARSHALL, S. N. D. GEO. W. MILLER, L. Agt.	Ticket office at Middlesex St. Station.

ASH SIFTERS, COAL HODS, ASH CANS.

W. T. S. BARTLETT

The Up-Town Hardware Store, 653 Merrimack Street.

Now is the Time TO BUY A Richmond Range

If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.

PETER DAVEY,

134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer

TELEPHONE, RESIDENCE—458-2. STORE—314-2.

THE WEATHER.

ALMANAC, SUNDAY, OCT. 2.
Sun rises—5:42; sets, 5:24.
Moon rises—6:29 p. m.
High water—12:45 a. m.; 1 p. m.

Clear and pleasant weather continues in eastern states, and while showers have been general in the central valleys and south, the conditions are less favorable for their extending eastward than 24 hours ago, so that now the fair weather promises to continue Sunday, though perhaps with some cloudiness; the temperature will probably range between 70 and 76 degrees as the highest, with light, variable winds.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The democrats of the Sixth Middlesex Senatorial district are hereby requested to send delegates to a convention to be held at Democratic headquarters in Associate building, Lowell, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1898, at 3 o'clock p. m., to nominate a candidate for senator and to transact any other business that may legally come before said convention.

FRANK J. SIMONDS,
Chairman Dem. Dist. Com.
Lowell, Sept. 28, 1898.

THE LAST END

Of our Mason fruit jars is approaching and we have decided to rush them out quick. Pints 49, quarts 59, 2 quarts 69c. Free delivery. Dickson Bros.' big ten store, 66 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

Buy a Jacob Doll high grade piano.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 233 Central street.

The Middlesex Coal Co. sell good coal.

Pease's orchestra has removed to 90 Appleton St.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 439-4.

Dows, 369 Central street, has Smith-Premier typewriters for sale and to rent.

Watches cleaned, $1.00. First class work. None other. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Buy a talking machine of the Thompson Hardware company and be happy. It talks, laughs, sings, will do anything for you, $10 to $35.

It will pay you to order your stable and poultry supplies of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street. Try a barrel of his flour at the same time.

The second day of the Amesbury fair at Amesbury, Mass., was observed Thursday. G. A. H. Richardson of Dracut was one of the judges of the features of the parade. A dinner followed at the close of which President C. W. Woods introduced as the first speaker Joshua Clark of Lowell, a member of the state board of agriculture, who pronounced it the best agricultural fair held in Massachusetts. George A. H. Richardson also made a speech.

MATRIMONIAL.

FOSTER—DEYO.

Rev. Addison P. Foster D.D., and Miss Gertrude Deyo, were married on Thursday, September 22nd, at New Paltz, N. Y. They are to live at Auburndale. Dr. Foster is a son of the late Dr. E. B. Foster a former pastor of the John street church. Dr. Addison P. Foster's first settlement was over the Appleton street (now Eliot church) coming to Lowell upon the completion of studies at Andover. His pastorate was a very successful one, and the doctor has many friends here who cherish pleasant memories of his labors in this city.

NO NEW PASSES

STREET RAILWAY LAW GOES INTO EFFECT TODAY.

The new street railway law forbidding the giving of free transportation to city officials, firemen, and a number of other people, will go into effect today.

The Lowell and Suburban company will not recall the trip books now in use but will not reissue new books to the holders.

Several city officials and members of the fire department will be among those who must now pay car fare. Members of the police force, when on duty and in uniform, will still be allowed to use the cars, no tickets being required.

The law was passed by the legislature of 1898.

FOOT BALL.

The Fairmounts, although one of the last teams to organize, now present an eleven that probably has no superior in strength in the city. Manager Queenan worked hard during the last week to raise his pets to an aggressive appearance and succeeded in his efforts.

The Duttons and the Big Sevens will furnish the leading events of the season with the assistance of the Tigers.

McGrogan and Keegan of the Ledgers will call a meeting tonight for the purpose of enrolling "His Excellency," Timothy Roach.

The Palmers, Big Sevens, and Tigers, the promoters of the league idea, retreated after the blow dealt by the "disappearing teams," teams who claim prominence but have it not.

The Young Fairmounts met the Columbians and found them easy, yesterday. The score went in favor of the former team, 6 to 0. The tackling of Nesmith of the Fairmounts and Foxcroft and Sullivan of the Columbians were features of the play.

REMAINS INTERRED

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM WITHERHEAD HELD YESTERDAY.

The funeral of William Witherhead who was found dead on Chambers street, Wednesday, took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock from his late home, 80 Manchester street. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends and the funeral procession was a long one. The floral pieces received were very beautiful and were placed upon the casket. Funeral services were held at the house by Rev. N. W. Matthews who also read committal prayers at the grave in the Edson cemetery, where the remains were interred. The bearers were James Cloane, Patrick Conroy, James Miller and James Robinson.

[illegible] DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

GRAND OPENING

OF THE BON MARCHE DRY GOODS COMPANY.

It takes Mitchell to bring out the people. It was announced in the daily papers this week that the long-talked-of grand fall opening of the Bon Marche would take place this week, and yesterday this mammoth establishment was crowded to its utmost by an admiring crowd of ladies. The store was all bedecked in holiday attire and the goods were displayed to their best advantage and in bewildering array. The show windows in themselves would attract anybody's eye. As you enter the large main store in the dry goods department, you can see all the latest colors in both silk and almost every kind of material for making fall and winter garments. In the toilet department, every counter was gaily bedecked with perfumes and the various other cosmetics that go to complete a lady's toilet. Passing from here to the basement, there is an immense line of china, crockery, and silverware, and a display equal to any of the large Boston establishments. This department is well worthy of a personal inspection. In the cloak and suit department is displayed all the latest fads and fashions and the prices to suit everybody. Passing along the store in this department brings you to their very important and much-admired millinery department. This display brings delight to the ladies' hearts as they feast their eyes on the beautiful and exquisitely formed pattern hats such as have never been displayed in the city before. They have some hats and bonnets there that are only within the reach of the wealthy. Their shoe department is a very large and important branch of the establishment and is certainly well worthy of a special visit. I noticed one novelty there well worth mentioning in the design of a lighthouse and an artificial ocean. This display represents White Bros.' box calf shoes. The shoes were placed on rocks, as it were projecting from the ocean, and suspended from red, white and blue ribbon. On a placard on the side of the lighthouse was the inscription "Life Savers and Health Preservers." The design is very pretty and the effect is grand. The gentlemen's furnishing dement is complete with a full stock of up-to-date goods and this department like all the others is about as attractive as the ingenuity and skill of the clerks could make it. On this floor on an elevated platform, Borjes' orchestra discoursed sweet music playing all the popular songs of the day to the pleasure of the throng that constantly surged through the store. On the second floor is a display of draperies and bric-a-brac for parlor furnishings and is superbly grand. On this floor the Bon Marche company has provided for the pleasure and entertainment of their visitors a stereopticon view of the Passion Play. These views are simply grand and are certainly well worthy of an admission fee and when you consider that this company has been generous enough to provide such an entertaining program for the benefit of the public at large, it bears out the testimony that Mr. Mitchell knows how to strike public attention. Space prevents us from further enumerating the attractions to be seen at this colossal establishment so we will content ourselves by saying that it is one of the most successful openings that this firm has ever had since it went into business. All this elegant display of finery has been arranged through the untiring efforts of Mr. George Moir, Mr. Thomas Dalton, the two enterprising managers, assisted by their army of clerks, under the general supervision of Mr. C. A. Mitchell. The opening will continue throughout the week and all are cordially invited.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

Last night a special meeting of Bay State colony of Pilgrim Fathers was held in Bay State hall for the purpose of installing the following named officers to fill vacancies caused by resignations: Collector, Mrs. Annie E. Crawford, 1 Worthen street; deputy sergeant-at-arms, Leroy S. Abbott; inside sentinel, Miss Ella Murphy.

Mrs. M. E. Congdon of Lawrence was the installing officer.

LOWELL LODGE.

A delightful entertainment was held at Odd Fellows' temple last evening under the auspices of Lowell lodge, I. O. O. F., which was largely attended by the members and friends of the lodge. The program included the following numbers: Piano solo, Walter Mason; song, Miss Ethel Wilson; reading, Miss Faith Doty; harmonica solo, Walter Shaw; song, Miss Grace Maxfield; piano solo, Miss Ethel Livingston; song, Walter Shepherd; banjo solo, Ray B. Gordon; reading, Miss Gertrude F. Taylor; song, Miss Blanche G. Shaw; reading, Miss Christie Hill; harmonica solo, Walter Shaw; song, Walter Shepherd; piano solo, Miss Lena Mae Fuller; banjo solo, Ray B. Gordon; song, Miss Blanche G. Shaw; comic duet, Misses Ethel Wilson and Grace Maxfield; song, Miss Faith Doty. The committee in charge of the affair consisted of Calvin Galley chairman; F. A. Page, Henry Smith, Lee Ward and Dr. A. D. Allard.

SEMI-ANNUAL ELECTION

The semiannual election of the Cotton Spinners' union was held at their hall last night, with the following result: President, George Connelly; vice presidents, Martin Burns and James J. Dunkerly; recording secretary, Joseph Ashton; financial secretary, Jas. McCann; treasurer, George O'Brien; auditor, Samuel Jackson. The following delegates were elected to the national convention of Mule Spinners to be held in Boston next Tuesday: John T. Gorman, Thomas Farrell and William Rafferty.

"PLUGGER BILL."

"Plugger Bill," Martin of Lowell has made arrangements for another trip abroad as soon as the American cycle racing season is finished. It is his intention to compete in France and England. It will be his second trip out of the country, as he returned this season from a successful one to Australia where he had many varied experiences.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Pain?

In the Back?
Then probably the kidneys.
In the Chest?
Then probably the lungs.
In the Joints?
Then probably rheumatism.

No matter where it is, nor what kind; you need have it no longer. It may be an hour, a day, or a year old; it must yield to

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster

Immediately after applying it you feel its soothing, warming, strengthening power.

It quiets congestion; draws out inflammation.

It is a new plaster.

A new combination of new remedies. Made after new methods. Entirely unlike any other plaster.

The Triumph of Modern Medical Science.

The Perfected Product of years of Patient Toil.

Placed over the chest it is a powerful aid to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the treatment of all throat and lung affections.

Placed over the stomach, it stops nausea and vomiting; over the bowels, it controls cramps and colic.

Placed over the small of the back, it removes all congestion from the kidneys and greatly strengthens weakness.

For sale by all Druggists.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

WILLING WORKERS.

At the Unitarian vestry in Chelmsford, last evening, the Willing Workers of the Sunday school, a club composed of the classes of Miss Emma A. Stevens and Mrs. C. E. Bartlett, held their annual fair and entertainment. The fancy table was well equipped with pretty handiwork of the young misses and was decorated with autumn foliage and flowers, as were the lemonade well, candy booth and ice cream tables, all of which drew tribute from the audience. The attendants were: Fancy table, Ethel Wright, Katie Greenleaf; lemonade well, Helen Lord; candy booth, Addie Wright, Louise Adams, Adelaide Richardson, Roberta Greenleaf; ice cream, Alice Dyar, Belle Adams, Mary Dix, Marion Adams, Edith Blaisdell, Rachel Marshall, Addie Card; door tenders, Florence Perham, Eliza Spaulding.

At 8 o'clock a pleasing entertainment was given as follows: Piano solo, Katie Greenleaf; recitation, "Look Forward and Not Back," etc., Annie Dix; song, club; recitation, "Prayer and Potatoes," Alice Dyar; song, Marion and Ruth Adams; dialogue, "Autumn's Queen;" the club, assisted by Laura Knowlton and Ruth Adams; reading, Rev. Mr. Pierce; piano selection, Roberta Greenleaf. Mrs. Carrie A. Bartlett was the accompanist.

DONATION WEEK.

Next week is "donation week" for the Day Nurseries, the first week in October being annually observed by sending generous contributions of fruit and vegetables or other supplies to aid in the care of the little ones whose mothers are necessarily absent from their homes during the day. There is no more worthy charity in the city and an earnest appeal is made to the public not to forget the annual contributions for the little folks. The children are cared for at merely nominal rates and the cost of supporting them each day far exceeds the fees paid. Send in your contributions any time during the coming week.

The absolute closing-out sale by public auction of the Chestnut avenue herd of very high class grade Ayrshire, Jersey, and Swiss cows, also the horses, tools ensilage, and farm personal property at the farm, South Billerica, on Thursday next, October 6th, promises to be the most important event of its kind that has taken place in the good old county of Middlesex for a great many years. The sale will take place RAIN or SHINE. The herd comprises 60 head, regulated to give 50 cans a milk a day during the winter; and there are 30 cows in the herd today that give 40 cans of milk every day. Every cow has had the "Tuberculin Test;" more than half the herd when fresh will give from 20 to 25 quarts of milk a day, each; every cow is healthy, thrifty and well; there isn't a cow in the herd that has ever been pushed, forced, or hurt; and neither is there another herd of grade cows in the commonwealth of Massachusetts the equal of this herd in individuality, and milk producing quality. Nearly every cow is a solid color. There are six horses, 100 tons of ensilage, the greatest lot of splendid farm tools and farming machines you ever saw offered at auction.

The sale will begin promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning regardless of any condition of the weather and everything must and will be sold for just what it will bring, with J. E. Conant & Co., of Lowell as auctioneers, of whom you should make all inquiries.

The sale is by order of Col. E. B. Fowler.

Take morning train over Bedford branch, southern division, Boston and Maine railroad for South Billerica, or by electric cars to Billerica Centre, where barges will meet cars on day of sale.

Mr. Owen Tymon, formerly of this city is now residing in Olneyville, R. I.

BROCKTON FIGHT

An Early Settlement Is Now Expected.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE LASTING COMPANIES.

The Board of Trade Taking a Hand.

Brockton, Oct. 1.—The strikers still predict an early settlement. After the news of a settlement in this city and one in Randolph Friday, they said that others would settle before the week was over. The fact that Stacy, Adams & Co., Lilly-Brackett Co., F. E. White Co., Haggerty & Sullivan, and a number of others had thrown out their machines and had gone to hand lasting was used as a sample of the way the manufacturers are coming around. The report that out of town manufacturers were seeking settlements was also encouraging.

The men say that it has been a common thing for them to loaf two or three months in the year, and they do not think that a month or so now, with a big principle to fight for and so much to gain if they win, will hurt them. The employers assert that the season is so far advanced that the men they have can finish for them. Those who were forced to settle had hurry orders and had embarked in the fall run. Although the new list may cut down profit, they considered it better than losing the trade.

The machine company has sent a circular letter to all the manufacturers in the district, seeking to find out just how they stand in the controversy. The circular states that a representative from the Lasters' union had made a proposition to the machine company, guaranteeing that its machines should be run if the managers would decline to assist the manufacturers in trouble. Agent Shaw states that it is simply expressive of the position of the company. In so large a matter as a general strike, this method was taken to find out from every customer of the firm his wishes in regard to the operation of machines in his factory. Several manufacturers had expressed themselves as fully approving the position which the company had taken.

Brockton shops, as a rule, have always planned to shut down over the big fair, and it is confidently believed that important movements toward a settlement will be made after next week. The men are all anxious to go to the fair, and are not at all backward in stating it. The manufacturers also look forward to a week off, and are willing to let the matter rest until after that time.

The board of trade has submitted a proposition having for its purpose the settlement of the present difficulty and the prevention of strikes. It provides for the organization of the employers, the creation of a committee of five in each factory for composing grievances, and the fixing of a price list each December to last for a year.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Oct. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says that the changes are all for the better excepting the fall of cotton to the lowest point for 50 years, and even the lowest prices of 1848, considering difference of qualities, were perhaps not lower than prices this week. After sales at 5.31 on Monday, there has been a slight recovery with hope that so low a price might prove the bottom, but with a good crop, the lowest price of a year has never been reached in its first month. If there were not on hand commercial and mill stocks unusually large, or if manufacturing were more successful, early recovery might seem probable; but the heavy fall in material has affected the demand for goods, causing buyers to expect still lower prices for them, although after the decline last week goods now average lower than ever before.

While the stagnation in wool continues with sales even smaller than in the same month of the panic year, 1893, numerous mills have started temporarily in order to get out sample pieces. There has been no quotable decline in wool, and scarcely any in goods, the recent reduction having stimulated a larger demand.

The demand for boots and shoes seems a little better, and recorded shipments have been larger than in September of any previous year except the last, and larger than in any other year from Jan. 1 to date.

Failures for the week have been 195 in the United States, against 191 last year, and 17 in Canada, against 34 last year.

CORBETT-M'COY FIGHT.

Buffalo, Oct. 1.—Manager C. M. Wilson of the Hawthorne Athletic club of this city, in an interview, detailed a conversation which he had with Mr. Gray, McCoy's manager, by telephone, in which the latter said: "I will sign no agreement until I see you, which will be sometime between now and Monday; but I can pull off the Corbett-McCoy fight in New York state outside of Erie county on Oct. 15. I will not say over the wire where, but I will tell you when I get to Buffalo. The people I have been talking with are dead anxious to have the fight, and guarantee that there will be no interference."

Mr. Wilson also said that the stories to the effect that the fight would take place in Pittsburg were all nonsense.

LIVELY AND CLEVER.

New York, Oct. 1.—The bantam championship of America still belongs to Casper Leon of this city, but he had a close call to hold the title in a 25-round bout with Flanagan of Philadelphia before the Lenox Athletic club last night. The lads met at 105 pounds and put up a bout which was one of the liveliest and cleverest contests which have taken place in this arena. Toward the close of the fight the stiff pace told on Leon, while the Philadelphian showed little sign of distress. In fact the Quaker seemed to grow stronger towards the end of the bout. The referee satisfied the majority of those who witnessed the contest when he declared the contest a draw.

MINERS HELD UP A TRAIN.

St. Louis, Oct. 1.—A special to The Post-Dispatch from Pana, Ills., says: Two hundred Pana miners held up a Baltimore and Ohio train at the line of Shelby and Christian counties Friday afternoon. The train was carrying 60 imported negroes for work in the Pana mines. At the point of guns the miners compelled the negroes to unload and started to march them to Tower Hill to ship them back to Washington, Ind. The miners had handkerchiefs over their faces when they held up the train, which was delayed but a few moments. Last night the negroes were placed on board an east-bound train and taken back to Indiana at the expense of the union.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third farther than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TRIP OF THE ANCIENTS.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—Great preparations are being made here for the reception of the Ancient and Honorable artillery of Boston, which is expected to arrive 400 strong next Monday. The visitors will be reviewed by the governor general on the historic plains of Abraham and will attend a grand banquet.

CRISP GOSSIP.

As the train was leaving Camp Wikoff the other day, a couple of young women entered the car with a basket of fruit tied with ribbons. "Oh, there is a poor soldier, one of our heroes; let us give him some fruit!" exclaimed one of them, and rushing up to one of the men, she said: "Won't you have some fruit. You have been such heroes that we want to do something for you." "You are mistaken, Miss; I belong to neither the 71st nor the Rough Riders. I am only a regular, consequently not a hero." As the young women looked their surprise, the whistle blew and the car started.

The sign "Baby Wanted" on an empty carriage near old city hall avenue on Merrimack street, Thursday night, attracted the attention of those who passed. Some fond mother had apparently taken her baby with her when she went into one of the stores, and forgetting all about the carriage, returned home without it.

In a window on Broadway, in New York is a cash register said to keep track of the total amount of sales, the amount of each sale, who made the sale, the sales in each department, the number of customers and the time the store was opened.

The above-mentioned improvement will very likely come hard on local clerks if the machine is introduced here.

Admiral Dewey has received the thanks of congress, innumerable babies have been named after him and he has been the object of public admiration manifesting itself in many ways, but certain plain people have paid him a compliment so delicate that he will probably be pleased when he hears about it. Shortly after the destruction of Montojo's fleet a firm of rugmakers put upon the market a rug with Dewey's face in the center and on either side an American battleship. It was confidently expected that the Dewey rugs, which were to retail at $1.25 each, would catch the public favor at once and they were put out in large numbers. Yet very few of them have been sold, at least in neighboring towns. The people who saw them refused to buy. One person who was asked to buy, said: "Dewey is too good a man to be walked on." The dealers are returning the rugs to the makers.

GRAND BANQUET.

TO BE TENDERED REV. FR. LEFEBRE OCTOBER 13TH.

Arrangements are being made to banquet Rev. Fr. Lefebre, O.M.I., the newly appointed provincial of the Oblate Fathers, at Associate hall, October 13th. L'Association Catholique have the affair incharge and Rev. Fr. Perron, O.M.I., chaplain of the organization, is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

Thomas J. Goyette will preside and Dr. J. E. Lamoureux will be toastmaster. Addresses will be presented to Rev. Father Lefebre, and Rev. Father Mangin of Ottawa, the new superior of the Lowell Oblates. The following have been invited to respond to toasts: "City of Lowell," Mayor Bennett; "Pope Leo 13th," Rev. Father Guillard, O.M.I., ex-provincial; "Secular Clergy," Rev. Fr. Perron; "Oblate Fathers," Rev. Fr. Burge; "Our Sister American Societies," Philip J. Farley; "Our Sister French-American societies," Joseph H. Guillet; "The Ladies," Ex-Mayor William F. Courtney; "The Press," Charles R. Dauous.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

If You Decide

That we are to make your garments for the coming season, you will find that your desire to be correctly fitted is not greater than our desire to have you so fitted.

LOUIS ALEXANDER
Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York,
IMPORTER and TAILOR,
65 CENTRAL STREET.

FOR SICK SOLDIERS

THOSE AT ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL REMEMBERED WITH GIFTS.

The Sisters of Charity of St. John's hospital desire to express their gratitude in behalf of the many sick soldiers now under their care for the good things sent to them. These good things came fast Thursday. The D. L. Page Co. sent a big case of ice cream and sherbet and of course the cool delicacy was appreciated by the heroes able to take it. Mrs. Adelbert Ames sent a bushel of apples, a great treat to people who had grown tired of tropical fruit; and the Misses Dempsey also gave fruit raised in the north, grapes and peaches especially. These gifts are most acceptable to the soldiers and a great help to the hospital.

SUPERIOR COURT, SHERMAN, J.

In the case of Jefferson vs. Richardson in the superior court, the plaintiff rested his case yesterday afternoon, after putting on George W. Poore and E. W. Trull as witnesses, the latter as assistant clerk of the police court, to prove a record.

Mr. F. N. Wier opened for the defendants and up to the noon hour Maj. Noyes and Mrs. Jefferson had been called, the latter being on at adjournment.

MUSIC HALL.

"THE MIDNIGHT ALARM."

"The Midnight Alarm," will give two more performances today of this popular drama and should be well patronized. The company is a capable one, and last night's audience departed well satisfied with their evening's entertainment.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

The strongest interest will most likely be centered next week, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday on the entertainment provided by Manager Boody at Music Hall, when the John L. Sullivan comedy company plays there. The sporting fraternity will undoubtedly turn out enmasse to welcome two favorite champions of the good old days of honest contests, John L. Sullivan, ex-heavy weight champion of the world, and Jake Kilrain ex-heavy weight champion of America. The John L. Sullivan comedy and big vaudeville company is composed of 30 vaudeville stars. The program opens with a musical farce, entitled "A Trip Across the Ocean," which serves to introduce the company in its entirety and also the only John L. a new role, that of light comedian, a part which he is said to handle with grace.

Largest stock of cameras and camera supplies to be found in Lowell at The Thompson Hardware company.

WHY USE Pond's Extract · Why not something else?
POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT IS UNEQUALED FOR PILES.

Because

DR. J. J. THOMAS says: "It is incomparably superior to any extract of Hamamelis I have ever used."
DR. O. G. RANDALL says: "Nothing can equal Pond's Extract. I have tested others, and yours is four times as strong as the best."
DR. J. C. MITCHIE says: "Pond's Extract of Hamamelis Virginica is the only reliable article I have found."
DR. H. K. WEILER says: "The difference between Pond's Extract and so-called Witch Hazel is the difference between a cent and a dollar."
DR. H. F. MERRILL says: "It is far superior to any I have used in strength and purity."
DR. R. J. HARRISON says: "I have never found any extract equal to Pond's."
DR. POWELL says: "Hereafter I shall use no other than Pond's Extract."
And numerous others of similar purport.

And that's why.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
CENTRAL STREET.

READY-MADE GARMENTS
NOW READY.

A Most Excellent Assortment of Novelties at Popular Prices.

JACKETS.
Long and Short Jackets, braided strap, for trimmed and plain. Something to suit all tastes and purses.
Prices from $3.49 to $4.35.
Extra values at $5, $10, and $12.50.

WAISTS.
Silk and Satin Waists of our make, finished with tight-fitting boned linings and detachable collars, tucked, corded, plaited and ribbon trimmed.
Prices $3 to $10.
Extra values at $5, $6.50 and $8.60.

Separate Skirts.
But by the latest and most approved patterns.
Flounced, flaring and plain. New styles of materials and trimmings.
Prices from 98c. to $12.50.
Extra values at $3.50, $5 and $6.98.

Fur Collarettes.
Of almost all known kinds, from the cheapest to very fine qualities.
Prices from $1.49 to $25.
Extra values at $2.50, $3.98 and $5.

Tailor-Made Suits.
Better than custom made. All cloths sponged and shrunk. Warranted to give satisfaction, fit, style and finish the very best.
Prices from $5 to $25.
Extra values at $12.50, $16 and $18.50.

CAPES.
Cloth, Plush and Fur Capes, new styles and shapes, including the latest Flounced Garments.
Prices from $4 to $35.
Extra values at $5, $9, and $18.

Cotton and Woolen Waists, Wrappers, Children's Jackets and Dresses, etc. All fresh goods at money-saving prices.

INCANDESCENT
GAS LAMPS

Burn Two-thirds Less Gas.
Gives Two-thirds More Light.
Gas Bill Two-thirds Less.

Price 59c. complete. Why use the old burner? Library Lamps 49c.

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE CO. 524-6 Merr'k St.

DEWEY HAVE GOOD BUTTER
Well! Well!

Have just received a large lot of June Vermont Dairy and Creamery Butter in 5, 10 and 20-lb packages at prices that will keep our competitors guessing, and the quality that will please everybody. Give us a trial and we will convince you that we have no competitors in the city.

Bargains in All Departments This Week.

Banner Market
Prescott Street.

THE ONLY ONE.

The Sun is the only Lowell paper receiving the full telegraphic day service of the Associated Press by its own operator in its own office. That's why it leads all its local rivals in the latest war news.

THE LOWELL SUN

ALL ALIVE ALIVE

The people are alive to the fact that THE SUN is produced by live newspapermen and is therefore a live newspaper. It is known as

Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

22ND YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

SUN NIGHT EDITION

SIX O'CLOCK.

WAR INVESTIGATION

Some Strong Newspaper Charges Under Discussion

No Provisions Made for the First Soldiers That Arrived at Montauk Point.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The war investigation commission devoted its time today largely to the consideration of a statement filed by Mr. Nelson Hersh, in behalf of the New York World, giving what he styles "a record of facts concerning the establishment of Camp Wikoff and its management, together with specific instances of abuses charged to have existed, dates, number of sick in hospital, deaths, etc."

The statement was made in response to the general invitation from the commission, the specifications covering 21 pages of typewritten matter, taking up the movement of the Santiago troops after the surrender of the Spanish at that place and before the breaking out of yellow fever there in July.

It is asserted that at the time Montauk Point was selected for the camp it was a "barren waste." The details of the selection of the camp site are given, as also of the transportation of troops and it is asserted that when the first detachment of 275 troops arrived on the 8th of August, "the camp was not ready to receive them and they slept under their blankets and in the open air, as no tents had arrived.

"This," it is added, "was eleven days after it had been decided to establish the camp."

Continuing, the assertion is made that by the tenth of August the sick were reported suffering from want of proper accommodation and food; that their tents were without floors and with only their blankets between them and the ground; and that a glass of sour milk was the only nourishment the sick received in 24 hours.

The war department is charged with frequent changes of plans and it is asserted that General Young was given only six days for the preparation of the camp before the arrival of troops, when two weeks' time was necessary.

Many other charges were made, covering the time down to September 5.

A list of witnesses forwarded is as follows: General Joseph Wheeler, General Young, Colonel Forwood, Major Brown, surgeon; Chief Surgeon Senn from the Red Cross; Miss Metene, Mrs. Walworth, Dr. Cyrus Edson, Dr. S. H. Doty, Health Officer of New York city; Dr. W. T. Jenkins, health commissioner of New York; William Smith, tanker; Surgeon Linn, 13th Infantry; Surgeon Ames, 10th Infantry.

A large number of names of witnesses is also suggested in the Parrett case and there is a general request that correspondents and reporters of the World should be called.

The commission directed that a reply should be forwarded to Mr. Hersch, informing him that the statements should have careful consideration.

GEN. GOMEZ

Seems Very Grateful to United States.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Havana, Oct. 1.—General Maximo Gomez has left the Rojas camp and is retiring to the estate of Boari-Yaguay, near Remedios, province of Santa Clara. He has given his staff permission to visit their families.

Gomez is only accompanied by General Luis and by the Dominican authority Senor Desparel.

Captain Paige, General Butler's aide-de-camp, who has been on a visit to General Gomez at the Rojas camp, says Gomez seems very grateful to the United States and is confident that the American authorities will be able to establish a stable and independent government.

DR. NANCY GUILFORD

Captured Today by Scotland Yard Detectives.

She was Stopping in a Boarding House and was Known as McAllister.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Oct. 1.—Mrs. Dr. Guilford was arrested by Inspector Freeste of Scotland Yard who has been on her track since she landed in Liverpool, from Montreal on Tuesday last, from the steamer Vancouver. She was taken in custody at a middle class boarding house and gave the name of McAllister, though on first arriving in London she declared her name was Catherine Wilbur.

The prisoner was taken to Bow street police court where she was formally charged and remanded.

Dr. Guilford will be taken before a magistrate on Monday next. She was found at Hampstead, where she occupied a top floor room since Wednesday.

The prisoner was arrested on a provisional warrant, charging her with manslaughter. She denied she was Dr. Guilford.

A quantity of baggage which was seized at her boarding house will be searched for evidence before the next hearing.

HAVANA LAUNCHED

Christened by Miss Alker of New York.

BOAT BELONGS TO THE WARD LINE

And was Built by the Cramps.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1.—The steamship Havana, which is being built for the Ward line, was successfully launched at Cramp's ship yard at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon. The vessel as she left the ways, was christened by Miss Alker of New York, granddaughter of President Booth of the Ward line.

The Havana is a five-deck vessel, 360 feet long, on load water line, 50 feet moulded beam, and 32 feet, 2 inches, moulded depth. Her gross tonnage is 5000 tons and her draught 21 feet, with a displacement 6810 tons and a carrying capacity of 3210 tons. She is fitted out with two steel polemasts, wood topmasts, and two funnels. She will have excellently arranged accommodations for 60 first class, 48 second class and 160 steerage passengers. There will be considerable space for freight and she will be equipped with heavy derricks and other facilities for the prompt handling of the cargoes.

The propelling machinery consists of two 3-cylinder triple expansion surface condensing engines, of the vertical marine type of 5000 indicated horse power designed to develop a speed of 16 knots per hour.

Next to the St. Louis and St. Paul, the Havana is the largest and most important merchant vessel built at Cramps; she is to be followed by a sister ship for the same line. Both vessels are designed to meet the requirements of class 2, under the ocean mail law and are constructed for convertibility into auxiliary cruisers in accordance with the regulations of the navy department.

TRINITARIAN CHURCH

FOLK ENJOY A DELIGHTFUL TROLLEY RIDE.

Two jumbo carloads of the women and children of the First Trinitarian church enjoyed a trolley ride to Tewksbury this afternoon and back to the church, then out to Lakeview where a pleasant sojourn was made. They seemed to be a very happy gathering, young and old.

You can talk war with any one you meet, but if you want to talk coal, talk with W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Will Have a Territorial Form of Government.

Particular Attention Will be Given to Land, Labor and Navigation Laws.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 1—Senator Cullom, one of the commissioners sent to Hawaii by the U. S. government to report as to the form of government that would be most suitable and who arrived in this country on the steamer Gaelic, says that the commission has concluded its labor, and as a result of their observations they will recommend a territorial form of government, different from that of the territories in the United States—modified to suit the conditions in Hawaii. They will give particular attention to changes necessary in the land, labor and navigation laws.

Senator Cullom was averse to going into the details of the scope of the legislation that will be recommended. He said:

"After arriving at the Hawaiian islands we met many people of various conditions and views whose sentiments were learned with interest. We visited the different islands of the group for the purpose of studying their resources, capabilities, and the social and domestic conditions of the inhabitants. We were particularly interested in ascertaining the temper of the people toward the United States.

"We investigated the situation carefully with a view of determining the questions we were charged with what in our judgment, we ought to recommend congress to enact to make the best government for the newly acquired territory.

"While the commission has substantially determined the nature of legislation that ought to be recommended to congress it still is not disposed to consider the subject entirely closed, for the reason that the report has not yet been written and for the further reason that the two island members of the commission—J. G. Frear and President Dole—expect to come on Washington in November, when I, as chairman, intend to make a report to the full commission, after which the bill and the report will be submitted to the president and to congress, when it convenes.

"I have stated that the commission will undoubtedly recommend a territorial form of government, but not the ordinary form that we have usually adopted for the management of our home territories, the conditions being so different, in the matter of location and constituency.

"One of the most important questions is that of contract labor importation. I think that the laws now in force in the United States will apply to Hawaii as well."

In response to a question as to his views upon the acquisition of Hawaii, Senator Cullom said:

"I say unqualifiedly that I have never had any doubt about the wisdom of annexing the Hawaiian group to the United States. Their importance to us is great, both from a commercial and naval point of view. The controlling element in their population is thoroughly interested and in sympathy with the United States. They are today substantially as good Americans as are those on the mainland."

WANTED—100,000 Men To smoke DOWD'S HONEST 10 Cigar—The best of 10c. brands. T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

James F. O'Donnell, UNDERTAKER. Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables. MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

BAYARD AT REST

Body of Statesman Committed to the Grave.

GROVER CLEVELAND WAS A PALL BEARER.

A Large Gathering Witnessed the Interment.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 1.—With flags at half mast and draped in mourning, with the closing of business houses and other demonstrations of sorrow, Wilmington today committed to the grave the mortal remains of Hon. Thomas Francis Bayard.

The church was not thrown open to the public as it had been decided not to open the casket and permit the people to view the remains.

There was a profusion of floral offerings in addition to those of the family, coming from friends at home and other places.

The hour of the funeral was 2 o'clock but before that hour the little church was crowded.

The honorary pall bearers were: Former President Grover Cleveland; former Secretary of the Treasury Chas. S. Fairchild, Eben W. Tunnell, governor of Delaware; Chancellor John R. Nicholson; George L. Rive of New York city; John V. Craven and Thomas Craven of Salem, N. J.; Judge Ignatius C. Grabb, Dr. James A. Draper and Henry G. Banning of Wilmington.

The burial services comprised simply the prayer book service for the burial of the dead of the Protestant Episcopal church.

The service was read jointly by the Rev. G. W. Douglass, D. D., of Tuxedo Park, N. J., who as rector of St. John's Episcopal church of Washington, performed the marriage ceremony of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard, and the Rev. Martin B. Dunlap, rector of Old Swedes.

When the service reached the point of the commitment of the body to the grave, the casket was lifted by carriers, and attended by the pall-bearers, the members of the family and others within the church, was taken to the Bayard burial plot in the graveyard adjoining the church.

A great crowd witnessed the interment.

FOR PRESERVING TIME.—A 4 qt. Porcelain Kettle with one pound of 60c. Tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 East Merrimack street at 6.00.

OXLEY RELEASED

He Furnished Bail in Sum of $3000

GUILFORD HELD ON CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

His Sister Did Not Appear.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 1.—Harry Oxley, who was arrested as a principal in the crime which caused the death of Emma Gill, was released on bail today. His bondsman is John Collins, a Southington contractor and the amount of his surety is $3,000. William C. Case of Hartford and Marcus A. Holcomb of Southington, Oxley's attorneys, were with his father and brother Alfred in court. Oxley was arraigned this morning before Judge Carroll who made a continuance of two weeks by request of prosecuting attorney Giddings.

Rose and Clara Drayton, the colored servants of the fugitive midwife and Harry Guilford, her son, were also arraigned. The charge of attempting to procure an abortion, on which Guilford was arrested, was withdrawn and the charge of manslaughter substituted. His bail under the new charge was fixed at $2000 instead of $3000.

Eudora Guilford did not appear in court, her bondsman having arranged matters so that she was relieved of that embarrassment.

All the cases were continued for two weeks, but Judge Carroll has notified the prosecuting attorney that he must be prepared to establish prima facie case when the prisoners are again arraigned.

PREACHER DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Deep River, Conn., Oct. 1.—Rev. Amos D. Watrous, an old time circuit preacher, died here this morning. He was born in Chester in 1804 and preached for over fifty years.

OSBORN DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 1.—Allen M. Osborn, first lieutenant, Battery C, Heavy Artillery, Connecticut volunteers, died at his home in this city this morning, after a three weeks' illness of typhoid fever, aged 26 years.

The young man had been attacked at Camp Haven. Deceased was a son of George W. Osborn and was a nephew of Col. N. G. Osborn of the New Haven Register.

DUE TO ACCIDENT

Gov. Adams so Accounts for Forest Fires.

LARGE SECTIONS OF TIMBER BEING DESTROYED.

Rain Needed to Extinguish Flames.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Denver, Col., Oct. 1.—The forest fires on the west slope of the Rockies continue to spread and only a heavy rain can stop them. In the vicinity of Steamboat Springs there has been a rainfall which stopped them there, but they are still smouldering and they will start into life again unless there is more rain or snow.

Local Forecaster Brandenburg says he has observed no change in weather conditions that point to rain, though the welcome prediction of the weather bureau at Washington for Colorado is "Showers."

Governor Adams said today: "In my opinion the fires are due wholly to accident. Campers build a fire; a spark blows into the brush which is dry, and a fire is the result. It is so easy to start a forest fire just now that it is almost impossible to ascertain the origin of it. Sparks from railroad engines may have caused some."

Within a day or two, fires have appeared on the west slope of the Pike's Peak range and large sections of timber are being destroyed. Great volumes of smoke can be seen rolling over the crest of the range.

WILL NOT RESIGN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Brattleboro, Vt., Oct. 1.—Col. Kittridge Haskins, representative from Brattleboro to the next legislature, has received a letter from Senator Morrill denying the widely published report that the latter was to resign his seat in the United States Senate. The venerable senator's letter is in his own hand and it says:

"I received your kind favor last evening, and how the report, to which you refer, got started, I do not know. Unless the infirmities of age should suddenly increase, there is no likelihood of immediate resignation of my senatorial position. Of course I should not retain my seat a day if I supposed the people of Vermont were anxious for a change."

BELONGED TO NINTH.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Oct. 1.—Edward J. Davis of Company I, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, died at the hospital in Brooklyn, last night. George L. Forest, Company A, Second Massachusetts died at St. Peter's today. These deaths were reported to Major Appel, surgeon U. S. A., at the army building

THE STORY OF A PIAZZA ROCKER AND ITS FINISH.

About three years ago a reed seat and back rocker came on a wave of popularity into our store. It had been heralded as "The" Rocker, for comfort and durability. The price only $3.50. Of course we sold it for $3.00.

THAT MEANT WAR.

$2.75 said one, $2.50 said we; $2.25 said another, $2.00 said we; $1.75 says he, $1.50 said we.

AND THE ENEMY WAS SILENCED.

We have a few left. It's getting a little chilly for the piazza, but they will do good service in the kitchen.

ITS FINISH, $1 buys one at the Great Dissolution of Partnership sale of

ALBERT E. O'HEIR, 16 Merrimack St.

The Top Notch of Clothing Quality

We Have It in Men's Business Suits.

The term "business" doesn't exactly fit the description of a thousand or more of these suits. We use it merely as a distinguishing mark. We are showing an abundance of really fine fabrics at TEN DOLLARS that you will find suitable for any occasion. For instance: Black Clays, Handsome Fancy Worsteds and Cassimeres. For the busy man we know of nothing more satisfactory than the splendid SCOTCH CHEVIOTS shown here in lavish choice and color.

We Have It in Men's Dress Suits.

The new season's stock has developed some very handsome new weaves and patterns that we take special pride in bringing to your attention. We've gone out of the beaten path in getting these. Few stores show more than the stereotyped plaids and checks. WE ALWAYS DO. Here's a striking example:

Wide Wale Twilled Serge Suits.

Blue or black, swell shapes in single or double breasted sacks, with or without satin facings. Of course there's a world of choice here in cheviots, worsteds, cassimeres and clays, at

$12, $13 and $15.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

4--Queens of Palmistry--4

32 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

10 Cts. 10 Cts.

These are the Palm Readers selected by Mr. O. H. P. Belmont for his Gray Craig Lawn Party Aug. 5, 1898. They read the palms of the 400. Are they good enough for you?

ADMISSION FREE.

Fortunes told by the world's best palmists for 10c. No humbug.

A. L. MORRELL, Manager.

MONEY DEPOSITED

On or before Monday, October 3, in the Savings Department of the TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK will draw interest from Oct. 1st, at the rate per annum of 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.

Bank Hours { Daily, 8. a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

Middlesex St., Cor. Post Office Avenue.

Agents for sale of U. S. Revenue Stamps.

C. J. Gilbden Pres. Wm. F. Davis, Cashier

Putnam & Son

THE BEST of all ready to wear clothing—is that we sell made by

Rogers, Peet & Co.

In this you have not only the best materials that can be procured, made and trimmed by the most skilful tailors, but you have also garments of the very latest style, such as are worn by well dressed New York men.

All coats and vests from Rogers, Peet & Co., have collars, lapels and button holes

FINISHED BY HAND.

ROGERS, PEET & CO'S suits are now ready—in fancy cheviots, serges and fine worsteds. Prices

$12.00 and $15.00

A Suit, up to Twenty Five Dollars.

PUTNAM & SON

166 Central Street.

THE SUN LATEST! 5 O'CLOCK

LOUISE, the Late Queen of Denmark, Who Died Thursday. Through her ability in providing grand marriages for her children, allying her own obscure kingdom with the reigning houses of Europe, she acquired great power and prestige. The influence she exerted in the politics of Europe was simply incalculable.

HOW QUEEN LOUISE ROYALLY PLACED HER CHILDREN.
Oldest Son—Married to the oldest daughter of the King of Sweden.
Second Son—King George of Greece.
Third Son—Married to Princess Maria of Orleans.
Eldest Daughter—Married to the Prince of Wales.
Second Daughter—Is the Dowager Empress of Russia.
Third Daughter—Married to the Duke of Brunswick.
Grandson—Is the Czar of Russia.

THE EMPEROR KILLED

Head of the Chinese Empire Victim of Plot.

By the Ministers of the Foreign Office All of Whom Have Been Banished in Consequence.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Oct. 1.—A special despatch from Shanghai, published today, says telegrams furnished by the local governor to a Chinese paper there, allege the the emperor of China committed suicide on September 21st, after signing the decree which placed the dowager empress at the head of affairs in China. This is understood to mean that the emperor was assassinated. All the English-speaking secretaries and the principal members of the Chinese foreign office have been seized and banished. It is supposed that he was the victim of a ministerial plot.

FIREMEN HUSTLED

Three Alarms Were Rung in Last Night.

TWO FIRES CAUSED BY LEAKING GAS.

Hornets Caused the Walker Street Fire.

It generally happens that when a fire alarm is rung in during the day there will be one or two other alarms within the next 24 hours.

About 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm rang in from box 131 and before the night was over, boxes 81 and 121 had rung in.

About 1.30 this morning, box 121 called the fire department to the brick block on Dutton street, owned by Hall & Perham, wholesale meat dealers.

When the firemen arrived the smoke was pouring out of all the windows, and the entire building appeared to be on fire. The firemen speedily located the blaze in a basement occupied by John Hall, commission merchant.

In the basement was a quantity of eggs and fruits, etc., belonging to Mr. Hall. The upper stories were until recently occupied as a storehouse by T. J. McDonald. The smoke went through the partition and into the cold blast refrigerator of Hall & Perham and probably ruined several tons of beef on the racks. The smoke also went through into the Swift & Bailey building but the damage there could not be ascertained. Hall & Perham will be the heaviest losers.

Frank Farrell, a substitute man of Steamer 2 cut a bad gash in his hand either by broken glass or a meat knife.

It is supposed that leaking gas in the basement ignited from the gas jet and set fire to the articles in the basement.

But that was not the only fire caused by leaking gas, for at 5.33 yesterday afternoon, an alarm from box 131 called the fire department to Les Miserables alleys on East Merrimack street where a slight blaze was in progress the cause of which was leaking gas, ignited by a match in the hands of a man searching for the leak. The damage was slight.

The alarm from box 81 at 6.36 last evening was occasioned by blazing rags in the basement of the house of Mrs. Maria Brown on Marshall street. There was an abundance of smoke.

A slight fire occurred in the ring spinning room of the Hamilton company yesterday afternoon just before closing time. The only damage was to a hand near which the fire started, probably from friction. Section hand Samuel Holgate of the weave room while putting out the blaze had his hand cut in four or five places and one of the wounds required three stitches to close. Mr. Holgate's injuries were dressed at the corporation hospital.

Chief Hosmer has ascertained the exact cause of the fire in the John H. Lynch estate house fire on Walker street. At first he was inclined to think that the fire was of incendiary origin but now he finds that a nest of hornets was the prime cause of the blaze. It seems that Contractor Bilbavill's men had been at work at the house for some time and while repairing the shed which was once used as a hen house, one of the workmen discovered to his sorrow that a nest of hornets had taken possession. He touched a match to the hive and it is very probable that a spark remained after the workmen went home and was fanned into a blaze by a favorable gust of wind.

During September there were 25 bell alarms one of which was for no school. This is the heaviest list for a single month for a good while.

THE POLITICAL CHAT

Complications Arising From Last Week's Caucuses.

A Word Concerning Alderman Cosgrove's Candidacy — Butler Ames' Last Chance in Politics—The Passing of Arthur Lang and Other Newsy Bits.

This was the opening week of Fall politics, and if you ever saw a hotter or more interesting one, you have a memory better than mine. It began on Monday night and until now one has had no time to sit down and think it all over.

Several very interesting political happenings have come up during the week that are worth noting, and foremost among them is the nomination of Joseph J. Flynn of Lawrence as a candidate against Congressman Knox, and the latter's re-nomination. Both had weak candidates against them and their success was practically unanimous.

Senator Flynn with a shining political record and a happy faculty of getting votes, wherever he goes, will make the fight of his life for the election to congress, and despite their majority, the republican leaders are already worrying betimes over the probable outcome of the fight. Senator Flynn is the man who will be elected.

The republican representative caucuses were important in that one of them showed young Mr. Lang, that politics, as played by him, will not stand long with decent people. Mr. Lang was beaten by only four votes, it is true, but had it been a fight between him and Mr. Watson alone, he would have been buried. As it is, he may as well go back to Cambridge and ask for his old job, braking. Politically he is "broke" in Lowell.

Some talk of a recount in ward eight? True, Lang's friends are now talking up a recount, but their opportunity for such a move was before the nomination of Mr. Watson was made unanimous, with Mr. Lang's assent. The ballots cast are now in the possession of the secretary of the caucus, said to be a Lang supporter. Any recount with a change in it, would split the party in ward eight.

In brief, it is now "all off" with Lang. Another mushroom trodden under foot.

They tell me that George Moore of North Chelmsford is the happiest man in town since caucus night. I wonder why? Speaking of that Chelmsford caucus with its 80 votes that passed like the ships in the night, it can now be said that the country towns are becoming "city-fied," with startling rapidity. How such a mistake could happen with Editor Parkhurst of the Lowell Weekly Courier behind the rail, passeth understanding.

The voters of ward nine on the republican end have stated since the caucuses that if Butler Ames does not come home to be inaugurated, and fill his place in the legislature, as promised, they will never again run him for office. Ames is decidedly popular in ward nine, but when it was seen that he would in all probability not return to Lowell for a great length of time, a number of aspirants for legislative honors, jumped into the field, each backed by a following of respectable size.

They had proceeded along with their canvasses, when along come the friends of Lieut. Col. Ames with their word for it that Butler would return and would be able to serve as representative. Then all other candidates retired from the field and everyone united for Ames.

Now it is said that the young soldier cannot return unless he comes ill on a furlough, and the men who retired in his favor, are sore and their friends are likewise.

Reps. Ramsay and Pattee are causing their party to worry of late, having declined to drop out of the contest, when the time limit, as per agreement, shortly after the redistriction, expired.

An interesting contest among democrats for the legislative nomination, in the 25th district, is now on. The candidates are James F. McCarthy, who ran last year; Councilman Thomas F. Garvey and Alderman Cosgrove, all residing in ward two. Representative Draper in ward three, and Ex-Councilman M. M. Mansfield in ward six. Ex-Councilman John Gordon was to have been ward one's candidate, but it is said that he will not run. Alderman Cosgrove will run from that ward, as he states the ward will put up no one. That being the case, two candidates are left to battle from ward two. Representative Draper's friends claim that he should have a second term, having run so remarkably well last year.

The most remarkable thing about the above is the presumption of Alderman Cosgrove to ask for a nomination of any kind from the democrats of Lowell. He has betrayed them repeatedly and is probably the most unblushing political renegade we have had in the city government for years. He has been a Bennett man since inauguration day and if the democrats of ward one or any other ward allow Cosgrove any recognition, whatever in any democratic convention, or allow his name to go on a democratic ballot, they deserve to be beaten. If there are any delegates to the representative convention who will betray their party so far as to cast a single vote for Cosgrove, they may as well make up their minds to get off the map forever. Should Cosgrove get on the ticket by trickery, or deception, and in opposition to the wishes of the democratic voters, the democrats will be justified in cutting him at the polls. He has no valid claim on the democratic party for any office whatever. He cannot be elected to any office as a democrat no matter how he attempts to work it, and the sooner he comes to this conclusion, the better for himself, politically. The democracy of Lowell must maintain party discipline, and the only way to do that is to repudiate democrats who go back on the party when they are elected to office. Mr. Cosgrove has betrayed his party, and his party owes him nothing. Inasmuch as the other candidates mentioned are all good democrats, the matter of selection should be left to the delegates in convention. The Sun does not presume to say which of them should be selected, but in the name of the honest democracy of Lowell. The Sun protests against any recognition of Alderman Cosgrove in a democratic convention.

Last evening several ward one politicians denied that they would be with out a candidate, and stated that their delegation would present the name of a ward one resident who might run and be elected. They declined to state who he is, but it is rumored that the democrats of that much territorially divided ward would present the name of Willis P. Burbank for the legislative nomination, though that gentleman states positively that he will not be a candidate.

Municipal politics are rather dry, at present, there being so much else to talk about at present. In fact, practically nothing is heard about aldermanic candidates except in wards two and five. The former ward, always prolific of candidates, has two very promising men in the field, Ex-School Committeeman Daly and Frank H. McNabb. Both are large property owners.

Dr. Maurice J. Landers is mentioned as a democratic candidate from ward three.

The congressional contest has in ward two, at least, changed considerably the prospects of some of the councilmanic candidates judging from the talk of the leaders in the ward Tuesday night but a few weeks may work a great change of feeling.

Jeremiah McGlinchey, candidate for overseer of the poor against Constable McManus and Councilman Michael Sullivan, states that while he is not claiming that he will sweep his ward, he has nevertheless, friends enough to get him the nomination.

A voter in the ward suggests that all three get their pictures printed and sent around to the voters and then let the best looking man win.

Now is the time of year when the republicans turn their thoughts Little Canadawards and expatiate upon their great love for the French-American voter. About the same time, Aiken street gets smooth paving and a French-American stable keeper gets a big order from the city for carriages.

But there is a French-American club in existence which was organized recently for a purpose and the purpose was not to re-elect Mayor Bennett.

Coming events, I'm told, cast their shadows before. At the Stover wedding, a few nights ago, some one closed the door of Mayor Bennett's carriage on his finger, taking the nail off completely. They say it's the finger that he's continually sticking in other people's pies. Two months hence off comes his head. How we'll miss those speeches!

PASTOR CALLED

BRANCH STREET TABERNACLE WANTS REV. A. R. DILTS.

At a meeting of members of the Branch Street Tabernacle last evening, it was voted unanimously to extend a call to Rev. Asa R. Dilts of the First Baptist church, Northampton. Rev. Mr. Dilts occupied the pulpit of the church a week ago last Sunday by invitation of the pulpit committee and made a very favorable impression upon the congregation.

He is recommended as an able preacher and an earnest and spiritual man. He is fond of athletic sports and at the present time is a member of the Northampton Y.M.C.A. gymnasium class and also of the base ball team connected with the association. He is about 40 years of age, married, and has two boys, one aged 5 years, and the other three.

It was voted to pay $1500 for the first year and moving expenses. At present, his salary is $1800 but he had stated before the committee that God had called him to Lowell and salary would be no inducement.

VICAR GENERAL DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Vancouver, Wash., Oct. 1.—The Very Rev. Dr. Louis DeG. Scriam, vicar-general of Nisqually, died at Providence hospital this morning after a lingering illness, of cirrhosis of the liver.

A PAVERS' STRIKE

Workmen on the Aiken Street Paving Job

QUIT WORK ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAGES.

Claim That They Are Unfairly Paid.

There is a strike on at the Aiken street smooth paving job.

Twenty-three men quit work this morning and about eight remained, including, it is said several Italian workmen from out of town.

A delegation of the strikers was seen by The Sun reporter in regard to the strike, and the spokesman said:

"The firm that is doing this job is that of Dunn brothers and they put us to work two days ago on the hoses and wheelbarrows, without telling us what we were to get for our wages.

Yesterday noon, we asked the boss how much pay he was going to give us and he said: "Go ahead and work. I'll fix that all right when the time keepers get around.'

"We then returned to work and last evening the boss came around and said: 'I suppose you fellows want to know what pay you're to get. I'll give you $1.35 per day.

"We then made a kick and he said he'd give us $1.50 per day. He then called two men aside and told them they could have $1.75 per day. We do as much work as these two and told the boss we wanted $1.75 too. He wouldn't give it to us and we quit.

"This morning we asked for our two days' pay and were told that we could not have it until the 10th of the month. We supposed that we would get our pay weekly.",

There are some other features about that job, it is said, that should not be as they are. The city, it is said hires two inspectors whose business it is to watch the mixing of the ingredients making up the paving and see that only proper material is mixed. The workmen, it is said, began to mix at 6.30 while the inspectors are not present until some time later.

A delegation of the strikers called at Mayor Bennett's office this morning to see if he could get them their pay but the mayor was not at city hall.

DR. RIX RESIGNS

HAVING ACCEPTED A POSITION IN NEW YORK.

Dr. Frank R. Rix has presented his resignation as supervisor of music in the public schools to Chairman Swapp of the school board, having begun his duties as supervisor of music in the borough of Queen's, New York, last Monday, where he has 12 assistants under him.

The candidates for the position are Fred Blunt, Joseph W. Leach and J. Alison Baker.

A DUEL FOUGHT

Another Chapter in the Dreyfus Case.

RAPIERS WERE USED BY THE CONTESTANTS.

And Each was Wounded in the Encounter.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Oct. 1.—A duel between M. Charles Ernest Paulmier, deputy and M. Turot of the Lanterne, was fought this morning rapiers being the weapons. M. Turot was thrice wounded in the thigh and M. Paulmier was slightly wounded on the hip.

Madame Paulmier, on September 3rd, twice shot M. Ollivier, the secretary of the editor in the Lanterne office, because she asserted, the paper had grossly slandered herself and her husband in asserting that their household consisted of three persons, the third being a former mistress of M. Paulmier. The challenge and duel followed. The charges were denied by both husband and wife.

LOST AN EYE.

GEORGE WHITTEN THE VICTIM OF PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

George Whitten, superintendent of the Boston Ice company of North Chelmsford, has met with a peculiar accident by which he will lose the sight of one eye. He was engaged in driving a nail and in some way struck it a glancing blow, driving the nail upwards into his eye. He was taken to the eye infirmary in Boston, where his eye was removed.

THE GAME SEASON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Bangor, Me., Oct. 1.—The open season for big game in Maine begins today and so far as deer are concerned, the sportsmen will have plenty to shoot at. As for moose, there are many and conflicting stories, while everyone agrees that caribou are very scarce.

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 1.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight increasing cloudiness Sunday with rain Sunday night; cooler with northeast winds, probably becoming brisk or high Sunday night.

CAPT. HARDING DEAD

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chatham, Mass., Oct. 1.—Captain Hiram Harding, formerly a well known shipmaster, died here this morning in his 84th year.

W. P. Hovey, teacher of banjo, guitar and mandolin. 123 Merrimack street.

WHAT HANNA SAYS

He Believes Spain Has Lost the Philippines.

An American Protectorate Until a Government is Established—The United States Will Not Buy the Philippines.

Cleveland, Oct. 1.—The Leader has from its Washington correspondent the following interview with Senator Hanna concerning the Philippine question, which is believed to represent the views of President McKinley: "I do not know what the instructions given to our peace commissioners are," said the senator, "but so far as concern the negotiations which will be instituted in Paris, I can see no other result than that Spain will have to relinquish her sovereignty over not only Luzon island, but the entire Philippine archipelago. Spain has no reason to expect to be able to retain any portion of the group. She went into the war and lost, and now ought to be prepared to suffer all the consequences which a defeat implies. I regard the Philippines as lost to Spain, and that being a foregone conclusion, in my opinion the problem which next confronts us relates to the form of government which we will give the islands.

"When the Philippine question presented itself there was a strong sentiment among conservative, far-seeing and thinking men in this country which favored the retention by the United States of merely a naval base and coaling station in the islands—this base presumably being Manila and the bay contiguous thereto. Since then, however, this sentiment apparently has undergone a very marked change, and now it appears for the most part that those same men who at first believed we should occupy Manila alone are advocating the termination of Spanish rule in the whole group.

"Aside from the fact that the general sentiment of the country seems to be against returning any of the islands to Spain, the United States is under obligations to the insurgents to establish a stable and enlightened form of government throughout the entire archipelago. When the war broke out the Philippine insurrectionists became in a certain sense the allies of the Americans, and it therefore is our moral duty to see to it that in the future they shall be assured safe and civilized rule; and until the United States determines in just what manner the Philippines ultimately shall be governed, we necessarily will have to consider the Philippines our wards. During this transitional period the United States will be called upon to exercise a primitive and rather arbitrary form of control over the islands, and continue it until congress finally evolves a system of government. In other words, it seems to me we will have to maintain a temporary protectorate over the archipelago, and this will be accomplished by means of the army and navy now in the Philippines and Philippine waters.

"What will be the ultimate fate of the islands is of course a problem of the future. Whether the Philippines shall become an independent nation or a colony of the United States, or whether a long time American protectorate shall be established will be a subject for congress to decide. It is well understood that Spain must abide by the verdict of our peace commissioners whatever that may prove to be, for she is in no fit condition to renew the conflict which has resulted so disastrously to her. She has no reason to expect that our commissioners will agree to any proposition which contemplates the continuation of Spanish control over any part or all of the group.

"I feel confident we will have no further trouble in an armed way with Spain. The only obstacle with which we may have to contend is the opposition of the insurgents to our plans. It is not at all certain of course that we will encounter any such obstacle, though it is assuredly among the probabilities. However, from what I have read of the mission of Aguinaldo, the insurgent chieftain, we may find the Philippines tractable and willing to accept whatever form of government we shall decide upon, so long as Spain shall have no hand in its administration."

Regarding the reports which come from Paris that one of Spain's propositions to our commissioners will be that the United States pay her $400,000,000 for the relinquishment of the Philippines, Senator Hanna said significantly: "We are not paying money for or buying territory which we now control."

SOLDIERS STARVE

American Fighters Not the Only Sufferers.

SPANISH TROOPS IN HAVANA ARE SUFFERING.

Were Left There Without Any Food.

Boston, Sept. 30.—The captain of the British steamer Rodney, which arrived here yesterday from Cuba, tells a pitiful tale of the condition of the Spanish soldiers and the people who are obliged to remain in Havana.

The Rodney, which was the first vessel to enter Havana after the cessation of hostilities, brought 3600 tons of coal from Baltimore to Havana. When she got to her destination, Supercargo Atkinson found it hard work to get men to unload her. This was not because there were not plenty of able men in the city, but because the men were so weak that they could scarcely do the work.

While there Capt. Stokes had a good chance to note the condition of the Spanish soldiery. The common soldiers he says, are a sad-looking lot, weak and emaciated from starvation, and dying at the rate of 50 a day from dysentery.

His experience as a sailor, Capt. Stokes says, has brought him to many parts of the world, and he has seen many deplorable sights, but never has he witnessed such misery as during his stay in Havana.

The steamer was docked at a wharf near a temporary barracks and the soldiers were all around him. There were no sanitary arrangements. Not far from the head of the wharf was a large trench, into which the bodies of the dead soldiers were put for burial. There was no attempt to provide coffins, and the poor wretches were thrown into the trench just as they died. Each evening, a lot of quicklime was thrown over the bodies and the trench was ready for another batch.

While the privates were starving and dying from disease, the officers were taking good care of their health and seeing that their stomachs wanted for nothing that the markets afforded. They dined at the public cafes and on the best that the house could give.

The officers of the Rodney tell pathetic tales of starving wrecks among the soldiers standing before the doors of the cafes looking wistfully at the well supplied tables at which their officers sit. Meat, they say, is unknown to the mess tables in the barracks, where the ordinary food is beans.

The health of the city is in a bad way. The men on board the Rodney had begun to feel the effects of the combined smells when they sailed from the harbor and all but a couple of the officers were on the sick list. The clear air of the sea soon drove the sickness out of their systems, and when they arrived here they were all in good health.

From Havana the Rodney sailed for Matanzas, where she took on the rest of her cargo. The men were not allowed on shore there, but from the people who came aboard they learned that the city was practically in the same condition as Havana. They were told on good authority that the daily death roll was above 60 and that the people were dying in the streets from starvation. Food, even of the most ordinary kind, is beyond the reach of the common people in both cities. Capt. Stokes shows a receipt of $11 in payment of two barrels of potatoes.

The Spaniards are using every means to delay their going from the island, and their treatment of Americans and those who resemble Americans is rude in the extreme. In the cafes where the captain and his officers ate, the Spanish officers would stop eating on their entrance and rest their heads on their hands and glare at the foreigners until they finished their meal. They would not even condescend to eat at the same time as the Americans.

Capt. Stokes said to the reporter on parting that he would not return to Cuba again under the same circumstances for double the pay he was getting.

Scrofula

Impure Blood

This disease affects nearly every one in a greater or less degree, and unless it is wholly expelled from the system it is liable to appear at any time in sores, eruptions, hip disease, or in some other form. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula and thoroughly eradicates all poisonous germs from the system. Miss Mary E. Lyons of Randolph, Mass., had scrofula in its worst form and suffered terribly. After taking six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla she was cured.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

NEW IDEAS.

We have the finest line of Black Goods ever shown in Lowell. They include the best makers and dyers in the world, including "Priestley's," "Gold Medal," "Salts," A. Guillaumet & Co., etc.

Special prices during the week of October 3rd, to start fall trade booming, and to advertise our already most popular Black Goods House in New England. Many of our new fall styles cannot be found elsewhere. See these goods even if you do not want to buy.

—J. V. Keyes & Co.

The Black Goods House of Lowell.
J. V. Keyes. J. S. Banford.

Archibald R. Gardner of the '98 class L. H. S., has successfully passed the entrance examination to Harvard College.

HENRY GEORGE, Nominated for Governor of New York by the Silver Democrats.

PATHETIC LETTER

From Louis Mercer of Co. C., Porto Rico.

WOULD RATHER HAVE BEEN SHOT THAN STARVE

Private Driscoll Writes an Interesting Letter.

The following letter of Mr. Louis Mercier of Company C, Sixth regiment, is pitiful in the extreme. He is sick and does not expect to return. He wishes he had been shot in battle rather than subjected to slow death by starvation. The letter is as follows:

Utuado Porto Rico, Sept. 19, 1898.

Dear Friend—In response to your inquiry, I am sorry to say that I am not as well as I would like to be. In fact, am not feeling well at all. My weight is but 115 pounds, and when I left home I weighed 145. That does not look as though we were living on the fat of the land, does it? I will send this letter on the hospital ship Hoy State. There are a few men of Company C going on that ship. I wish I were among them. I have been sick for five days. I was examined yesterday and my temperature was 102. The doctor said he could not risk sending me at that rate, and so I am to stay here for I don't know how much longer. Perhaps when this reaches you I may be numbered among the great majority. We have very little care from the doctors. They keep us starved all the time. We get milk twice a day and not much of it at that. We have had strict orders to boil all the water which we are to drink. Company C has left for Lares to do guard duty. The Spanish commit some depredation nearly every night. I am writing this letter against the doctor's orders, but never mind. Don't fret about me, I am prepared to meet the end. I have made my peace with the world and if called by the Master will be found "ready." I have written a letter to my mother and it will go on the same boat as yours. They say it is hard to kill a Frenchman. I told the doctor that. He said: "You will die soon enough. But it seems hard, as we did not come here to starve to death, but were ready to meet death if it came in the way of hostile bullets. Do you know, I wish that when on the fateful 26th of July we met the enemy, one of their bullets had struck me. Then it would have been all over. I really envy those four fellows who have passed to the great beyond. No more pain and suffering for them. I have picked up considerable Spanish while here and was just beginning to make the best of it when this sickness came upon me. Many of the people about here speak French and were always glad to meet any one who would converse with them in any tongue beside the English.

PRIVATE DRISCOLL'S LETTER.

Henry Driscoll of Company G, Sixth regiment, writes as follows:

Utuado, P. R., Sept. 14,

Friend Martin—I received your letter last Friday and I must say that I was more than pleased to hear from you and to know that you are enjoying the best of health, as this leaves me at present. Martin, how lucky we were not to land in Cuba when one thinks of the condition in which the Second and Ninth went home! I suppose the boys got a fine reception when they arrived in Lowell; at least I hope so. All our boys are well with the exception of John Connelly, who is pretty sick; still, they expect him to recover.

Martin, to tell the truth, if they don't send the regiment home soon, they will be burying half of them here. What do you think, besides those sick in the companies there are over 300 confined in the different hospitals! Just as soon as one man leaves the hospital there are two or three waiting for his place.

We have received new clothes, from head to foot, even shoes and stockings and the suits are just like the regulars'. They were pretty foxy in giving us now suits before we started for home, as we were queer looking objects in the suits we have had.

On reading a few of the newspapers I noticed that ex-Col. Woodward of the Sixth regiment blames Lieut. Colonel Ames for all the trouble caused in the regiment. There is no truth in that statement, whatever. Let me state a few facts about Lieut. Col. Ames and the good work he has done for our regiment.

At the time of his apointment as adjutant when the regiment was at Camp Dewey, the discipline was not of an up-to-date standard, but during our short stay there there was a marked improvement in our drills especially in the guard mount. When we arrived at Camp Alger, the other regiments there wondered how a volunteer regiment could come into camp with two uniforms and be the best looking, best drilled and the best disciplined regiment in the entire camp, considering that there were 30,000 troops there at the time. Who was responsible for this magnificent showing and to whom are we indebted for our going to the front? None other than Lieut.-Col. Ames. The papers state that ex-Col. Woodward blames Lieut. Col. Ames for all the trouble in the regiment. On my part, I can't see any cause why he should blame Lieut.-Col. Ames unless it was to shield himself. Furthermore, where was Lieut.-Col. Ames on the morning of the fight? Why, right at the front with the boys, while ex-Col. Woodward was in his stateroom on the Yale sick. Even when we were on our marches who was it that rode along the line and gave encouragement to the boys? Lieut.-Col. Ames, of course. Ex-Col. Woodward was in the front, riding a horse and never thinking whether the men were tired or not. In relation to Lieut.-Col. Ames, I want to say that the boys from Lowell think that a few of his political enemies are fighting against him and if the boys get back in time for the fall election, they will work hand in hand for him, whether in ward or district, and island him at the top of the ladder, as he is the greatest friend the gallant Sixth has yet met. Having no more to say, I will now close, by sending best wishes to all.

Yours truly,
Henry Driscoll.
Company G, Sixth Mass. Vols.

Pass The

FAVORITE MILK BISCUIT

to the guest with a dainty appetite; pass them to the invalid who needs nourishment; pass them to any one at any time; with salad, soup or chowder they are sure to prove most acceptable because they are the most delicious biscuit ever baked. Sold everywhere with the word "Favorite" on every biscuit. Baked in the best bakery in New England.

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.

TO VARNUM'S LANDING.

A special car loaded principally with Centralville people, made a trip to Varnum's Landing last night, and enjoyed an evening of dancing in the hall there. It was after midnight when they arrived home again.

SUPPLIES FOR SOLDIERS.

Over 50 boxes of good things for the soldiers in Porto Rico left Lowell via the American Express company yesterday. The boxes were way-billed to Boston, care Dr. Burrill, hospital ship Bay State.

Harmony Grove open till November. Good roads. Dancing next Tuesday evening.

TO PORTO RICO

General Dimon Will Make the Trip.

WANTS TO SEE THE SOLDIER BOYS.

News From Sick Soldiers at Home.

General C. A. R. Dimon is going to take a trip to Porto Rico, on his own account.

He will sail from New York next Wednesday and will make a stay in Porto Rico long enough to become acquainted with the place and to see the soldier boys. He is provided with passports to carry him safely around the island and he intends to see all the boys before he returns.

The physician's reports of the soldiers for this week are as follows:

Total number in the city, 78; total number receiving medical treatment, 58; at St. John's hospital, 16; at Lowell General hospital, 6; under volunteer physicians, 22; private physicians, 5; soldiers at Sanitago, 2; soldiers in New York hospitals, 6; in Boston hospitals, 2; other hospitals, 5; total number dead, 9.

Friends of R. G. Crawford of Company M are anxiously inquiring for the young man.

He was in a Montauk hospital some time before Lieut. McNully came away, but what became of him subsequently is not known. The lieutenant asked the officer at Montauk concerning Crawford and was told that the latter had left for home. He has not been heard from since.

Elmer Crowell is not progressing very rapidly in the hospital at Bridgeport and the Lowell Knights of Pythias have received a letter to that effect from the K. of P. in that city.

Corporal Wadsworth is back in Lowell. It will be remembered that he went from a Boston hospital to his uncle's home in Everett. He is doing well.

Sylvester Tuse is very low in Boston. Arthur F. Salmon will go down today to see him in accordance with a request from the hospital authorities.

It is thought advisable to remove Lieut. McNulty to a hospital to insure quiet for him. His friends insist on calling at his home and interviewing him with the result that it is tiring out the soldier. Lieut. Gillow is also very weak, and visitors are not allowed to see him.

Captain Crosby Pearson, U.S.A., who has been stationed at Tampa, Fla., for some time, dropped in to see his father, John Pearson, 23 Lincoln street, Thursday afternoon. He had a furlough of just one week and the trip from Tampa occupied half of that time. By a process of close calculation he had just one hour to stop at his home and at the expiration of that time he was off again. But he did not see his father. The old gentleman was up country on a vacation.

B. D. O'CONNELL'S CREDITORS.

The first meeting of the creditors of Bernard Daniel O'Connell of Lowell, who has gone into bankruptcy, was held in the bankruptcy court at East Cambridge Friday afternoon, Referee Manchester presiding. Mr. William J. McCluskey of this city was elected trustee and confirmed by the referee. The following claims were allowed: Frank E. Rollins, Lowell, $400, for stenographic work; Agnes T. Horan, Lowell, $76.50, for stenographic work; also a preferred claim of $50 for labor; William E. Livingstone, Lowell, $60; Lawyers' Co-Operative Publishing Company, $38. Mr. O'Connell's liabilities are about $2300 and his assets about half that amount. The next meeting of creditors will probably be held in Lowell when the new bankruptcy court meets here for the first time.

RUN TO HARMONY GROVE.

About a dozen members of the Spindle City Wheelmen took a run to Harmony Grove Friday night, leaving the club room between 7 and 8 o'clock. Captain Stafford was in charge of the trip. It was an ideal night for a spin and was enjoyed very much.

DANGEROUS SURGERY.

DEATH FOLLOWS THE SURGEON'S KNIFE—NOT THE SURGEON'S FAULT, OF COURSE, HE CAN'T HELP IT—YOU CAN.

Pyramid Pile Cure Cures Piles Quickly, Painlessly, Without Danger.

People go along for years suffering with piles. Then try this, and that and the other thing; from carrying a black-eye to getting treatment from a physician. They obtain temporary relief, maybe, but they are never quite cured. A little strain in lifting, excessive fatigue, a little constipation or a little diarrhoea, and the piles come back.

They don't seem to amount to much, but they banish sleep and appetite. No position is comfortable. There is intense local pain, and that dreadful feeling of weight in the perineum.

Maybe in the early stages some of the many salves on sale, will afford temporary relief. If the case is of long standing there is only one speedy and sure remedy. It is Pyramid Pile Cure. Even in light cases it is the safest thing to use. Other applications may cure and may not. Pyramid Cure is always certain, always reliable and always brings comfort at once. Its prompt use saves months of severe suffering. In extreme cases it will save surgical operations and their attendant dangers and discomforts.

It is better than the knife. Will cure easier, quicker and safer. Thousands have used it. Thousands have been cured by it.

The cost is trifling compared with what it does. The price is 50 cents. Most anybody would gladly pay ten dollars to be rid of piles.

Druggists sell Pyramid Pile Cure. If yours hasn't it, he will get it from the Pyramid Pile Drug Co. of Marshall, Mich. (Sole Manufacturers.)

MANCHESTER GIRL

Ends Her Life With a Revolver.

HAD BEEN ENGAGED TO A NEW YORK MAN

And Disappointment May Have Overcome Her.

Manchester, N. H., Oct. 1.—One of the most sensational events which has taken place in this city in many years was the shooting yesterday afternoon of Miss Elizabeth Eastman Colgate at her home in the North End. The affair has likewise cast a deep gloom throughout the city, for Miss Colgate moved in the best society and was young, handsome and very popular with all with whom she came in contact.

The sound of a shot, a smoking pistol and a death gasp were all the family had to tell them of the manner of death, save the evidence of the lifeless body with a ghastly wound in the breast, close to the heart.

Miss Elizabeth Eastman Colgate, familiarly known to her many friends as Betsy, was found dead in her bedchamber yesterday afternoon, by her cousin, Miss Ethel Simmons, who heard the pistol shot and hurried to see what was the matter. The shooting took place at Riverside, on the river road north, the house of Mrs. Arthur M. Eastman, grandmother of the unfortunate young woman, and with whom she made her home.

"Accidental shooting" is the return made by Dr. J. Franklin Robinson, who was called at once. The family accepts this theory and supposes that death came unawares while Miss Colgate was handling a revolver which was given her during the past summer.

Others outside the family including many who knew Miss Colgate intimately, incline to the belief that death was due to suicide while the young girl was temporarily unbalanced.

The news of Miss Colgate's sudden death has been a sad blow to those who knew her, for all who did both respected and admired her. She was engaged to be married to a New York man and this sudden ending is a terrible shock to her friends, causing them to believe that the girl was disappointed somehow.

JOHNSON'S MAGNIFICENT MILLINERY OPENING.

Yesterday was a great day among the millinery. It was announced through The Sun for the past two or three days that the Johnsons would have their formal millinery opening Friday and Saturday of this week. In former years this opening was looked forward to as the swellest thing on the street and this year is no exception. The wealth of material to be seen at this establishment is something that appeals to every woman's love for the beautiful in the millinery line. Last evening there was a continual stream of people crowding in and out of this very popular and up-to-date millinery establishment. The salesladies were very busy showing the latest creations in the millinery art and fitting shapes of hats and bonnets and everything in the millinery line. It must have been a relief to the police officer who controls that section of the city when the hour for closing came around, as the street was continually obstructed by the eager throng who wanted to see Johnson's elegant display of millinery. The interior of the establishment was most beautifully trimmed in a manner in keeping with the season. The chandeliers were entwined with large grape leaves, which gave a very rich and beautiful effect. The show cases were filled with beautiful pattern hats for bridal, street, travel, or mourning wear. In the rear of the store was a very cosy boudoir which was very tastefully bedecked. Ladies desiring to rest a few moments or to wait for the completion of an order can pass the time pleasantly in this cheerful room. All the evening the Cadet orchestra discoursed sweet music to the admiration of the hundreds of people who went in and out of the establishment. We will not attempt to describe any hat or bonnet as the Johnsons' ability is too well known to need a description. This display was the grandest to be seen in the city of Lowell. This opening continues today. All are cordially invited.

LABOR DAY.

THE BILLS WHICH THE CITY WILL PAY.

The joint special committee on Labor Day parade held a meeting in the aldermanic committee room last night and approved bills as follows, the total being equal to the appropriation made for the day by the city council.

Lowell Military band	$100.00
Lowell Cadet band	75.00
Loom Fixers' union (best appearance)	10.00
Lowell National Band	60.00
Bamber's Flute and Drum band	20.00
O'Donnell, for barouche	4.00
Borjes' Military band	60.00
Trades and Labor Council (best motto)	10.00
McNulty's stable, for barouche	4.00
Leather Workers' union, (best feature)	10.00
Lowell Bill Posting Co.	4.50
F. A. M. Tobin, printing	36.50
Total	400.00

A clear head maketh a happy heart. Dow's Menthol Cream makes the clear head.

CELERY IS A WONDERFUL PLANT

And is now universally conceded by scientists to be the only herb which effectually cures all nervous troubles. Celery forms the principal part of Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, the great vegetable remedy for Nervous Prostration, Nervous Exhaustion, Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, Impure Blood and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 265 Central and 391 Middlesex street and get a trial package free. Large package, 25c.

LABOR NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the organization committee October 3, in Trades and Labor Council hall. Per order

Chairman Joseph H. Convery.

JUDGE AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, the Democratic Nominee for Governor of New York.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Worthen Street Methodist—Morning, "Christ's Baptism of Suffering;" reception of members and baptism; evening, "Visions of Young Men and Young Women."

Middlesex Chapel—Morning, "Christ, Our Prophet;" evening, "Abominable Things."

First Trinitarian—Morning, "The Church at Study;" evening, "Seeing Is Believing."

St. Paul's—Morning—"The Front Line in Sunday School Work;" evening, "The Still Small Voice."

First Universalist—Evening, "Thy Kingdom Come."

First Presbyterian—Morning, "Christ Triumphant;" evening, "The Christian's Use of Evil."

Centralville Methodist — Morning, "Lamps Going Out;" evening, "Our Greatest Need."

Chelmsford Street Baptist—"The Book."

First Primitive Methodist—Morning "Love for the Sanctuary." Sermon and Communion in the evening.

First Church of Christ—Morning, "Are Sin, Disease and Death Real?" evening, "Reformation under Ass."

Christadelphia Ecclesia—Morning "The Ideal Christadelphian."

Highland Congregational—Evening, "In the Prison Cell."

Hawtuck'y Congregational—Evening, "Going Home."

Immanuel Baptist—Morning, "The Shield of His People;" communion; evening, "Isaac, a Type of Christ."

Rev. Charles A. Allen of Bridgewater will preach at the First Unitarian church Sunday morning.

Mr. Eli Turner will preach at the mission at Lincoln and Tanner streets Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Rev. A. K. McLeman, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Boston, will preach at the Westminster Presbyterian church Sunday morning and evening.

Worthen Street Baptist—Morning, "Two Sisters—A Contrast." Song service and sermon by the pastor in the evening. Communion at 12.

Free Church—Morning, "The Happy Life."

Paige Street Free Baptist—Morning, "The Troublesome Coin;" evening, "Lame in Both Feet."

First Baptist—Morning, "Some Obligations;" evening, "Making a Home—the Kitchen."

The pastor of the Kirk street church will preach morning and evening. The morning sermon will be "Thy Kingdom Come." The choir will sing a Te Deum by Dudley Buck; an arrangement of the Lord's Prayer and a trio by Brown.

ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

IN MILLINERY CREATIONS AT Mme. P. L. GREGOIRE'S.

The fall opening of Madame P. L. Gregoire was inaugurated Friday at her handsome millinery parlors, 320 Merrimack street. The cosy parlors have all been newly furnished and upon entering the place, one could easily imagine themselves in some foreign establishment. Handsome white ivory pillars divide the main parlor from the trying on room. The whole place is resplendent with all that is novel in the millinery line. The choicest production of the most noted Parisian artists are to be found in the greatest profusion. Madame Gregoire, as a student of foreign designs herself, has used her inestimable knowledge pertaining to things artistic and has conceived designs that for originality cannot be duplicated in this country or abroad. As an original designer, Madame Gregoire is absolutely without a peer. Her fame is not confined to Lowell by any manner of means, as her regular patrons come from all parts of the state, and many of them without the state, came to her for advice on matters pertaining to the milliner's line. Such variety of shapes and styles and such conceptions of trimmings have never been combined in any single collection. Again, the styles are absolutely correct, faultless in finish and the prices such as to fairly stagger one, when the richness of the production is considered. The opening is always a signal for a stampede of the ladies of Lowell and vicinity and all day Friday the pretty parlors were crowded with admiring visitors. The firm has a foreign office also at 31 Boulevarde Bonne Nouvelle, Paris. The opening will be continued throughout today. Everybody welcome and a pleasure to show goods.

AGUINALDO'S AGENTS

REACH WASHINGTON AND CONFER WITH THE PRESIDENT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Agoncillo and Lopez, the representatives of Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader, called at the White House today in company with General Greene and had a private conference with the president in a cabinet room.

Miss Maude M. Mountford of this city gave readings in Wakefield Thursday evening, receiving flattering comments from the Wakefield papers.

W. H. Parker of Lowell was in Fall River Thursday attending the meeting of the directors of the Hargraves and Parker mills.

COLD IN THE HEAD.

It comes quickly. And it should be cured likewise. The quickest way is to get

DOWS' MENTHOL CREAM. CURES

cold in the head, rose cold, hay fever, and all nasal affections. Lubricates the nostrils with Dows' and experience the magic cure. It's volatile; dissolves and immediately ascends into the air passages and brings instant relief.

Take 10 cts. a neat box 25 cts. All druggists.

A. W. DOWS & CO., Props., Lowell, Mass. (1.)

N. E. BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,

Runels Building, Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.,

is the ONLY FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS and SHORTHAND TRAINING SCHOOL in area than Boston, in this part of New England, and we challenge ANYONE to dispute it publicly. OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

W. J. Sanders, Prin. C. E. Williams, Mgr.

FALL AND WINTER

MILLINERY OPENING

Thursday, Friday, Saturday,

September 29th, 30th and October 1st.

The following array of talent will interest the ladies during our opening display:

Miss Kit McCarthy, Miss D. O'Brien, Miss Emma Abbott, Miss Margaret Harrington, Miss Katie Orser, Miss Katie Gilroy, Miss Elizabeth Holt, Miss Agna B. Ransom, Miss Rose Gosselin, Miss Sallie Fitzpatrick, Miss Genevieve Bourke, Miss Fannie Gosselin, Miss Nellie Comerford, Miss Nellie Tully, Miss Alice Nelson, Miss Severine Leclair, Miss Eva Leclair, Miss Lillian Jagger, Miss Margaret Maguire, Mrs. Edwin Shattuck, Miss Winnie King and Miss Marie Gilroy.

ROSE JORDAN HARTFORD

JOHN ST., NEAR MERRIMACK.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. Safe. Always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA. Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston, Mass. General Agents.

SUFFOLK LOAN CO.

(CORPORATION.)

345 Washington Street, Boston, up one flight. (Near entrance to Boston Tavern.)

MONEY TO LOAN

At legal rates of interest on diamonds, watches, jewelry, life insurance policies, legacies, shares, bonds or any other good security.

$8.00 Top Coats.

Another blow to competition, 200 Men's Fine, Light-Colored, Covert, Heavy Weight Nobby Top Coats, came to us this week from a firm who makes just as good clothing as can be made at a

RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICE.

They are beautifully tailored and finished, thoroughly all wool and of the nobblest and swellest styles. We purchased them of a firm who manufactures only the best but needed the money badly and closed them out to us at one spot cash price and that's why you're saving $6 on very garment you buy. The lot won't last long and you certainly will appreciate the first choice, although the last choice will be such a value as is likely not to come again for a year.

This is a rare chance to get a Fine, Stylish, Heavy Weight Top Coat at a FRACTION OF ITS REAL VALUE.

Lowell One-Price Clothing Co.

72-86 MERRIMACK STREET.

FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Pocke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 22 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PECKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

Bring in Your Feet

and we will do the rest. We feel reasonably sure that when it comes to Footwear we can please you—our mission is to please the public. How far we have done this is shown by the large and increasing trade we are commanding now. We buy direct from the manufactories and the public get the benefit of the middleman's profit.

HIGH GRADE REPAIRING.

Sunlight Shoe Store

100 CENTRAL STREET.

MUSIC HALL

W. H. BOODY, Manager.

Three Nights, and Saturday Matinee, commencing Thursday, Sept. 29,

THE MIDNIGHT ALARM.

Great Cast, Great Scenery, Great Effects.

Three Nights Commencing Monday, October 3, Matinee Wednesday,

John L. Sullivan's

Big Comedy and Vaudeville Co.,

30-STAR PERFORMERS-30

MEETING OF CHAMPIONS

John L. Sullivan, Ex-Champion of the World.

Jake Kilrain, Ex-Champion of America.

DRESSES cut, made and warranted to fit nicely for 75 cents. Plain sewing and Children's clothes. 212 Middlesex street.

YOU MAY BE

In need of a Fancy Rocker, Odd Chair, or a Morris Chair. In such a case we count on inspection of our goods.

OIL STOVES

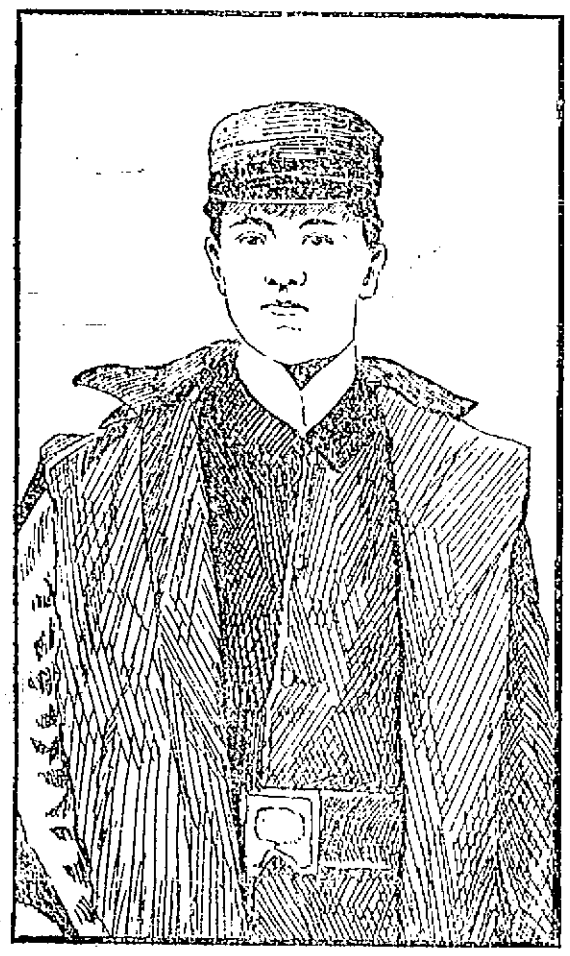
Are needed now before you start the furnace. They will save your money and add comfort to your home these cool mornings and evenings.

A trial will convince you that it's just what you need. We are pleased to show our goods.

GAYNOR & CO.

96 Bridge Street.

THE SUN EXTRA! 6 O'CLOCK



The Late CHESTER CUMMINGS, Whose Remains were Interred Yesterday

LASTERS' STRIKE

Another Brockton Firm Accepts the Price List.

LASTERS IN MIDDLEBORO GO ON STRIKE.

Working in Randolph by Hand.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Brockton, Mass., Oct 1—Another firm, B. F. Reynolds, has accepted the lasters' new price list and his men were ordered back to work this morning.

The local strike situation, outside of the Reynolds' settlement, does not differ materially from that of yesterday, excepting for the effort now being made by the Board of Trade to bring men and manufacturers together in an effort to adjust the present and all future difficulties.

Tuesday with its expected developments as relating to factories of the district outside of this city, is eagerly awaited. Acceptance of the list by the manufacturers would expedite negotiations for a settlement of the trouble. Rejection means that the strike will spread and the fight will take on increased bitterness.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Middleboro, Mass., Oct. 1.—Twenty-five machine lasters and "pullers-off" employed by Leonard & Barrows, struck at 10 o'clock today. They were ordered out by delegates of the Brockton board of the lasters' union.

Fifteen minutes after the men went out, the leaders visited the office of the factory to arrange with Messrs. Leonard & Barrows, to have the work at this factory go on without serious interruption by putting the men at work on hand lasting, until the differences with the machine owners are settled. They were met with the statement that the firm expected to be ready to resume work next Monday with a force of entirely new men in place of the strikers. The operatives claim that the firm will be unable to get the men to run the machines.

WORK BY HAND.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Randolph, Mass., Oct. 1.—After a lengthy conference between the officers of the Lasters' Protective union and the firm of Bradley, Hagney & Leonard, here this morning, an agreement was reached whereby all the lasters employed by the firm will work by hand until the controversy between the union and machine people is adjusted. At the present time, three of the manufacturers here have made a settlement with the union.

MILLS SHUT DOWN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Dedham, Mass., Oct. 1.—The Merchants' Woolen mill at East Dedham, the largest factory in this town, shut down today, throwing some 450 or 500 people out of employment. The mill was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods and has run successfully for over three years. A short time ago it received a large contract to manufacture army goods and when these were finished no other work was ready, so the shut-down was ordered.

SMOKE TALK.

The local Hibernians lighted their pipes and were the guests of newly admitted member, John J. Regan at Hibernian hall last night. The smoke talk was the result of a promise made by the genial Hibernian when he entered the ranks of A.O.H., some time ago. Mr. Regan is a candidate for the common council nomination in ward five.

FOR MONITORS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The lowest bidders for building the four new monitors were in the order named, as follows:

Nixon of Elizabeth, N. J., $825,000.
Newport News, $860,000.
Bath Iron Works, $862,000.
The Union Works, San Francisco, $875,000.

WORKS CLOSED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 1.—The works of the Mosler Safe company at Auburn, closed today for an indefinite period and the company will hereafter manufacture the Corliss Safe at their works at Hamilton, Ohio. The reason given for the change, is that the Corliss safes can be more economically manufactured at Hamilton than at Auburn. Some of the more expert workmen will be taken to Hamilton.

A HARVEST SUPPER.

The harvest supper under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Circle of the Central M. E. church, held last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Seymour, 24 Massachusetts corporation, was a great success from a social and financial standpoint. About 75 people were present and supper was served on the "continuous performance" plan, beginning at 5 o'clock. Mrs. H. Coote is president of the society, and Mrs. H. C. Seymour is secretary and treasurer.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Every Mother should have it in the house for colds, coughs, colic, cramp, cholera morbus, Sore Throat, burns, bruises, sprains or strains; it is the sovereign cure. All who use it are amazed at its power and praise it ever after. It soothes every ache, every lameness, every pain, every muscular soreness everywhere, whether internal or external, and in nine cases in ten speedily relieves and cures. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment was originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, an old fashioned Family Physician, to cure all ailments accompanied with irritation and inflammation.

The Real Danger from every known ailment of mankind is caused by inflammation; cure the inflammation and you have conquered the disease in each case. Inflammation is manifested outwardly by redness, swelling and heat; inwardly by congestion of the blood vessels, growth of unsound tissue, fever, pain and disease. The vital organs form one complete plan mutually dependent; therefore inflammation anywhere is felt more or less everywhere, and impairs the general good health of any person.

INFLAMMATION

External inflammation accompanies bruises, bites, stings, burns, scalds, chaps, cracks, strains, sprains, fractures, etc., and is the chief danger therefrom. Internal inflammation frequently causes outward swellings; as instances familiar to all we mention pimples, tumors, stiff joints and rheumatism. Yet the great majority of internal inflammations make no outside show, for which reason they are often more dangerous; as for example: pneumonia, peritonitis, appendicitis, etc. For full information about all inflammatory diseases, send for our book INFLAMMATION and Care of Sick Room, sent free by mail. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

HIS RIBS BROKEN

Chief Secretary of U. S. Legation at Pekin Injured

SOME AMERICAN MISSIONARIES ALSO ATTACKED.

A Member of British Legation Insulted.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Oct. 1.—The British foreign office today received a despatch from Her Majesty's minister at Pekin, saying that Mr. Mortimer, a member of the British legation, on returning home yesterday with a lady, was insulted and attacked by a mob which stoned him and covered him with mud.

Later in the day some American missionaries were similarly attacked as was also the chief secretary of the United States legation. The latter's ribs were broken.

Sir Claude M. McDonald, the British minister at Pekin, reports that there is a dangerous feeling abroad.

Steps have been taken to call the attention of the Chinese government to these outrages.

MADE ASSIGNMENT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Brockton, Mass., Oct. 1.—A. M. Herrod, the Montello shoe manufacturer, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The estimated liabilities are $30,000. The assignees are E. M. Low, the box manufacturer of this city and Walter S. Keene of Boston.

A meeting of creditors has been called for Tuesday next at the rooms of the New England Shoe and Leather association.

Mr. Herrod has been doing a large business, but the former business depression, the leather market conditions and the recent labor troubles have doubtless combined to bring about his financial downfall. At present no estimate of the eventual assets could be given.

SOLDIER'S BODY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New London, Conn., Oct. 1.—It is generally believed among the soldiers and officers of Battery H, Second Artillery, stationed at Fort Trumbull here that the body of the soldier washed ashore at Greenport, N. Y., Thursday was that of Private Herbert A. Stone, a member of the battery, who in company with several companions left the fort without leave of absence on September 15th, and on that night was recognized aboard the steamer City of Lowell, bound for New York. On the trip that night a soldier jumped overboard while under the influence of liquor and as all the other men have been accounted for the man is supposed to be Stone.

DEATHS.

PINDAR—Mrs. H. M., widow of Joseph E. Pindar, died at her summer home in Cottage City, Wednesday, of heart failure after about a week's illness. She had been at the seashore all the summer and was in her usual excellent health till within a short time. Mrs. Pindar was born in Somersworth, N. H., and had reached the advanced age of 80 years and 1 month. She was married in Newmarket, N. H., nearly 65 years ago; came to Lowell with her husband in 1850 and has lived here since, making her home of late years with her son, James H. Pindar. She leaves besides another son, George J., of Boston, and a daughter, Miss Laura J. Pindar of this city. She was a member of St. Paul's M. E. church during her life time in Lowell. For 32 years Mrs Pindar was an annual visitor to Cottage City. She was well known to and highly respected by the older residents of the city.

MARSHALL—Raymond M., infant son of Jerome N. and Ida B. Marshall died at the residence of his parents, 75 Powell street, yesterday morning, aged 8 months, 13 days.

JONES—John W. Jones, aged 40 years, six months, died yesterday morning at St. John's hospital. He was a member of Highland lodge, I.O.O.F., Middlesex lodge, K. of P., and leaves a wife, three sons, and two daughters.

FUNERALS.

NEWHALL—Funeral services for Miss Lauretta A. Newhall were held yesterday at 8 o'clock at the home of her sister, Mrs. L. E. Shepard, 70 High street, by Rev. W. A. Hartlett. Burial was in Hinsdale, N. H.

PARKER—Funeral services for the late Mrs. Sarah Parker were held yesterday at 2 o'clock from the residence, No. 100 Billings street. Rev. H. W. O. Millington officiated.

MANY ACCIDENTS.

The following accident cases were taken to the Corporation hospital yesterday: Albert St. Louis from the Merrimack, with a lacerated leg; James O'Brien, a schoolboy, a wounded foot; Susannah Arquette, from the Hamilton, with a wounded wrist; and Samuel Holgate from the Hamilton, with a lacerated hand.

WAS WELL KNOWN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Bridgewater, Mass., Oct. 1.—Spencer Leonard, one of the best known citizens of this place, is dead at the age of 83 years. For more than a quarter of a century he was a selectman, an assessor, overseer of the poor, besides having filled many other offices of trust. He leaves three sons and two daughters.

THE FULL BENCH

Will Hear Petition for Stay of Proceedings

IN THE CASE OF ALFRED G. WILLIAMS

Who is Sentenced to be Hanged.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 1.—Hon. Charles A. Sayward filed a petition with the chief justice of the supreme court here at noon today for a stay in the proceedings in the case of Alfred G. Williams, who is sentenced to be hanged in the Salem jail, Oct. 7.

The petition will be considered by the full bench at the sitting to be held in Worcester Monday. If the points of law enumerated in the petition are favorably considered by the court, a hearing will be given. These points of law are to the effect that at the time of the death of Gallo, the alleged victim of the murder, Williams was engaged in robbery and unarmed and that robbery is not punishable by death.

CONSPIRATORS EXECUTED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Minister Conger at Pekin has forwarded the following to the state department:

Pekin, Oct. 1, 1898.

To Secretary Day, at Washington.:

Six alleged conspirators executed by order of the empress yesterday. Kang, a leading reformer, adviser of the emperor, escaped on British vessel. Order and quiet prevails here. Trouble is feared at some interior points not yet heard from.

(Signed) Conger.

POOR LUMBER SEASON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Bangor, Me., Oct. 1.—Only a few weeks remain of what has been one of the most unsatisfactory years in the history of Penobscot lumbering, especially for those manufacturers engaged exclusively in sawing for the domestic market. When the river opened for navigation last spring, there was a good stock of logs on hand at the mills at and above Bangor, and all indications pointed to a good season's business, but the war demoralized the market and trade has been small all the season with prices lower than in twenty years before.

L. A. W. SANCTION

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 1.—The following L.A.W. sanctions granted since the last report and to date, have been announced:

October 1—Orleat wheelmen of Whitman at Rockland, Mass.

October 1—Charles Prouty and George Anderson at Woonsocket, R. I.

October 1—Ansonia Y.M.C.A., Ansonia, Conn.

October 5—Grange Fair, Claremont, N. H.

October 6—Dartmouth college track athletic association, closed Hanover N. H.

RIBBON PARTY.

There was a Ribbon Party held at the home of Miss Rose Purcell in Centralville Wednesday evening, which was a very enjoyable affair. A musical and literary program of the following numbers was given: Vocal solos, Miss McElroy, Miss O'Brien and Mr. Hale; duet, Miss Mulcahey and Miss Nugent; recitations, Miss Devine and Miss McCausland; humorous recitation, Mr. Dolan; violin solo, Miss Rose Purcell; others contributing to the musical entertainment of the evening were Miss Regan, Miss Whalen, Mrs. Ella Purcell, Mr. Burns and Mr. Henry. Refreshments were served. Dancing was also enjoyed.

SENATOR SAFE

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 1.—A despatch to the war department announces that the transport Senator, long overdue at San Francisco from Manila, is undergoing repairs at Honolulu of damages sustained in a typhoon.

BODY FOUND

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Oct. 1.—The body of Daniel E. O. Esbaugh, president of the New England Loan & Trust company who disappeared the day his company went into the hands of a receiver, was found today on the beach at Hoboken, N. J. Some boys at play made the discovery and the police were notified.

OFFICIAL REPORTS

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Kingston, Ja., Oct. 1.—Official reports absolutely contradict the stories in circulation about Maroon outbreaks sent out from Port Antonio. The only foundation for the reports was that a small party of maroons attempted to seize some disputed property, which necessitated the forcible ejection of the maroons by the police.

ELEVEN KIELED

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Oct. 1.—A special despatch from Cape Town says the German troops have indecisively engaged the rebels at Anoxoa. Eleven soldiers were killed. Reinforcements have been asked for.

A FIERY VISITATION

Extensive Loss by Flames in Western Woodland.

Colorado and Wisconsin Lose Heavily—Thousands Engage in a Weak Effort to Check the Flames.

Denver, Oct. 1.—Battle mountain government reserve, bounded by the Grand river on the north, Roaring Fork on the east and the Gunnison on the west is a mass of flames. This reserve runs through the counties of Garfield, Delta and Mesa. The big White river government reserve, starting in Garfield county and extending through the Routt and Blanco rivers, is also on fire.

Reliable reports show that the fires are nearly 30 miles in circumference, with Glenwood for a center, and practically every mountain range with timber is ablaze. The only cessation of the fire that is reported comes from Cottonwood and Four Mile creek, where the flames have consumed everything that will burn on the mountain sides.

On the south side of the Grand, from Mintura to Glenwood, the railroad men report a steady blaze plainly visible from the smaller valleys. Many ranches have been abandoned. There appears to be no hope of a cessation of the conflagration until it burns itself out except by a heavy rain.

J. S. S. Swan, game commissioner, states there is no doubt that the fires are caused by carelessness of campers and people generally during a season of exceptional dryness.

GREAT HAVOC WROUGHT.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Oct. 1.—The forest fires are still creating great havoc through this section of the state. No rain has yet fallen in the district tributary to this point, and the lumber companies are sending hundreds of men into the woods in an endeavor to save the standing pine. It is estimated that already 600,000,000 feet have been destroyed.

All trains coming to Chippewa Falls from the north and west are hours late. The Wisconsin Central is experiencing great difficulty in handling traffic, as its wires are down.

A movement has been started to assist the homeless farmers who have been burned out. Thousands are still fighting the flames, but are making little headway, as everything is dry as tinder.

RAIN FELL PROVIDENTIALLY.

Milwaukee, Oct. 1.—Reports received at the railroad offices here state that the forest fires in the northern part of the state were quenched by a heavy fall of rain. The heaviest loss was suffered at Cumberland, where 25 families were rendered homeless by the flames and a sawmill plant valued at $225,000 was wiped out. Wires are down in all directions.

Only one death, as far as known, has resulted, that of Mrs. Jacob Correson at Dry Wood. Two children of Mrs. Correson were seriously burned while attempting to rescue their mother. The pecuniary loss is expected to reach over $1,000,000.

BY FREE BATTING

The Bostons Won From the Quakers.

LAJOIE IS DISCIPLINED BY THE UMPIRE

For Charging Him With Being Crooked.

Boston, Oct. 1.—The Bostons' free batting won yesterday's game. In the second inning Lajoie was ordered out of the game for protesting against a decision

N. LAJOIE.

and on the way to the bench he denounced Umpire Brown as "crooked," whereupon the latter suspended him for three days. Attendance, 2400. The score:

Bostons.	AB	R	IB	PO	A	E
Hamilton, c. f.	5	0	2	1	0	1
Long, s. s.	5	2	3	3	1	0
Tenney, 1 b.	3	0	1	6	1	0
Lowe, 2 b.	5	1	0	1	3	1
Collins, 3 b.	5	0	2	3	2	0
Stahl, r. f.	4	1	3	1	0	0
Bergen, c.	4	1	2	7	1	0
Duffy, l. f.	4	1	1	5	0	0
Nichols, p.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	40	7	16	27	8	2

Philadelphias.	AB	R	IB	PO	A	E
Cooley, c. f.	5	1	2	0	0	0
Douglass, 1 b.	5	1	2	8	0	0
Delehanty, 1. f.	3	1	1	5	0	0
Lajoie, 2 b.	1	0	1	0	1	0
Abbatacchio, 2 b.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Flick, r. f.	3	0	0	1	0	1
Lauder, 3 b.	4	0	1	5	2	0
Murphy, c.	4	0	2	2	0	0
Cross, s. s.	4	0	0	1	2	1
Donahue, p.	3	0	0	0	3	0
*Orth	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	3	9	24	8	2

Bostons	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	7
Philadelphias	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—3

*Batted for Donahue in the ninth.

Two-base hits—Nichols, Delehanty. First base on balls—By Nichols, 2; by Donahue, 2; Struck out—By Nichols, 5; by Donahue, 1. Double plays—Bergen, Tenney and Bergen; Long and Tenney. Umpires—Brown and Andrews. Time—1:57.

The Baltimores won one game yesterday, and made a tie of the other, in which neither side scored. In the first game Miller's wildness was fatal to the Brooklyns' chances. The second was a pitchers' battle, in which the honors were even.

The Washingtons hit Itusic harder than the New Yorks did Killen and got a lead, but errors and Killen's wildness permitted the giants to make it a tie game.

WOMAN'S DEATH

Mrs. Gainan Ended Her Life by Drowning.

EIGHT SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN RETURN.

An Old Man Run Down by a Train.

Boston, Oct. 1.—The body of Hannah, wife of Matthew W. Gainan of this city, was found floating in the river yesterday afternoon. A cloth had been tied about the head. The knot was carelessly made and might have been placed there by the woman herself if she contemplated suicide. She was about 48 years of age and the mother of five children.

Eight shipwrecked fishermen arrived in Boston yesterday. They were members of the crew of the Gloucester fishing schooner, Oliver Eldridge, which was lost the night of Sept. 22 on the southwest point of St. Peter's harbor, where it was intended to land some of the crew.

OLD MAN RUN DOWN.

Gardiner, Me., Oct. 1.—Porter Walbridge, while walking from Farmingdale to Gardiner, was struck by a train and received injuries that resulted in his death a few hours later. An accommodation train passed him, and the rumble of that probably drowned the sound of the approaching train on the other track. He was 68 years of age.

STAR PLAYERS ABSENT.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1.—The last of the international cricket matches between the gentlemen of Philadelphia and Captain Warner's British eleven was begun yesterday at Manheim. When stumps were drawn for the day the local players had scored 113 runs for their first inning and the visitors 114 for the loss of four wickets.

There were two changes in the personnel of the Philadelphia eleven from the opening match of Sept. 16. The absence of many of the star players greatly handicapped the local team, which by no means represents the strength of Philadelphia cricket.

BIG STORM IN JAPAN.

San Francisco, Oct. 1.—The Gaelic brings news of a terrific storm which swept over Japan on Sept. 6. The wind did great damage to shipping. Rivers soon became raging torents, flooding many sections. A summary of the loss of life and property follows: Deaths, 250; houses swept away, 154; houses overthrown, 1195; partially wrecked, 11,460; houses inundated, 15,597; river banks broken, 78. The heaviest loss of life occurred in the prefecture of Kowfu, while the Aichi prefecture suffered the greatest loss of property.

LIQUOR IN A HOTEL.

Lexington, Mass., Oct. 1.—The police of this town had a surprise last night in making a seizure of liquors at a fashionable hotel. No successful search had been made in town for 15 or 20 years, and even this time Chief of Police Franks and his squad did not anticipate gathering in the 105 gallons of alcoholic liquors which were sent to the station. The town has been no-license for many years, and was generally supposed to be "drier" than its neighbor, Cambridge.

PEOPLE'S PARTY

Holding Its Annual Convention in Boston.

RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Was Referred to a Committee.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 1.—The state convention of the People's party of Massachusetts was held in this city today. About fifty delegates from different sections of the state were present. Dr. P. P. Field of Boston was elected temporary chairman, and John Weaver Sherman of Brockton, temporary secretary. This organization was made permanent by a unanimous vote, and the business of the convention was taken up. The following committee on resolutions was appointed:

George F. Washburn, Westwood; Major Henry Winn, Malden; Levy R. Pierce, Lynn; E. Gerry Brown, Brockton; George L. McNeil, Somerville.

A resolution was referred to the committee to the effect that the Populist organization of Massachusetts support the candidates of the democratic platform, so long as they adhere to the principles of the Chicago platform.

Mr. Johnson of Boston submitted a resolution demanding a modification of the electoral laws of Massachusetts so that they would not burden the various parties, which are in the minority.

After some further discussion, a recess was taken until 2.30 o'clock.

TEACHERS MEET

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Montpelier, Vt., Oct. 1.—The state teachers' association closed a three days' convention at noon today. The following officers were elected:

President, M. S. Stone, Montpelier.
Vice President, J. M. Crawford, Bellows Falls.
Treasurer, N. J. Whitehall, Montpelier.
Executive committee, O. D. Matthewson, Barre; H. I. Drissel, Jr. Springfield; and L. A. Alger, Bennington.

LANDING DESTROYED

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Cherryfield, Me., Oct. 1.—The building at Millbridge, known as the Dry Plate factory owned by Jasper Wyman, was burned this morning. It was built several years ago at a cost of $5,000 for the manufacture of photographic dry plates, but for the past year has been occupied as a laundry. There was an insurance of $700 on the building and of $500 on the laundry apparatus owned by William E. Foster. A defective chimney is supposed to have caused the fire.

BROCKTON RACES

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Brockton, Mass., Oct. 1.—The horse race entries at the Brockton Fair have filled better than they have in years and every class has a large list of blooded animals. The horse show feature promises to be one of the best new additions this year. Every class has filled well. Eben C. Jordan, C. F. Baker, A. F. Bigelow, Thomas W. Lawson and Robert Shaw, 2nd, and N. R. Williams, Boston; Henry Bull, Newport; Mr. Blanding and Dr. Burke, Providence; F. C. Proctor, W. D. Gould and others from New York, are among the prominent owners who have entries.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN.

IF LOWELL PEOPLE ARE NOT CONVINCED BY LOCAL TESTIMONY THEY DIFFER FROM OTHER PEOPLE.

Our readers must have noticed within the past two years how cures have multiplied in the newspapers, like mushrooms in a meadow, and following the plethora of "cures" the general public have turned remarkably skeptical. Facts are demanded but it has also become essential to know who supplies them, where they are from—in fine, whom they have cured. Doubting Thomas will not accept at par incredible cures on the other side of the continent. He wants it at home. "Give us some neighbor; then I will believe," is what he asks for. Well, Doan's Kidney Pills do this. Call it what you like, at home, local, or neighbor's testimony, you can always ascertain the truth of it without leaving the city limits. Here is a case:

Mrs. Mary Gard of No. 4 Noble's court, says: "I was told that my trouble was kidney complaint. I had a dreadful backache and soreness over my loins. Then I had headaches and dizziness. It was painful to bend over. My back ached nights and prevented my sleeping. When I was about my work, I wanted to sit down, for that tired feeling hung over me all the time. I had these symptoms for about a year and a half before I got Doan's Kidney Pills of Ellingwod & Co., corner Merrimack and Central streets. They began to help me from the first. I continued taking them until I felt that there were no aches or pains left. They are a splendid thing for the backache. My little girl's kidneys were always weak. The secretions annoyed her every little while and it became most embarrassing for the child. It struck me that Doan's Kidney Pills might be good for the child and I gave them to her. She was perfectly cured. I did not have to give her many. I think there is nothing like Doan's Kidney Pills. You can use my name as endorsing them."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

MISS HARD'S

Shorthand School

Provides a thorough stenographic and typewriting course. Open all the year. Fall term begins September. Hildreth building.

SPORTS AND THE DRAMA

INDOOR BASEBALL.

An Entertaining American Winter Game Which Is Rapidly Growing In Popularity.

[Copyright, 1898.]

In these days, when almost everybody goes in for some sort of athletic exercise, many novel games have been invented by ingenious people. Their efforts have especially been directed toward evolving forms of amusement as well as exercise that are available in covered halls or buildings, so that they can be played in the winter, when most outdoor sports are necessarily suspended.

Basket ball was one of these, and indoor baseball is another game that has been very successful in covering the field for which it was intended.

Indoor baseball was invented in Chicago in 1887 and rapidly grew from an amateur pastime into one of the most scientific of winter sports, with regular rules and a national organization that plays a schedule of match games for the championship.

Its invention came about by accident through a frolic among the members of the Farragut club, who in a spirit of fun on Thanksgiving evening of that year began throwing an ordinary boxing glove around the hall, which was struck at by one of the members with a broom. It was a crude sort of amusement, but there was great fun. After the members had enjoyed themselves for some time George D. Hancock, a well known board of trade man, gathered them about him and unfolded a plan which had occurred to him while the game was in progress. This was nothing less than the working up of the pastime into an indoor sport which should possess all the scientific elements of baseball.

After the feasibility of the plan had been discussed for some time Mr. Hancock suggested that those present should assemble in the hall the following Saturday evening, by which time he promised to have formulated a set of rules and to have on hand a ball and bat which would suit the purposes of the game and do no damage to the surroundings.

The men were all on hand, and Mr. Hancock was likewise present with a bat and ball he had prepared for the occasion. The bat was too small to strike a blow hard enough to do any damage, and the ball was large and soft. The rules of the game of baseball were changed to suit the new surroundings and conditions under which it was to be played.

Thus it was that Mr. Hancock gained the title of "Father of Indoor Baseball," of which he is very proud, as well he may be, for the sport is a very popular one and well calculated to afford splendid pastime on a winter night.

Two nines were made up from among the members assembled, and the first regular contest in the new sport took place. The newness of the game and the inexperience of the players caused the first few games to be rather unscientific, but the fun that entered into the efforts to gain a victory easily compensated for the absence of skill. The score of the first game was 41 to 40. The players, however, soon gained a degree of proficiency that reduced the figures to a point that gave the play a more professional aspect.

There was a large audience present every time the game was played, and all were delighted with the new acquisition to the limited number of indoor winter athletic sports. The game soon became so popular that leagues were formed in various cities, and it attained a growth never dreamed of by its originators.

Many of the Chicago clubs which took up the game made trips throughout the neighboring states and played indoor ball before large crowds, who were thus introduced to the sport and subsequently became extremely interested.

The game may be played in any hall which is sufficiently slight and roomy for the diamond and the fielding. The composition of the floor is immaterial, as the rubber soled shoes worn by the players make even the waxed floor of a dancing hall suitable.

About the smallest sized room in which the game can be played is one that measures 40 by 60 feet. The larger the space provided, however, the greater the freedom in fielding and running. The spectators should be in galleries if possible.

Ordinary baseball costumes are worn, except that the spiked shoes are replaced by rubber ones, as already mentioned. At the knees and hips the trousers should be thickly padded.

A different style of play is necessary in indoor baseball from that adopted in the regular game. In sliding to bases perfect abandon is necessary. As the space allotted for play is generally somewhat confined, spectators and players are at no great distance from each other, and the rapid action of the game is very exciting for the onlookers.

The short stops usually play quite close to the batter, for in indoor baseball the right fielder comes into the diamond and takes a position known as "right short." The quickness of the play often renders the umpires' duties rather difficult. But in case one cannot judge the other umpire is appealed to.

After careful experimenting the ball that has proved best adapted for the game is of a compact substance 17 inches in circumference, weighing 8¼ ounces. It has a white cover. While quite lively, it is so made as to do no damage to surrounding objects. The limit of the size of the bat is 2¾ feet long and 1⅜ inches in diameter at the largest part. The weight is not limited, but wood is the material most used in its construction.

The bases are made of white canvas 1½ feet square, filled with sand or other heavy substance, and are not attached to the floor, but placed loosely on marked spots, to which they should be returned whenever displaced. The home base is of rubber, one foot each way, and is also placed on a marked square.

The diamond is laid out at one end of the hall, leaving room for the catcher, who always stands close behind the batsman. Each side of the diamond is 27 feet long. The distance from home to second base and from first base to third base is 38¼ feet. The pitcher stands 22 feet from the home base and is only allowed one step in the act of delivering the ball. The other rules are generally like those used in outdoor baseball. A booklet is published giving a full set of the rules and methods of play, by means of which any club that possesses the requisite covered hall may readily learn the game.

The headquarters of the Association of Indoor Baseball Clubs are in Chicago, where active preparations are now going on for the coming winter's work.

Play generally commences in December, after the football season is over, though practice is indulged in earlier. Colleges all over the country are becoming interested in the game, and, as they usually possess ample room for the sport, they are likely to give the game a big boom.

There is not likely to be any change made in the rules this season unless it be in the pitching department, which may be altered to insure better batting.

CHARLES E. EDWARDES.

Champion Sprint Race.

Once more Harper of Bullwell has established his claim to the title of champion sprinter of England. Recently he defeated Bannister, the Sheffield professional, in a race of 120 yards for $500 a side. The race was one of the most important in England for a long time, and there have been lots of great foot races there during the last year or two.

Bannister was the favorite, and for the most part of the distance he looked a certain winner. He got off slightly ahead of the Bullwell man and soon was a yard in front. He increased this distance before 100 yards had been covered. But Harper, like that other great sprinter, Hutchens, made his effort toward the finish and ran so much faster than Bannister that the latter seemed to be standing. A few yards from the finish Harper passed his opponent and won by six inches.

The time is recorded as 12 4-5 seconds. This is not record time by any means, although it is better than even time. In 1867 W. Johnson of Stockton, England, ran the distance in 12 1-3 seconds. In 1886 H. M. Johnson of this country ran the distance at old Exposition park in 12½. But time records in sprint races are often misleading, and, despite the fact that the race under notice was slower than record time, the Britishers claim that the winner can beat any man in the world at the distance. This ought to cause a sigh of regret among the American patrons of foot racing. Just as sure as we live had this class of sport continued to be popular in this country there would have been much speedier men here than Harper. There is just the same reason for thinking that professionals here would be faster than the English professionals as there is for knowing that the amateurs in this country are faster than those of England. There is more interest in amateur sprinting here than there is in professional sprinting. When a promising young man is found, some club gets hold of him and develops him into a wonder. It used to be that these promising foot runners were gobbled up by sporting men who had money to invest on sprinters, but the sport got into disrepute, and that caused the change.

Laughed at the Wrong Time.

In addition to the regular claque at the Paris theaters, a new profession has sprung up with a similar object. Attached to the cafes chantants are certain individuals who for the modest sum of 2 or 3 francs a night engage to indulge in hilarious and contagious merriment and at particular couplets supposed to be more than usually comic to split their sides with laughter. But mere routine is occasionally rather dangerous, as was proved not long since by the following incident:

Without the fact having been communicated to the professional laugher at a cafe chantant in the Champs Elysees a particular song had been withdrawn from the programme and another substituted.

The laugher had been quietly dozing without attending to what was going on, when, suddenly rousing himself and looking at the clock inside the gate, he perceived, believing the programme unchanged, that it was time for him to indulge in one of his most excruciating fits of cachinnatory excitement. He did so.

In another instant he was nearly murdered. He had burst out in the midst of a touching couplet about Alsace and Lorraine. Though he escaped with his life, his hat was smashed in and his clothes torn off his body by the deeply moved and patriotic audience before he could explain that he was not a German in disguise, but an unfortunate professional laugher who had exercised his calling in the wrong place.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.

The "Yankee Pig" who used to chase the Spanish Dons must now give place
To him, the hero, who is wont each fall to kick and cuff and punt
And chase the Yankee pigskin.

CONTINUOUS SHOWS.

J. Austin Fynes, General Manager of a Prominent Circuit, Gives Some Inside Information.

[Copyright, 1898.]

In less than half a dozen years the American variety stage has undergone a metamorphosis as remarkable and as complete as it has been speedy. The "refined vaudeville" theater has superseded the old style "variety house," and where once echoed the ribald laughter of tipsy men now flutters infinity's fan. The curly heads of innocent children now nod in delighted approval of the "continuous" performance, yet not so long ago their elders led them across the street to avoid the gaudy posters of the old style "variety show."

No change in American theatricals has been so welcome as this has been. No change has so affected the masses at large, for in its wake have come better morals and lower prices.

I have often been asked to account for this almost phenomenal and apparently permanent betterment of the vaudeville stage. The task is not a difficult one. The introduction of the dramatic element and of the "legitimate" stars gave a new and a better life to the "variety" theater. The secret of the power of the modern vaudeville may easily be traced to that innovation, which, during as it seemed at first, quickly justified itself. In 1893 Mr. F. F. Proctor paid Signor Campanini, that silver voiced tenor of tender memories, $1,000 a week to sing only once a day (in the forenoons) in the former's continuous vaudeville theater in Twenty-third street, this city.

Campanini was then still in his prime, with all the old tenderness in his voice, all the old romantic charm of bearing, and to listen came many of the women whom he had fascinated in grand opera. It was a shrewd though a daring play by Mr. Proctor, and it was the first as it is to this day the most notable break in the conventional vaudeville bill. To the energetic Proctor also belongs the credit of adding Gilmore's band—the real, old, glorious band, in all its numbers and its brassy sonorousness—to his "continuous" show. Thereafter there was no denying the fact that vaudeville had undergone a revolution.

It has since fallen to my own lot to seek, somewhat as a missionary, so to speak, in the fields of the drama for converts to vaudeville, and I have never found a harvest so bounteous as this has been. True, it has been a golden tipped finger that has beckoned artists like Clara Morris, Kate Claxton, Rose Coghlan, Maurice Barrymore, Minnie Seligman-Cutting, Robert Hilliard, Sidney Drew and his wife, J. H. Stoddart and Felix Morris, yet they have never regretted their little incursions into vaudeville, and they have carried away with them the consoling memory of crowded houses and of friendly plaudits so honest and so warm as to shame the blase audiences of Broadway.

Clara Morris, admirable artiste and charming woman, not only renewed her earlier and best successes in vaudeville, but she also found in the perfect system and rigid discipline prevailing back of the stage enough to win her enthusiastic encomium. "It is a revelation," she wrote to me at the Pleasure Palace in one of the few letters I shall treasure, "a perfect revelation, this cleanliness, this order, this discipline and all these comforts. I shall never say 'good old times' again. The continuous vaudeville has cured me."

To see this honored queen of the emotional drama amiably chatting in the greenroom with voluble soubrettes in short skirts and reverential comedians in burnt cork or red wigs was of itself an object lesson in latter day vaudeville, and I have seen the veteran Stoddart, who has charmed two generations of fashionable playgoers, n-gain from ear to ear at beholding a duo of comedy acrobats disappear cheerfully up a stovepipe.

J. AUSTIN FYNES.

Such is the fraternal influence of vaudeville in this year of grace 1898.

Oddly enough, while the modern continuous vaudeville shows have steadily gained in dignity and refinement the prices of admission have remained stationary and cheap, to the delight no doubt of the ever increasing clientele of these entertainments.

As to the character of the audiences, no observer of the old fashioned "variety show" need be told that the modern vaudeville patrons are eminently respectable. Women and children form a major part of the afternoon audiences, and they are generally unaccompanied by male escorts, so safe are they made to feel in their surroundings. There are white capped maids to attend to their whims; there are the coziest of boudoirs to retire to; there are broad palm leafed fans and trays of ice water passed around at intervals by nattily uniformed usher boys. In short, vaudeville of this era is altogether important, clean and—growing.

"Has the modern vaudeville stage reached its limit of usefulness and importance?" is a natural question frequently asked by expert observers of theatricals. The most conservative judgment of the men who have labored to elevate vaudeville is that there is no limit to its possibilities, that daily new opportunites for its further usefulness and dignity present themselves and that the vast American playgoing public has as yet hardly begun to realize what has been done and is being done to provide them with clean and clever variety shows at low prices. In other words, American vaudeville is in its infancy.

J. Austin Fynes

New York.

Sothern's New Play.

The scenes of a "A Shilling's Worth," Mr. Sothern's new comedy, are laid in the picturesque period of 1776 in New York, when the best residences were near the Battery. The play is a romantic story of true love, and, although it is of the stirring time of 1776, it is not a war drama, but it touches lightly on the Revolution, as all stories of that period must.

Mr. Sothern appears as a gallant young American, Godfrey Remsen, who has spent some years in England. To revenge himself upon the woman he once loved and who, believing him to be poor, has thrown him over for a wealthy baron, he hastily marries a simple little country girl who has been brought up on a farm.

She discovers that she has been married from pique and naturally resents it. The plots of Godfrey's former love, who is now a widow, to separate him from his young wife result in efforts to have him arrested as a spy in the employ of General Washington to make him believe his wife betrayed him. She is foiled in this by Godfrey, who penetrates the British headquarters in disguise and saves his wife from insult.

The story culminates happily in the reconciliation of husband and wife.

STORIES OF THE STAGE.

Hassler tells a good story connected with his very first night, his introduction to the mysteries of the theater. He had listened with open ears and palpitating heart to many stories of the stage and descriptions of the men and women to be seen there and the wonders of the shifting scenes told by his father at the family board.

One never-to-be-forgotten day his father promised to take him to see a great actor. He was told in the language of the day that the chief actor was to take a benefit, and in consequence something unusual was to be expected. The play was then very popular. It was "King Richard III," which young Hassler was solemnly and impressively informed was the very greatest piece written by William Shakespeare.

The tedious hours at last wore away, and the lad found himself in front of the footlights on a stool near his father's chair in the orchestra. It is unnecessary to attempt to describe the wonder and delight of the scene to the eyes of Simon. He soon became convinced of the identity of the chief character in the play. He was no other than the elder Booth, in the very fullness of his power.

Having satisfied himself of this, Simon, with characteristic desire to see the material as well as the romantic features of the programme, began to look out for that special feature which his father had described to him as "the benefit." He kept his eyes open to catch the moment and to see the thing when the great actor was to take his benefit, but he could not make up his mind that the time had arrived until the scene opens in which Richard appears in all his kingly robes, surrounded by his court and holding a beautiful staff, all gilded and beribboned, which made a great impression upon the boy. The staff was the king's scepter.

This, then, was the time and the thing, but to make assurance doubly sure Simon plucked his father's sleeve and asked with an anxious voice: "Father, is that the benefit he was going to take? It's fine."

When Booth was told the story, he laughed and remarked, for the receipts had not pleased him, "I guess it was worth as much as the real benefit I got out of the performance."

If the United States is to keep Manila, the musical talent there may be of use in raising the average of our standing as a nation, at least in musical matters. A correspondent in that country writes:

"To a lover of music Manila is a charming place. The natives have wonderful musical talent, and there are numerous bands. Those of the three regiments stationed there in 1882 were remarkably good, and four afternoons each week they played in turn on the Lunete, a sort of plaza, on the shores of the bay, just outside the old walls. I recall vividly the open air concert given in honor of Prince Oscar of Sweden. The glorious full moon of the tropics, far brighter than in more northern lands, shining on the quiet waters of the bay; the innumerable lights, the brilliantly dressed crowd and the thrilling music of the mighty bands combined to make it an occasion to be long remembered. The 'Battle of Castallejos,' which they played, was inspiring, and the effect was heightened by the repetition of the trumpet calls by soldiers who were stationed at intervals far off upon the plains, while the guns on the city walls added a touch of realism."

When Macready was an actor manager, he produced at his theater a piece called "The Spy," the early acts of which showed it must prove a failure. So when at a certain point a character had to rush on and shout, "Five hundred pounds for the spy!" the author actor, who was concealed behind a rock, arose and cried, "It's yours—copyright, manuscript and parts!" That was the end of the performance.

Bismarck preferred the music of Beethoven to that of any other composer. As for Richard Wagner, he said late in life:

"Yes, I knew Wagner, but it was impossible for me to care for him. At breakfast and lunch, at dinner, every moment, Wagner demanded admiration. He would be first. I found myself too lazy for that. As to hearing music, now I have to give that up. I cannot get the melodies out of my head, and, too, music soon brings tears to my eyes, and it tires me to be so much moved."

Miss Effie Shannon, Mr. Herbert Kelcey's partner in "The Moth and the Flame," is on record with a preference for playing adventuresses on the stage. She recently said to an interviewer: "I think we make a mistake, with all our splendid realism on the American stage, in our idea of an adventuress. She is always a bold woman who wears a red dress. Now, a real adventuress never looks like that at all. She is more apt to be delicate and innocent looking. We know that it is so now, and I am sure it has always been so. Once a newspaper man told me—and newspaper men know everything, you know—that the wickedest woman he ever met with in his experience was a little blond with a baby face and the bahiest of blue eyes. No one would invite the adventuress we put on the stage into a drawing room. You know her the minute you see her. She couldn't deceive a boy."

STAGELAND TOPICS.

Richard Mansfield will not, after all, have a play from I. Zangwill, according to the latest accounts. It was to have been a dramatic version of "The King of Schnorrers," but the actor and novelist are said to have disagreed. Egerton Castle, whose novel, "The Pride of Jennico," will be made into a play, will provide a drama for Mr. Mansfield.

Minnie Maddern Fiske will appear on Oct. 10 as an "Independent star." She will use "Tess," "Love Finds the Way," "A Bit of Old Chelsea," "Divorcons" and "Magda."

"As a Man Sows" is the striking title of a play that was recently produced in London and is reported to have been quite successful. It is a morbid story of man's varying experiences in some walks of life, but withal the verdict has been in its favor, and America may see a version of it later.

There have been several instances of pugilists graduating from the squared circle to the stage, but none where an actor willingly deserts the sock and buskin for the roped arena. Yet this is what William Elmer, an actor of some local reputation in San Francisco, is going to do. He is a protege of George Green, known in sporting circles as "Young Corbett."

Fanny Rice has declined a large salary to appear in the vaudeville for an extended season and will produce a revised version of her success, "At the French Ball," on Oct. 31.

Sarah Bernhardt has announced the name of her leading man. He is Albert Darmont, who accompanied her on her last American tour.

Anna Belmont of the "What Happened to Jones" company is reported to be one of the wealthiest young actresses on the stage today as the result of a fortunate investment.

"The Voyagers," the new comedy by Madeleine Lucette Ryley, is now in the hands of Roland Reed. It will have its production in Chicago.

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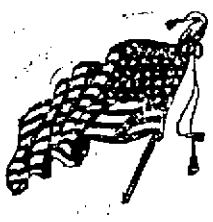

The Cluer shouters had no consideration for the feelings of Mr. Leighton in the ward six caucus.

The liquor dealers of Iowa have organized to enter state politics. The voters of the state should organize for prohibition.

Salem News: We thought the A.P.A. was dead. It must be its ghost that has bobbed up again and captured the Lexington caucuses.

There was one gratifying feature in connection with the republican caucuses. It was the turning down of Councilman Lang.

While Butler Ames is serving his country and suffering from sickness in Porto Rico, it is a kindly act which the republicans in the 27th district have determined to do in re-electing him to the legislature.

The passing of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard removes a time-honored figure from American politics. He stood with Sherman and the other distinguished men who have come down as if from a past generation. Bayard's record on the whole was honorable and his devotion to his country was duly recognized.

There is great alarm in the republican camp at the prospect of defeat in the fall. The politicians are ridiculing the idea that there should be any mismanagement or any ill-treatment of the soldiers. What is remarkable in this whitewashing process is that such men as Bill Hayes and Rep. Ramsay know a great deal more about how the soldiers fared than do the soldiers themselves.

The discovery of 80 additional votes for Capt. Shaw after the North Chelmsford caucus, was heralded to the world as one of the most important events in its history. Nobody can say that Capt. Shaw did not carry his own town and the hope of his many friends is that he will secure enough delegates to enable him to down Sheriff Cushing, who is now regarded as a life candidate.

The Manchester Union thus briefly states its opinion of the management of the war with Spain:

"There is not in history a more shameful story of neglect and dishonesty than the story of how the recent republican administration has conducted this petty, trifling war with a fourth-rate bankrupt nation."

It is the business of the whitewashing commission to counteract all such statements as the above, regardless of the source from which they come.

THE WHITEWASHING COMMISSION.

Even the republican press which is expected to connive at republican chicanery admits that the commission appointed to investigate the war department will be nothing but a whitewashing commission. The following from the Salem News is proof of this:

"Some two weeks ago in commenting briefly upon the appointment of the commission to investigate the conduct of the war, we voiced our most emphatic opinion that it was nothing more or less than a "whitewashing board," that the officers involved would be exonerated and that speedily. We are not so sure this morning as to the speed, for the Washington despatches state that the commissioners are drawing $20 per day and their expenses at the most luxurious hotels, but on the first proposition, we are even surer. If the affairs of the board are conducted along the lines as indicated today, the proceedings will be little short of a disgrace to the country and the results will be felt by President McKinley and the republican party."

MR. BRUCE'S WHEELABOUT.

In an interview printed in a Lawrence paper, the Hon. Alexander H. Bruce is quoted as follows:

"My attention has been called to the fact that Mr. Flynn or his friends laid great stress upon the race question in the contest, and it was a byword in the campaign, 'Vote for one of our own kind,' and now when he secures the nomination, lo! him appeal to 'his own kind' for election. I am satisfied that no man need run on the democratic ticket unless he is 'one of us.'"

This allegation is what might be expected from Mr. Bruce. It is practically a bolt against the democratic ticket and a declaration in favor of Mr. Knox. And for what? Simply because he was turned down most emphatically at the caucuses.

His defeat was overwhelming and it was due to the spontaneous action of the voters for Mr. Flynn used no money to promote his canvass. Neither did he appeal to prejudice as charged above. Such a thing is beneath his dignity. It was Mr. Bruce who raised the race question, when he said that none but an American democrat would stand any chance of election against Mr. Knox. Neither Mr. Flynn nor any of his friends ever pleaded for support on any such grounds as alleged by Mr. Bruce. This attitude of Mr. Bruce towards the prospective nominee of the party confirms the Sun's opinion of his democracy, while his charge that "no man need run on the democratic ticket unless he is 'one of us,'" is a malignant slander, not only upon Mr. Flynn but the democrats of the same class who have never refused to vote for any candidate for the reasons alleged by Mr. Bruce. On more than one occasion, they assisted in honoring Mr. Bruce and the fact that the democrats have refused to honor him by a nomination for congress, is not chargeable to any particular class of democrats. It is the spontaneous and deliberate action of the democrats of the district who have acted wisely, and in the interests of the party in the selection of their candidate.

The thanks of the city and state are due to Lieuts. Gillow and McNulty, who after Capt. Mitten had yielded his command on account of sickness, held to their posts, doing everything in their power for their comrades. It was by over-exertion in their efforts to help the sick and the wounded in their company that both men were finally obliged to yield to the inevitable. It is gratifying to know that they are both convalescent and hope soon to be restored to good health by the enjoyment of home comforts and home care.

BOXING GOSSIP.

"Gentleman Jim," and "Kid" McCoy, aspirant for the title of gentleman, became for the time being yesterday, rowdies of the worst type, engaging in a contest, not of the hands, but with the feet, and it was only good fortune that saved Corbett from permanent physical injuries. There are two sides to the story. One blames Corbett, the other places the responsibility upon McCoy. No matter who is at fault, the fact remains that each is equally guilty in a certain sense and it is this kind of nastiness that has made meetings between prominent pugilists difficult to behold.

Corbett has always been particularly offensive in his remarks to those who felt they were entitled to a match with him, and his cowardly attack on Fitzsimmons in Greenes hotel, Philadelphia, is well remembered.

Matt Matthews and Tommy Shorrell will be the stars at the Greenwood A. C. Brooklyn, tonight. They clash for twenty rounds, and Matthews should win. In conjunction with this bout there will be two 10-round preliminary goes decided. In the first Cal McCarthy of Philadelphia will meet Eddie Goodbody at 112 pounds, while in the other Mike Toole of Brooklyn and Tommy Holden of New York will try conclusions at 122 pounds.

Dave Sullivan was around town yesterday, says the New York Journal. He had a slight cut on his left cheek but it was so little that he laughed at it. "Smith never hit me a straight punch on Monday night," he said. "He may have broken that left hand when he swung for my head in the second, but I did not feel the blow any more than I would a mosquito bite. Yes, I put my hand to my head after I got it, but it was only to see if some sort of insect had got there. Hurt me? Stop and talk sense. Smith could not hurt me unless he could be more effective than he was on Monday night.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.
{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

DR. WALKER DENTIST Women's Exchange

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

FRENCH ASSIGNATS.

JOHN DAVIS EXPLAINS JUST WHAT THEY WERE AND WHAT THEY DID.

He Satisfactorily Answers a Question That Is Frequently Asked—The Requisite Conditions For a Successful Money System.

"Were the French assignats a legal tender?" This question has recently been sent to me urgently asking reply. Technically the assignats were legal tender; practically and in effect they were not. And when we understand the case every one will see that "the various governments of the French revolution," as Sir Archibald Alison calls them, had no power to confer the quality of legal tender on money in any true and lasting sense. At best they could only attach to it an edict of the convention which happened to be in power when the paper was printed, perhaps to be reversed by the new party of the next day, and never to be obeyed out of sight of the guillotine.

Every enterprise, every special sort of work and every invention or creation of man must conform to certain requisite conditions necessary to success or it must prove a failure. Suppose the farmer plants a crop of corn. The land must be properly prepared for the planting, the planting must be done in the proper season of the year, and the crop must receive reasonable culture afterward. If any one of these conditions is neglected, the crop to that extent will be a failure.

If the orchardist desires to plant a field with fruit trees, the land must be plowed; the trees must be wisely selected as to the variety of fruits; they must be properly dug, with plenty of healthy roots; holes for the trees must be located to suit the sizes of the full grown trees, the planting of the trees must be done by men who understand the work, the after culture must be strictly attended to, and the field must be protected from the destructive inroads of cattle and other animals. If any of the requisite conditions are not complied with, the enterprises will, to the extent of the neglect, be a failure.

When a mechanic makes an implement or a machine for any special purpose, as a plow, a wagon, an engine, or any implement or device whatever, it must have all the parts in proper place, well fitted and fastened as the purposes of the implement requires. Not an important bolt, screw or crank can be omitted or misplaced without marring the value of the machine and perhaps ruining its value entirely. This is a law of mechanics and nature that cannot be defied with impunity.

So money, which is the most important device of civilization, has its laws and conditions which must be complied with, and the system of finance which is constructed in defiance of the requisite conditions must, to the extent of that neglect, prove a failure. Monetary laws are just as inexorable as the laws of nature, and they cannot be violated with impunity.

What, then, are the requisite conditions for a proper and successful money system? First, there must be a regular established government, as the issuing of money is an act of sovereignty. The said government must be in practical operation, collecting and disbursing revenue and performing the usual monetary functions of a civilized government. Then the money, when issued, must be receivable in the revenues of the issuing government, and it must possess the quality of legal tender. The quantity of the money issued must be in reasonable proportion to the revenues collected, and the material of the money must be fashioned and executed in the highest artistic style, above the arts of the counterfeiters. Money is valuable in proportion of limitation. An unlimited money is a worthless money. If the money can be cheaply and easily counterfeited, the counterfeiters will inflate it to the point of worthlessness.

Now the question arises as to the issuing of the French assignats. Were any of the requisite conditions of a safe and sound money system present in France at the time of the issuing of assignats or at any time during their circulation? They were issued first in March, 1790, several months after the overthrow of the regular government. "The various revolutionary governments" which followed each other in rapid succession collected but little taxes and could not in any proper and regular manner receive the assignats in the government revenues. There was no established government which was competent to confer on the new money the quality of legal tender. Merely an edict of a revolutionary convention cannot either confer or enforce the law of legal tender for money any more than it can enforce any other law which it has no power to enact or enforce. Neither did the revolutionary governments limit the issue of paper money in any reasonable proportion to its limited receivability in the revenues, but it was largely overissued by the revolutionary governments. This of course reduced its value. But it was not the French issues which finally destroyed the value of the assignats. It was the English issues in the form of counterfeits which completed the work of degradation which the French issues only began. The mechanical execution of the assignats was rude and easily counterfeited and the British government embarked largely in the business of forgery in order to destroy the French finances and ruin the enemy.

Mr. Thomas Doubleday, an English writer, relates the case as follows:

"The accession of England to the hostile league of the European powers went far to produce this catastrophe, and to complete the work the minister had recourse to a device novel as a mode of warfare—that is to say, the forgery of the paper money of the enemy. This procedure on the part of Mr. Pitt has since been denied, but its truth rests upon indisputable evidence and the attempt was quite characteristic of a politician who knew better than most men that money constitutes the real sinews of war.

"If success be a justification, and were justification needed, this attempt is fully justified, for it completed the annihilation of the credit of the assignats, in spite of the terrible means adopted by the French convention to force their circulation. It is not a little curious, however, to reflect that within a very few years after the destruction of the French assignats—that is to say in 1797—Mr. Pitt should himself have been driven by the force of circumstances to adopt this very expedient and risk the hazardous step of relying upon an inconvertible paper circulation, and that this measure, the fruit of imperious necessity alone, should be classed by his eulogists, and by the first Sir Robert Peel among others, among the brilliant phases of his administration."

Mr. Stephen D. Delaye of Philadelphia, in his history of the assignats and mandats, 1877, speaks of the British scheme of counterfeiting the French assignats as follows:

"But finding that the revolution was stronger than the clergy, stronger than the nobility; that imperial France was conquering the enemies of liberty everywhere; that nation after nation was yielding to its power; that its armies were victorious and its principles, developed by its constitution and laws, were such as reason and humanity approved, the clergy and the nobility set criminal law, honor and every principle of honesty at defiance and organized forgery and made the passage of counterfeiting assignats an occupation—thus attempting by crime, by stealth and by villainous and secret infamy to undermine the credit of the assignat, deprive France of its resources and overthrow the revolution."

This business was prosecuted by individuals in a small way in Belgium and Switzerland, but mainly in the city of London, under the eye and approval of William Pitt, the premier of England.

The history proceeds as follows:

"Seventeen manufacturing establishments were in full operation in London, with a force of 400 men devoted to the production of false and forged assignats. The extent and success of the labor may be judged by the quantity and the value they represented. In the month of May, 1795, it was found that there were in circulation from 12,000,000,000 to 15,000,000,000 francs of forged assignats, which were so exact in form, appearance, texture and design as to defy detection except by the most minute examination and exact knowledge of the secret signs by which the initiated were taught to distinguish them."

Now, taking all these facts into consideration, can it be said with any show of reason and truth that the assignats had a fair trial as money? With no established government or sovereignty, they were not in any true sense a legal tender. There being little revenue collected, they could not be properly honored or received in the revenues in any sort of proportion to the amount issued, and, being rudely executed and easily counterfeited, it was easy for the counterfeiter to inflate them to the point of worthlessness. There was not a single condition on which to base a safe money system in France at the time the assignats were issued. Not an enterprise on the farm, in the shop or in the entire fields of science or industry could have succeeded with so many essentials lacking.

And yet, in spite of the difficulties in the way, the French assignats made the revolution a success. They overthrew the monarchy and became the means of permanently subdividing the great landed estates of the nobility into small homes for the people.

Mr. Alison, in his "History of Europe," volume 4, page 371, states this part of the case very clearly. After mentioning the evils arising from the fall of the assignats Mr. Allison says:

"On the other hand, the debtors throughout the whole country found themselves liberated from their engagement. The national domains were purchased almost for nothing by the holders of the government paper, and the land, infinitely subdivided, required little of the expenditure of capital and became daily more productive from the number and energy of its new cultivators. These vast alterations in the circulation induced social changes more durable in their influence and far more important in their final results than all the political catastrophes of the revolution, for they entirely altered, and that, too, in a lasting manner, the distribution of property and made a permanent alteration in the form of government unavoidable from a total change in the class possessed of substantial power."

In volume 6, page 3, Mr. Alison further says:

"A great part of the landed property of the country had passed into the hands of several millions of small holders, who might be expected to be permanently resolute in maintaining their possessions, etc."

After the conversion of the great estates into "public domain," the assignats became the agency by which the lands were subdivided into small homes. The assignats were a child of the revolutionary government. They performed a good work in giving homes to the people. As a money they were precisely as good as the issuing power. No better, no worse. They lived as long as the revolution and went down with it. The last insurrection was put down by Napoleon in 1795; the assignats finally fell to the point of worthlessness in 1796. The revolution fell into the arms of Napoleon, the most bitter foe of all forms of paper money. He often said that he never would issue paper money, but when it came to the test he was compelled to issue paper until by his victories he was able to live entirely upon his enemies.—John Davis in Omaha Nonconformist.

SCHOEFFLER'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES
DYSPEPSIA.
25c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

ANE SQUALLY WEATHER.
Means colds and disagreeable physical conditions to many.
If you're fortified with a bottle of Heublein's Cocktails you're proof against their inroads. Pure as the dew of morning "that tired feeling" disappears before them like dew before the morning's sun. Blended uniformly and in proportions just right to bring out the proper flavor of each ingredient, no expert can equal their "tastiness" in a "made to order potion."
Our prices talk persuasively just now on the edge of need time. $4.25 per quart bottle.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
55-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 462-3.

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The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Store.

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TEACHING ON THE VIOLIN
Oct. 1, at 891 Bridge street. Classes for beginners now forming at special rates.

We Have the Best Line of
Sewing Machines
in New England. 100 on our floor to select from. Prices $16.50 up.
Ring's Big Store
221-223 DUTTON ST.

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The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
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REMOVAL.
MARK M. PEASE, teacher of Violin, also leader of Pease's Orchestra, formerly at 201 Middlesex street, has removed to No.
90 Appleton St.
Where he will receive pupils.

CITY HALL SHOE STORE
F. E. Labarge wishes to inform the public that he has opened a store at 100 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall with a
FINE LINE OF FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children,
all styles, at the lowest prices. Be sure and give this shoe store a visit before purchasing elsewhere if you desire to save money. Remember the place, 100 Merrimack street. This is Lowell's great bargain store
F. E. LABARGE, Prop.

Our New Hoop Bracelets, Puff Combs, Long watch Chains, Stone Rings are Perfect Beauties.
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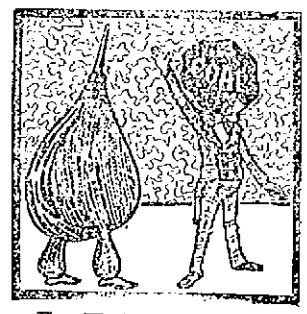
On One Year Scholarships
To the next twenty students who enter the DAY school of the
N. E. BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,
Runels Building, Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.
The N. E. B. U. is the ONLY first-class Business and Shorthand Training School nearer than Boston, in this part of New England, and we challenge ANYONE to dispute it publicly.
W. J. Sanders, Prin. C. E. Williams, Mgr.

LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL
Day Classes Commence Oct. 3.
Evening " " " 17.
New machinery. Catalogue free. Apply early, especially for Art Classes.
WILLIAM W. CROSBY, Prin.

TAXES

Collector's Notice.
The assessors have committed to the Collector of Taxes, the
TAX LIST FOR 1898,
With instructions to collect in the manner prescribed by the Statutes of the Commonwealth and the Ordinances of the City of Lowell the sums assessed by them to the persons named therein and he is now ready to receive payment of said taxes at his office in City Hall.
When a Poll Tax only is assessed, the Tax is due, and if not paid forthwith, the Collector will proceed to collect the Tax as directed by the General Statutes.
WARRANTS will be promptly issued for the collection of Poll Taxes.
SUMMONS, bearing costs, will be issued against delinquent Poll and Personal Tax Payers on or about November 1st.
INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be charged upon all Taxes which remain unpaid October 20, 1898, until the same shall be paid; and such interest shall be added to and considered a part of said Taxes. Poll Taxes are assessed upon every male inhabitant above the age of 20 years. On undivided real estate each heir is liable for the whole tax. An error in the name of the person taxed does not defeat the collection of the tax. Each partner is liable for the whole tax assessed under the partnership name.
The assessors are now distributing Tax Bills. If any ratable inhabitant by removing his residence since the first day of May or from any cause, should not receive his Tax Bill, he must consider the tax demanded by this notice and a new bill will be made out on application at the office of the City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes if a tax has been assessed.
All who preserve their Tax Bills and bring them when they come to pay will save the time of making a new bill and facilitate the business of the office.
THE RATE OF TAXATION FOR 1898 IS $18.00 ON $1000.
Office Hours: From 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. For the convenience of the Tax Paying public the office of the Collector will be open in the evening as follows: Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, from October 3 to October 15, inclusive, 7 to 8 o'clock P. M. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, from October 17 to 20, inclusive, from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.
Look for your Tax Bill at your place of residence May 1st, 1898, and bring it with you.
CHARLES F. COBURN,
City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for the City of Lowell.



You Won't Need Bellows
To induce your coal to burn if you buy it of us. Our coal burns when you ask it to—and it all burns, too. It will save heat, time, temper and money for you. This is a good time to lay in your next season's stock.
D. W. HORNE & SON,
15 Central Street.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.
OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE
JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.
Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.
The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:
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CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
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NOEL TRAVERSY,
J. H. McCAFFREY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
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It can also be found at the following places:
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JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
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S. BARTLETT & CO.
WM. H. MERRITT & CO
P. H. BROSNAHAN & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
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FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
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All Kinds.
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MEAT CUTTERS
All Kinds.
FRUIT PRESSES
For Small Fruits.
FRUIT PICKER
With Long Handle.
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BARTLETT & DOW
216 CENTRAL STREET.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $22 Suits for $15; his $25 Suits for $20; his $20 suits for $18. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.
A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

THE WONDERFUL NEW DRINK!
"GLORIA"
ASK FOR GLORIA.
Gives the vigor and pleasure of youth. Half a day of new and vigorous life in every drink. Try it. 5 CENTS A GLASS.
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THE LOWELL
Gas Light Company
Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.
SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cummock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.
Price of Gas with the discount off for prompt payment, 60
$1.00 One Thousand Feet.
First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

EMERY LAND
Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING
House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 8.28 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy.
Wm. H. Emery
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock
And deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.
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Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
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THE PHILIPPINE MUDDLE

A Complicated Condition of Affairs Brought About by the Ambitions of the Various Leaders of the Insurgents.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Since the Spanish have been defeated in the Philippines and matters seem to be settled there, so far as they are concerned, a new source of trouble has arisen among the native chiefs, which has caused the American officers in command some little anxiety and has also been the means of keeping the people of all the islands in an unsettled condition. There is no telling at the present moment just what the outcome will be.

The cause for the uneasiness is the struggle between the more prominent insurgent chiefs for control of the natives and incidentally control of the government, which they appear to be optimistic enough to believe that they will be allowed to establish for themselves. In fact, they have not taken into consideration the United States or what this country is going to do with the possessions in the far east which they have taken from the Spaniards.

Ever since the American forces arrived in the Philippines the insurgents have been under the impression that what the Americans did in the way of bringing the Spanish to terms was being done for them. They offered little assistance to the troops, and it is a well known fact that they did not gain one of the points of vantage during the fight before Manila, the chief city of the islands and the stronghold of the dons. Yet when it was all over they expected to be allowed to enter the town and in their half savage way loot and plunder the inhabitants.

Aguinaldo, a half breed, has been looked upon as the leader of the insurgents. He has until recently ruled them as he chose. Now it is different, and if he is anxious to hold his position he will have to make a hard fight for it. Many of the lesser chiefs have began to feel that they have as much right to the higher places as he has. It is not that they want to rule for the benefit of the people of their several tribes. Quite the contrary, for they care nothing for them. Their ambitions are to get control and in that way accumulate fortunes for themselves. In this they are not unlike the Spanish officers who have ruled over the islands, and, as it is said that the people of the Philippines are apt scholars, there is little doubt that they have taken lessons from some of the higher officials who, when leaving the islands, took all they could carry safely. They not only looted the treasury, but compelled the people to pay heavy tribute.

With the idea of amassing fortunes for themselves, besides having the glory of ruling the people, nearly every chief of any prominence and many of the smaller ones have become candidates for the position of ruler of the prospective republic, which, like Ponce de Leon's fountain of everlasting youth, will exist only in their imaginations.

Aguinaldo at present holds the whip hand, but from reports he is losing more than he is gaining. He has a very formidable rival for leadership in the person of General Pio Pilar, who until recently had never been heard of. He was one of Aguinaldo's generals until he conceived the idea that he wanted to be the ruling power. Both he and Aguinaldo are shrewd and cunning and will stop at nothing in order to attain their ambition. They seem to fear no consequences. The maneuvering and scheming of these two men in order to get control of the tribes and the smaller chiefs have kept the natives in a constant state of fear and unsettledness until now they do not know which way to turn for relief.

One is as incompetent as the other. Both are half breeds and have little education, yet they seem to have magnetism enough to draw the people to them and to do with them just about as they please. Much is known of Aguinaldo and his ambitions. He has shown very clearly what he wants to do, and he is using all the power he can muster among the tribes and their chiefs to urge them to assist him in gaining recognition as "dictator of the Philippines."

Less is known of his most formidable rival, Pio Pilar. It is certain, however, that he is a shrewd native and by his cunning has gathered around him many of those who formerly accorded allegiance to Aguinaldo. There is little permanent advantage in this, however, for the underchiefs are not to be trusted any more than are Pilar and Aguinaldo, and they are continually shifting from one faction to another, keeping their tribes people in a constant state of restlessness and the country in an unsettled condition.

Another insurgent chief who has recently come to the front as an aspirant for the leadership is General Makabulos. He is the chief of the insurrectionists in three provinces Pampanga, Zambales and Tarlac—and has his headquarters at San Fernando. While his ambitions, like those of the others, run in the direction of premiership, he is not yet sufficiently strong to make himself felt. He refused to attend the meeting of Aguinaldo's cabinet and has temporarily taken sides with General Pio Pilar against their common rival.

The majority of the members of the several tribes are in a semisavage state and are now easily excited into the commission of acts that under a strict though liberal government such as would be given them by the United States they would not dare attempt. In their present condition most of them can be easily led into anything when they are told by their chiefs that it is for their benefit. In reality it is usually the chief who hopes to curry favor with his superiors and receive some of the spoils if the undertaking is successful. This selfish policy has injured the cause of the natives very materially. Both Aguinaldo and Pilar by their promises of riches have cajoled them into all kinds of dangers and kept the country in a state of ferment.

The chiefs of the smaller tribes are as bad as the leaders, and they will stop at nothing to acquire wealth. They are unstable and unreliable, and they go from one side to the other, according to the best temporary promises made them, and it may be stated right here that these promises are seldom lived up to.

Many writers assert that the Philippine islands contain the richest lands in the world. They are largely in a crude state, and their great possibilities have been undeveloped. The virgin forests are exceedingly valuable in themselves and are capable of giving to the world rich and rare woods for centuries to come, while the riches in the soil under these are inestimable. The islands abound in minerals, and the earth needs very little cultivation to make it bring forth nearly every kind of fruit or vegetable known to man. As has been already stated, little has been done in the way of cultivating the fields. This is owing to the indolence of the natives and additionally to the heavy burdens placed upon them by Spain, to say nothing of the unsettled conditions brought about by some of the more ambitious natives through efforts ostensibly designed to relieve the people of a galling yoke, but which are in reality arranged to afford the leaders the opportunity to amass private fortunes.

Besides being rich in natural resources the islands, and there are hundreds of them, are large in area. Luzon, the principal one of the group and the one on which the most important cities and seaports are situated, contains as much territory as the states of Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. There are nearly as many different types of people in the various islands as there are islands themselves. All are in a semisavage state, and few of the natives have had any education at all. They are in many respects like the Indians of our own country, with the difference that the Indians are naturally a brighter people.

Two-thirds of the residents of the island of Luzon are Tagals. They are undersized and from their appearance are lacking in brain power. They are indolent, docile, light hearted, exceedingly good natured and wonderfully brave in emergencies. At times they seem to be devoid of fear and when once stirred will fight until the last drop of blood is spent if they can be made to believe that they are struggling against oppression, and incidentally it may be mentioned that their anger is easily aroused.

It is this class of semisavage of which, in a great majority, the forces that have been fighting under the leadership of Aguinaldo and General Pilar are composed. These two men seem to have complete control over their followers, and they obey their commands like so many trained animals. They seem to have no minds of their own. They have been in subjection so long that they have come to feel that they have no rights other than those the leaders choose to extend them.

The middle islands of the archipelago are inhabited by another class of people, who, although far from being civilized, are a much superior race to the Tagals. These are the Visayas. In stature they are more powerful than any of the other tribes and are serious, dignified, clannish and deep thinkers, and it is only on very rare occasions that they have anything to do with their neighbors. They spend their time in tilling the soil and reaping the results of their labor. They, too, like the Tagals, have been conquered, but, unlike the former, are not so anxious to get revenge. They are very friendly to the Americans and English and would willingly be governed by either of these nations. When a council was held recently for the purpose of getting all the tribes to come under the leadership of Aguinaldo, the Visayas, Papuanas and Mindanaos refused to have anything to do with him or his lieutenants.

The Negritos and Papuanas have been half whipped, while the Mindanaos and Moslem Malays still remain unconquered. The two latter peoples are the best of the lot. They are better educated and are, in short, the finest class to be found in that section of the world, with the exception of the Japanese. It is the doubt as to the ultimate position of these natives in the present complication that has restrained the chiefs from open demonstrations against each other to determine in whose hands the real strength lies.

Like all the rest of the semibarbarous people who inhabit that part of the globe, the natives of the Philippines are not capable of governing themselves. Those who live in the interior and away from the large cities and coast towns are little better than savages. They have their own forms of "government," which is of the crudest possible type. The chiefs are virtually kings and rule with rods of iron. They do not bother the coast people, but when their territory is encroached upon they resent it, as did the Indians of our own country until they were forced to submit to the wishes of the government at Washington. These people have little or no use for Aguinaldo and his followers.

Naturally dishonest themselves, they assume that everybody else is afflicted with the same idiosyncrasy. They are satisfied with themselves and are willing to be let alone and not to bother the other tribes. They are superstitious and while being of a retiring nature are easily angered and led to destruction and disorder when infuriated.

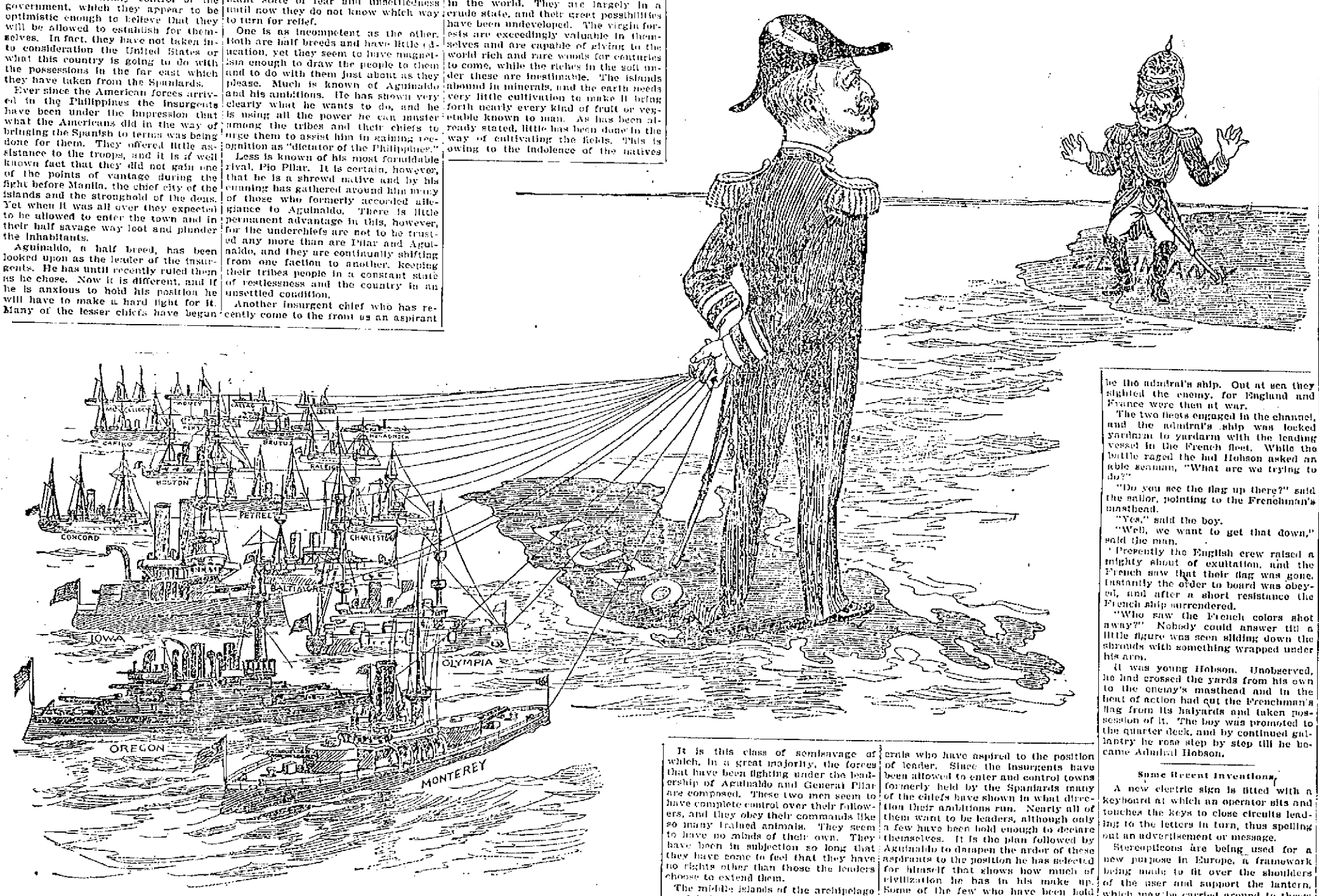
The Visayas have their own chiefs and govern themselves. They fight their own battles, and while they were enemies of the Spanish they did not combine forces with either Aguinaldo or any of his chiefs. The Mindanaos and Moslem Malays cannot be called insurgents. They have never acknowledged Spanish dominion.

Aguinaldo has adopted peculiar methods in getting rid of some of his generals who have aspired to the position of leader. Since the insurgents have been allowed to enter and control towns formerly held by the Spaniards many of the chiefs have shown in what direction their ambitions run. Nearly all of them want to be leaders, although only a few have been bold enough to declare themselves. It is the plan followed by Aguinaldo to dampen the ardor of these aspirants to the position he has selected for himself that shows how much of civilization he has in his make up. Some of the few who have been bold enough to speak their minds have mysteriously disappeared after having been summoned by the chief "for a conference." Many of those who have been foolish enough to visit the wily general have never returned to their homes, and, while it may be readily surmised what happened to them, there is no evidence of foul play. It has been stated on presumably good authority that some of the insurgent chiefs who have let it become known that they are ambitious and seek the premiership are held by Aguinaldo as prisoners, while it is said that others have been executed as traitors on trumped-up charges.

Aguinaldo, whatever else may be said concerning him, is a man of many resources, and he will take advantage of his position and surroundings to improve his condition. There is nothing at which he will stop in order to gain his point, and there is no doubt that he has found means to effectually dispose of the aspirations of some of the brightest men among the Filipinos who have come between him and the end he is struggling to obtain.

The insurgents under his command have succeeded in intrenching themselves in the towns and fortified cities vacated by or captured from the Spaniards. They have not been interfered with by the American troops, and the leaders, especially Aguinaldo, who had already proclaimed himself "dictator," but was compelled to relinquish it by direction of the American general in command, believe that it was through their work that the Spanish were beaten and that they have the right to occupy the islands and run them to suit themselves. There is no doubt that when the time comes to act Uncle Sam will have some difficulty in making the insurgent chiefs understand that he and not they will direct affairs in the Philippines and that, like the Indians, he will have to subdue these semicivilized people before peace will finally be obtained. There can be no question as to what would be the result of a conflict between the United States and the tribes of savages that infest the richest lands in the world, and it would be just as well if Aguinaldo, Pio Pilar and the rest of the insurgent chiefs who aspire to become leaders would take Uncle Sam into consideration, for he is, after all, the one who will decide as to who is and who is not going to rule over the islands.

ROGER P. BARNUM.



"Dewey's firmness has astonished Germany,"—Berlin Press Dispatch.

With the addition of the battleships Iowa and Oregon, both of which vessels are now on their way to join his fleet, Admiral Dewey will have the largest and most powerful squadron of warships in Asiatic waters, excepting only those of England and Japan, which countries are notoriously friendly to the United States. The vessels composing this fleet are the cruisers Olympia, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston and Raleigh, the modern monitors Monadnock and Monterey, the gunboats Concord, Petrel, Monocacy and McCulloch, the auxiliaries Bretan, Nanshan, Nero and Zafiro, the battleships Iowa and Oregon, and the gunboats Leyte and Callao, which were captured from the Spaniards.

How Ham Fish Restored Order.

Just before the conflict at Las Guasimas Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt were conversing, when the sound of angry voices came from a tent near by. There were loud oaths and threats and breathing of disorder.

"Send a man to that tent to stop that noise," ordered Colonel Wood.

Captain O'Neill, who was killed ten days later, walked to his company's quarters and found young Hamilton Fish there, shaving himself in front of a three inch mirror nailed to a tree. Fish was over six feet tall, with hands like hams and muscles that would have made him a dangerous antagonist for Fitzsimmons.

"Sergeant," said Captain O'Neill, "go over to that tent and stop that racket."

Fish stuck his razor in the tree, brushed the lather off his face with his coat sleeve and dived into the canvas from which the objectionable sounds came. A second later there was a shower of men, whisky bottles, cards and soap boxes falling in the vicinity, and the tent was rent from end to end. Sergeant Fish came back to report that he had quelled the disturbance, and Captain O'Neill carried the report to Colonel Wood. Forty-eight hours later Fish was killed, but while he lived he demonstrated better than any other man in the regiment the fact that physical prowess alone could command obedience in the regiment in which he served as a noncommissioned officer.

Dewey as a Disciplinarian.

When Admiral Dewey was captain of the Dolphin, an incident occurred that showed how thoroughly he understood the vagaries of human nature as well as the principles of good discipline. It happened in New York harbor.

The admiral has always been noted for his ability to deal with the sailors. A pay yeoman refused to obey an order of the first lieutenant because, he said, it was outside of his line of duty. The officer, after vainly remonstrating with him, reported the matter to Captain Dewey, who sauntered out on deck and looked the man through and through, which made the yeoman exceedingly uncomfortable. Nevertheless he remained stubborn.

"What," said the captain, "you refuse! Do you know that this is mutiny? When you entered the service, you swore to obey your superior officers."

The man was silent and made no move, whereupon the captain quietly told the corporal to call the guard, stood the obdurate yeoman on the far side of the deck and bade the marines load. Then he took out his watch.

"Now, my man," said he, "you have just five minutes in which to obey that order," and began to call the minutes.

At the fourth count the yeoman moved off with considerable alacrity and has since been one of the strongest opponents of the policy of tampering with the "old man," as the admiral has been for some time affectionately called in the forecastle.

Queerest House In England.

The most peculiar house in the United Kingdom is a small triangular building erected about 300 years ago at Rushton, in Northamptonshire, by Sir Thomas Tresham, a fervent Roman Catholic, who is supposed to have wished by his design to typify the Trinity.

The house is all threes, each of its three sides being exactly 33 feet 4 inches—that is, 33 1-3 feet—in length. There are three stories. Each has three windows on each of the three sides, and each of the windows in two of the three stories is in the shape of a trefoil—the three leaved shamrock. The panes of glass are all triangles, or three sided. In each of the other windows there are 12 panes of glass, in three fours. There are three gables on each side rising from the eaves, and from the center, where their roofs meet, rises a three sided chimney, surmounted by a three sided pyramid, terminating in a large trefoil. The smoke escapes from this chimney by three round holes on each of the three sides. On the top of each gable is a three sided pyramid covered with a trefoil. The building is almost covered with inscriptions and carvings. Three Latin inscriptions, one on each of the three sides, have 33 letters in each. Three angles on each side bear shields. Over the door is a Latin inscription of three words, meaning, "There are three that bear record." Inside the house each corner is cut off from each of the three main rooms, so that on each floor there are three three sided apartments.

He Caught a Bullet.

George McCue of Company H, Sixth United States Infantry, who is recovering from a wound over the heart received in the charge up San Juan hill, tells a story that seems almost incredible. He actually caught a Mauser bullet in his hand as one would catch a baseball, but he didn't do it on purpose. He has with him the bullet and shows on his hand the convincing proofs of his story. The bullet was evidently fired from some distance, or its speed would have been too terrific for any such feat.

It struck McCue's open right hand almost at the tip of the forefinger. It passed thence the length of the finger, splitting it open, and glanced upward from a bone in the ball of the thumb.

McCue instinctively closed his hand. The force of the bullet was spent. When he opened his clinched fist, the ball lay there in his palm, caught as neatly as if it had been traveling only 100 feet a second.

Profits In a Whale.

The profit from a single whale that is captured is very large. One about 50 feet long weighs 140,000 pounds and will give 60,000 pounds of blubber, from which 48,000 pounds of train oil and 3,000 pounds of whalebone may be obtained.

An English Hobson.

The deed of heroism performed on the Merrimac in Santiago harbor recalls the act of an English boy of the same name who lived in the Isle of Wight. One day news came that the British fleet was in the offing. Young Hobson ran down a back lane to the shore, shoved off the first rowboat he found handy, pulled for the nearest vessel and enlisted in what proved to be the admiral's ship. Out at sea they sighted the enemy, for England and France were then at war.

The two fleets engaged in the channel, and the admiral's ship was locked yardarm to yardarm with the leading vessel in the French fleet. While the battle raged the lad Hobson asked an able seaman, "What are we trying to do?"

"Do you see the flag up there?" said the sailor, pointing to the Frenchman's masthead.

"Yes," said the boy.

"Well, we want to get that down," said the man.

Presently the English crew raised a mighty shout of exultation, and the French saw that their flag was gone. Instantly the order to board was obeyed, and after a short resistance the French ship surrendered.

"Who saw the French colors shot away?" Nobody could answer till a little figure was seen sliding down the shrouds with something wrapped under his arm.

It was young Hobson. Unobserved, he had crossed the yards from his own to the enemy's masthead and in the heat of action had cut the Frenchman's flag from its halyards and taken possession of it. The boy was promoted to the quarter deck, and by continued gallantry he rose step by step till he became Admiral Hobson.

Some Recent Inventions.

A new electric sign is fitted with a keyboard at which an operator sits and touches the keys to close circuits leading to the letters in turn, thus spelling out an advertisement or message.

Stereopticons are being used for a new purpose in Europe, a framework being made to fit over the shoulders of the user and support the lantern, which may be carried around to throw advertisements on walls or buildings.

Surgeons' tools, razors, etc., can be disinfected after use by a newly patented apparatus in which supports are provided in the top of the cover to hold the tools, while a disinfectant is discharged into the chamber by an atomizer.

A German has designed a bicycle provided with safety wheels mounted on tilting frames at the sides of the rider, curving rods extending up on a line with the waist to throw the side wheels into action as soon as the rider leans to one side.

Cigars and cigarettes are being manufactured in England with a plug of absorbent material located near the end to be placed in the mouth to intercept the poisonous nicotine, a mouthpiece being also provided composed of split straw cemented to a retaining band.

Queer Freak of a Shell.

"Shells are queer things," says Admiral Schley. "I noticed one man standing with his hands grasping a hammock rail as a shell struck the ship, ricochetted and burst. One piece of the metal cut the rail on one side of his hand, another on the other side, so that he was left standing with a short section of the rail still grasped in his hand. Another portion of the shell passed over his shoulder and another between his legs. He was surprised, but wasn't hurt."

Postage stamps came into existence about 60 years ago. In 1860 there were only about 500 varieties in existence.

MEN AND WOMEN.

The London Daily News notes the affinity between letters and trade. Charles Lamb and Mill used to adorn the old India House. Austin Dobson, Gosse and Sharp Monkhouse are in the board of trade. Benjamin Kidd and W. H. Rossetti used to be at the Somerset House.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti narrowly escaped, at one crisis in his career, being a telegraph clerk instead of an artist. The postoffice absorbed for many years the superfluous energies of Anthony Trollope.

Dr. Zukertort, the celebrated chess player, was walking in the street one day when an idea struck him with regard to a certain chess opening, and he began carefully to think it out with a view to playing it in his next game with the equally well known player, Mr. Steinitz. Lost in thought, he stood at the corner of a street for a long time until a policeman, suspecting him, went up and told him to move on. "Beg pardon," replied the little doctor absently, without looking up; "it's your move."

Mrs. Mary Doullut, wife of Captain Doullut, a boat builder of New Orleans, has passed a brilliant examination as a steamboat pilot and is a member of the American Association of Masters and Pilots, having been admitted unanimously on a high rating as to knowledge and bravery. Mrs. Doullut has been married 11 years, and most of that time has been spent with her husband on the water.

As a proof that the pope's hand has not lost its cunning a recent visitor to the Vatican was shown a design which the pope had just made with his own hand for an inscription to be carved on a mural tablet in memory of an old schoolfellow who had lately died. The inscription was written, or rather printed, with amazing neatness and accuracy, the words being scrupulously spaced, exactly as they were meant to stand in the marble phase.

Grant Allen, the novelist, can boast of having English, Scottish, Irish and French blood in his veins. He was born in Kingston, Canada, 50 years ago, and one of his appointments, after a distinguished university career at Oxford, was that of principal of the then newly established government college at Spanish Town, Jamaica.

Two southerners, Victor Blue of South Carolina and Thomas M. Brumby of Georgia, were the first to hoist the American flag on our new possessions, the former on Cuban soil, the latter at Manila.

The Ways of Womankind

BAB'S BABBLINGS

The Scarcity of Male Visitors at the Various Resorts During the Season Which Has Just Closed.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Somewhere in the Adirondacks.

Of all sad words of tongue or pen
The saddest are these: "There were no men!"

That was the lament of a very vivacious—Baltimore belle who was one of the last of the batch to leave the alleged hotel where we had been for a short time. We did not depart because we wanted to, although all of us were tired of the fearfully dreary place after a day which seemed about 48 hours long. The proprietor of the "hotel" was discouraged by what he considered the lack of appreciation of the "city folks," and he determined to close for the season a couple of weeks earlier than usual.

And incidentally it was a mystery to me, after a brief experience with the bewhiskered gentleman's hospitality, how he ever managed to keep a boarder for more than one consecutive day. I have tested a great many hostelries in my time, but this was the worst that dreams had ever brought me. We all reached the resigned and thoroughly miserable stage before the first day was over. In fact, only two persons in the house appeared to be otherwise at any time. These were, first, the proprietor, whose face wore an ominous and sordid smirk, especially on Saturday, which he had established as pay day, no matter when one arrived. If you got in on Friday, you paid pro rata for the imaginary entertainment which you had not had the next day, and thereafter there were supposed to be the regular full weekly installments. The other sometime—or, rather, always—cheerful person was the daughter of this modern Shylock, who exacted his pound of sliver every Saturday and grudgingly doled out to us about the same quantity of food during the rest of the week.

This daughter of the noble Borgia wore a perpetual smile. She had histrionic aspirations, and it seems that some one had told her that if one would preserve the beauty of the face one must never look sulky. The consequence was inevitable. She simply made up her mind that she would always smile and smile and smile, and thus forever avoid the abysses of facial wrinkles and crow's feet. Tell her a funny story, and she would smile; tell her a pathetic one, and still she would smile. Naturally, through the constant and what I cannot help believing must have been the painful effort, the smile gradually forsook the lady's face, and a smirk took its place. It was present and working overtime when I first saw her, but despite the drawbacks she was really the only thing which measurably relieved the tedium of her "Awful Dad's" awful hotel. She was forever asking me to use my influence, upon my return to New York, to get her an engagement with some first class company, and so desperately in earnest was she that she assured me that while she was fully competent to play "leads" she would be willing to take second parts to begin if Mr. Daly or one of the Frohmans would agree to advertise her as heavily as their protean role exponent. I promised to do whatever I could, but up to the present time I have heard nothing from the managers in question. Of one thing I am quite certain, and that is that if this young woman should get an opportunity in a good tragedy she would immediately find herself the possessor of a vigorous and unquenchable reputation as a comedienne.

But to abandon the lady with the stage aspirations and to return to that other who mourned in doggerel paraphrase of a famous verse the scarcity of men at the various resorts during the season just ended. She was naturally a bright, cheerful creature who painted fairly well on her easel and in a really artistic manner on her face. She was a widow of about three years' standing and, not having sufficient income to support herself in accordance with her tastes, had set out at the beginning of the summer upon a thoughtfully planned campaign which was to yield her a second husband. Of course any man would not do for her. He must have some money, for in her quest for a spouse it was a foregone conclusion that she would encroach upon her principal. She had made the round of the well known resorts, but men of any sort were so scarce in each place that in sheer desperation she decided in an evil moment to visit our mountain heights, which were not well known and which, as I have explained, do not deserve to be. That incidentally is why I have not divulged the name.

Well, the young campaigner came, and for a few hours after having discovered that we had but one male guest, that he was a divorced man with three "incumbrances" who had married a second time, and that "No. 2" was also a divorcee with five children, whose custody had been awarded to her by the court, she was superlatively disgusted. Then the ludicrous side of it all appealed to her, and she promptly melted into a very nice companion. In a burst of confidence brought on by the first and, by the way, the only good meal we had at the place she confessed to me that, in her opinion, men who are worth having as husbands cannot be caught by persistent angling and that those who can be ensnared in that manner, even though they be wealthy, are not fit mates for any good woman.

She said that the startling information which she had received upon her arrival at our uncomfortable nest was the last straw in a large mass tending in the direction of convincing her that her summer's campaigning had been a very unwomanly proceeding. She would go home, live well within her means, make some sacrifice of her tastes and preserve her self respect. If the right man happened along, she would marry him without reference to his worldly possessions, if she loved him, and, if not, she would die single and happy in the consciousness that the one unworthy act of her life had passed over without working harm to anybody.

But when the time came to leave, this reformed would-be husband-catcher could not resist the temptation to immortalize her sentiments upon the scarcity of eligibles at the summer resorts, and she thereupon indited in the hotel register while the proprietor's back was momentarily turned the doggerel which appears at the beginning of this little screed:

Of all sad words of tongue or pen
The saddest are these: "There were no men!"

The admirers of pretty and talented Virginia Harned—and every matinee girl in New York city is in that category—are just now in high feather. Why? Simply because she has the opportunity of her professional career in "The Adventures of Lady Ursula," in which she is appearing as the leading woman with her husband at the Lyceum theater. Sothern is nominally the star, but the piece is so essentially a woman's play that Miss Harned really gets the lion's share of the applause and sympathy of the audience. I hear that when her spouse produces his next piece she and he will separate, though only in a professional and temporary way, and that she will then begin a starring tour of the country in "The Adventures of Lady Ursula."

By the way, Miss Harned wears some charming gowns in this play, and the fact is additionally worth chronicling, since it is her proud boast, not that they all come from Paris, but that they are made in this country under her own supervision.

While I am on the subject of theatricals I wish to express my astonishment at the marvelous success which so frequently attends entertainments in New York city whose only recommendation lies in the fact that the dresses of the women are cut high at the bottom and low at the top, naturally affording a more than liberal view of the anatomy of the wearer. I have often questioned the sagacity of this policy, but I am forced to abandon my pet theory, for, so far at least as New York is concerned these shows always fall flat unless they contain something which is a sop to those who affect to like the French school of dramatic art in its application to the lighter forms of entertainment. This is usually interpreted here to mean vulgarity or, at the best, poorly veiled suggestiveness, but it is supposed to be the "right thing," and we, poor fools that we are, proceed to swallow it without a murmur. It has never seemed to occur to some of our managers that possibly real merit in exhibitions of a light, frothy character might prove an acceptable substitute for "double entendre." However, if the popular impression as to theatrical magnates be correct, they are not addicted to the mind wearing practice of thinking, and as "an open confession is good for the soul" I must admit that the pernicious habit is also tabooed by

Bab.

A Cloak Worth $1,000,000.

The most valuable cloak in the world is not, as might be supposed, the property of a lady, but is at the present time in the possession of a commodore in the United States navy. The cloak, which was given to his grandfather in 1811, has been in existence for the best part of a century. It is constructed of red, yellow and black feathers, arranged in crescents and forming a soft, smooth surface. The great difficulty experienced in procuring the feathers and the number of years required to complete this article of apparel constitute its chief claim to value.

The feather cape was formerly in the possession of one of the chiefs of the Sandwich Islands, and it was not completed until his reign, having occupied eight preceding ones in its fabrication. The feathers, especially the yellow ones, are very rare, and it requires from 50 to 100 years to collect the materials.

Five of the yellow feathers are worth $1.50, and by this estimate the value of the cloak, taking into account the amount of labor involved, totals up to $1,000,000. Until recent years these cloaks were the royal robes of state used by the barbaric kings of the Sandwich Islands and were considered the principal treasures of the crown.

Lady Brassey is also in possession of a similar cloak and estimates it to be worth an enormous sum. When the fisheries exhibition was held in London in 1883, she loaned her cloak to the promoters, having insured it for $500,000.

The mantle in the possession of Lady Brassey was presented by Queen Pomare of the Sandwich Islands to Captain Thompson of the British navy for the protection extended to her against the French in 1813.

The foundation of the mantle is a network of native hemp, and to it are attached, by fine threads of the same material, the feathers of native birds found only in the Hawaiian Islands. The feathers overlap each other and lie flat, forming a smooth surface. The upper and lateral borders, which are corded with a string of the hemp, are decorated with alternate tufts of red, black and yellow feathers. The body is decorated with alternate crescent shaped figures, composed of either red or yellow feathers.

The yellow feathers are of great value, as the bird from which they are taken is comparatively rare, very shy and difficult to capture. The black feathers are from the head and back of the same bird, its general plumage being a glossy black. The red feathers are from the body and neck of another bird of the Hawaiian Islands. The cloak is 4 feet in length and 11½ feet in width at the bottom, tapering up to 23 inches at the top.

A Woman Food Inspector.

Miss Margherita Arlina Hamm was recently appointed supervisor and inspector of supplies and head of the nurses' staff of the national guard of New York.

Miss Hamm is a French Canadian by birth, but she is an American by adoption. She is a granddaughter of the late Bishop Spencer of Canada.

She has been a great traveler and has always been eager to accept assignments which would carry her to distant places.

Her commission from Albany reads: "Margherita Arlina Hamm is hereby appointed and duty commissioned an inspector and representing the woman's veteran auxiliaries of the national guard and nurses' staff, with a special reference to the military, medical, food and other supplies sent by the same to the Fourteenth, Forty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, Seventeenth and other regiments and the Tenth and Second signal corps.

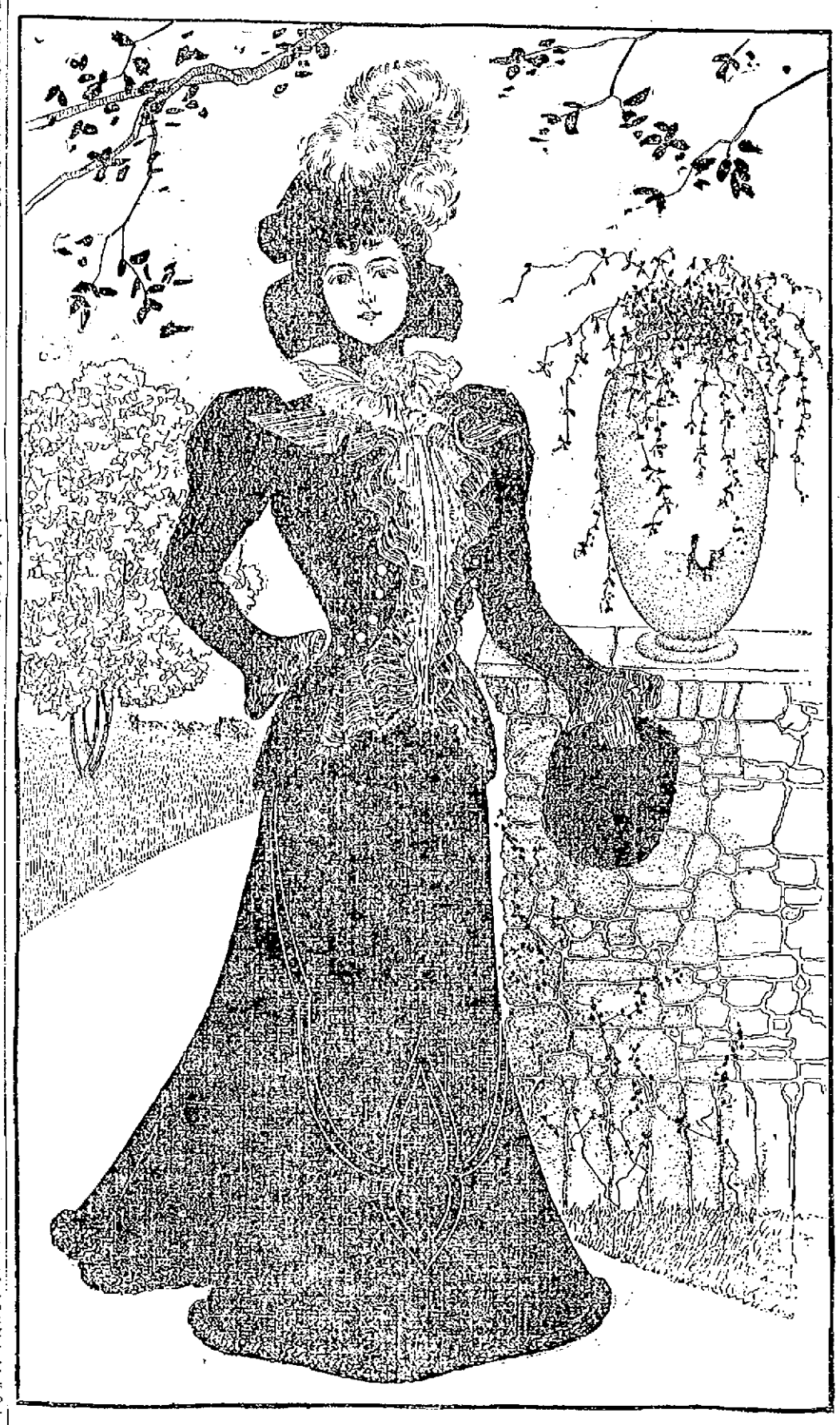
"All officers of the army and navy and also of the patriotic organizations are requested to extend to her such courtesies as will facilitate the transaction of the official business of this organization."

The "inspector," which is now her official title, is an immune, having lived for many years in the tropics and surviving the terrible fevers of those lands. Her services as a nurse during the Chino-Japanese war and the plague season in Hongkong have been highly commended.

A Contrast.

Husband—It seems to me that you come to my office a good deal more than there is any necessity for.

Wife—I cannot help it, dear. Your manners in the office are so much nicer than they are at home that I like to enjoy the contrast.



THE POSSIBILITIES OF PERSIAN LAMB.

WOMEN'S SPORTS

Mrs. J. J. Astor's Fine Pistol and Rifle Shooting—Other Well Known Female Experts at Yachting, Bowling, Etc.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Sport is one of the acknowledged fads with the up-to-date woman. The end-of-the-century girl realizes that to be thoroughly in touch with the times she must be able to talk horse, dog, golf, hockey, ice yachting and billiards as well as football and other essentially masculine amusements which she can only enthuse over at a distance.

The athletic girl has swept gayly into the arena of sport on her bicycle within the last year or two, riding nervily over old fashioned prejudice and the last century notions that our grandmothers delighted in and winning as her guerdon thereby good health, good spirits, rosy cheeks and strength of mind as well as body. The girl of the period is by far a more desirable and companionable chum for husband, sweetheart or brother than was her wasp waisted and backadaisical prototype of a quarter of a century ago.

The woman of society especially has taken to sport in all its different branches with a healthy enthusiasm that is refreshing. In golf she excels; she rides to hounds; she drives, skates and hunts to such purpose that her prowess has become a matter of record.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who was Miss Willing of Philadelphia, may easily be given the honors as the best all round sportswoman in American society. She is one of the best women rifle shots in the country, and in pistol shooting she has scored a succession of targets that make a unique record for woman, who is usually credited with lack of ability to aim straight. Mrs. Astor is also a fine billiard player and an expert bowler. The alleys built in her Fernclifte home are said to be the finest in the country.

She hunts every year in the Vermont woods and brings down big game. Besides that, she can swim, row and manage a yacht with nicety.

Mrs. George Gould's fondness for yachting is fully equal to her husband's. She has commanded the beautiful Atalanta through many seas and understands it as well as its captain. During the season she passed at Cowes she was called the "Pretty American Commodore" by the gallant yachtsmen who saw her on the deck each day in the linen boating dresses she affects. Her boys she dressed in full middy costume and her girls in dainty yachting suits of white and blue.

The Rockefeller girls, daughters of Millionaire John D. Rockefeller, have made bicycling their special sport. At the Rockefeller country place at Tarrytown there are not less than a dozen of the silent steeds kept in readiness for the use of the family and guests. Miss Alta is a graceful and speedy rider and is absolutely fearless.

Both John and William Rockefeller are enthusiastic wheelmen and spin along the roads of Tarrytown and Irvington in all sorts of weather. Mrs. John D. Rockefeller is devoted to skating and ice sports and in her New York house has an inclosed skating rink of artificial ice, where she indulges in the pastime with her daughters.

The bench show at the Waldorf-Astoria early this year presented fair woman in a comparatively new line of sport—that of dog fancier and owner of rare breeds. Some of the finest exhibits and prize winners at the show in the new French bulldog class were the entries of Miss Virginia Fair, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. H. M. Gillig, Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Mrs. Blakely Hall and Mrs. D. T. Pulsifer.

Golf is undoubtedly the outdoor sport which has the firmest hold upon the affections of the fashionable woman at present. Special courses have been laid out for her at nearly all the clubs, and in this sport women stand on almost equal terms of skill with the men players.

So marked has been the progress made by American women in golf within the last few years that Hon. Robert Cox of Edinburgh, a member of the British parliament and a golf enthusiast, has presented a magnificent cup of silver and enamel, valued at over £500, to the United States Golf association. This cup is a "ladies' perpetual trophy," to be played for by women alone.

Mrs. Reginald De Koven is one of the leading American women golf players, Mrs. Arthur Turnure is also an expert, and on the Newport links Mrs. Ogden Mills and Miss Anna Sands have made great records. Miss Sands, who is a sister of the champion St. Andrews golfer, William H. Sands, is a fine player. Mrs. Butler Duncan won the Goelet cup offered for a ladies' handicap match at Newport a season ago, and Mrs. Mills has also been a winner in many notable events.

There are many other society women who excel on the links. Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield Taylor, Mrs. E. S. Adams, Miss Marion Shearson and Mrs. A. L. Tuttle are among the best, while Mrs. W. Whigham, the Misses Anna and Julia Day, Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy and Mrs. Wallace Kirk are excellent players.

While the game of bowling has been lost sight of in the advance of more recent sports, it has many devotees among society women. Miss Helen Gould is an ardent tenpin player and has fine alleys at her Irvington home. Mrs. Isaac Lawrence is a champion player, and Mrs. Henry Iselin, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs Benedict and Mrs. Bryce Jay are among those who enjoy the game. In New York Miss Helen Gould and other women of the swell set bowl at a well known lyceum building.

Among the women who hunt, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, the beautiful widow, stands first. Her grace and fearlessness in the saddle have made her the idol of the fashionable Long Island colony. Mrs. J. L. Kernochan is also an accomplished horsewoman.

Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes is acknowledged to be one of the best judges of driving stock in the country. She owns many blooded pacers and can drive with the proficiency of any of the leading masculine whips. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Fred Gebhard and Mrs. Seward Webb are also interested in trotting and running horses.

KATE MASTERSON.

Where Women Hide Money.

The stocking bank, the favorite hiding place of a past generation, has now become almost obsolete, except with a very few old fashioned people in quiet out-of-the-way villages, yet there are many methods of storing away money and valuables equally quaint which are still practiced by ladies.

An elderly spinster had a set of large stationary drawers topped by cupboards specially built into a huge closet in one of the rooms. The lower drawer, instead of resting directly on the floor, ran on grooves about two inches above it. This lower drawer she would pull out and place large sums of money and all her jewel cases in the space left below and then replace the drawer, which she kept filled with linen.

The old lady would always declare that if the house was broken into and the drawers ransacked no one would think of pulling them right out and that her hiding place was far safer than any bank.

Equally shrewd was a woman who, whenever she had occasion to leave her home, would put her money and jewelry in the coal scuttle, covering them up carefully with several layers of coal. This might have proved a somewhat risky experiment in the winter months, when the fire had to be fed, but their owner felt no burglar would ever dream of looking in a coal scuttle for valuables.

Another lady invariably placed her jewelry in her old shoes, which were placed alongside the new ones. Quite a lot of valuables can be forced down into the toes.

Of other hiding places perhaps the most popular, especially for paper money, is the big family Bible. It is quite a customary thing in out-of-the-way country houses to thus secure any valuable papers in the possession of the family. Tea caddies and sugar bowls make excellent temporary safes, and the pocket of an old dress hanging in an unconcealed way in a wardrobe is regarded by many women as one of the safest places imaginable for spare rings, brooches and bracelets.

A Daughter's Place at Home.

One of the sweetest things a girl can do is to receive friends graciously, particularly at home. In one's own house a cordial manner is peculiarly fitting. Do not stand off in the middle of the room and bow coldly and formally to the friend who has called. Walk over to meet her, give her your hand and say pleasantly that you are very glad to see her again.

A daughter's part is to assist her mother on every social occasion. Apart from and more important even than her manner to a guest who drops in for an hour or a day is the manner of a daughter to her father and mother.

The father returns to his home after a wearying day at business. He is tired in body and mind. Coming back, as his latchkey turns in the home door he throws off care. He is joyous at the thought of the dear ones he will meet after hours of absence.

His young daughter, in a pretty gown, with the bloom and freshness only girlhood wears, should be ready to give him the attention he loves—the kiss, the cheery word—to help her mother and the rest in letting her father see how much he is loved at home.

Men give up a great deal for their families—their time, their strength, the knowledge they have gained in life's experiences. They spend everything freely for their home's sake, and the home should pay its debt in much outspoken love.

The Cheerful Woman.

There are emergencies in every household which call for the display of a statesman's skill. The cheerful woman is pre-eminent on such occasions. She conquers the grim uncle or the dyspeptic cousin with her infectious cheerfulness, and her servants recognize her as their friend and ally in all matters that are essential to their welfare. The length of time she keeps her servants is a source of wonderment to her less fortunate friends, but the secret of it is in her own winsome disposition. She soothes the tired worker with a word of kind commendation where another might make a querulous complaint.

When direction is needed, she delivers it in such a gentle, albeit firm, manner that it has no sting of reproof. This gentle, tactful woman is not afflicted with work that is from "sun to sun" or that is "never done." She does not moralize much perhaps, but by some means she manages to accomplish a great deal of work and have plenty of time at her command. It is by means of that same cheerfulness of disposition.

There is less delay in executing her commands, and she possesses the gift of "timing her turns" so that sometimes it seems as if the "fairies did help her." And the fairies of gentle breeding and of kind heart do help her.

Heaven bless the cheerful woman!

Women Fire Fighters.

In the little town of Nesso, in Sweden, the firemen happen to be women, however paradoxical that sounds. The place is only a little village, and four enormous tubs constitute the "waterworks." One hundred and fifty women make up the fire department, and one of their duties consists in always keeping the tubs filled with water. The women are fine workers, it is said, and know how to handle a fire with as little confusion as possible.

The late Lady Shaftesbury has left $35,000 toward the building of a cathedral at Belfast. She left about $100,000 to charitable institutions.

FACTS ABOUT WOMEN.

Mrs. Refugia Carrera, a patient in a California county hospital, is claimed to be not only the oldest woman in the state, but is probably the oldest woman in the world, as she is over 160 years of age. She has been in California over 60 years, yet can only speak a few words of English. She speaks Spanish fluently. She is a great cigarette smoker. Her five children have died of old age. Mrs. Carrera arrived in San Francisco about the year 1836 and can remember the last three Mexican governors of California. She has also a good recollection of the closing of the missions, the raising of the bear flag and the arrival of Fremont.

Miss Helen Jenynge, an American woman, possesses several hundred trained butterflies. When she commenced some years ago to tame the butterflies, such numbers died, owing to the captivity, that her friends were discouraged, but she has persevered and made a great success.

Mrs. E. Shay Colclough, a well known American traveler, has covered over 34,000 miles by land and sea during the past year. At a dinner given recently in her honor by native Fiji princesses all the guests were white women, and the princess' hostesses were agreeable and well educated.

The German empress recently lost her insignia of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert, a valuable jewel surrounded with brilliants. A porter found the bauble and claimed the reward as provided by the laws of Prussia, which give the finder of an article one-tenth of the value of the property restored to its owner. The empress offered him 100 marks, which he refused, and as the empress would not pay a tenth of what the insignia was worth the porter has begun a legal action against the empress' cabinet.

Mrs. Margaret F. Eads of New York was the first woman to take advantage of the new voluntary bankruptcy law by filing a petition in the United States district court.

Among the Riffian pirates of Morocco the women do all the agricultural and other hard work, while the men, when at home, do the cooking and mend the clothes, including the women's.

HAVANA THE MECCA

For the Paupers of the Provinces Around.

It is Impossible to Care for Them—Mayors Urged to Exchange the People to Till the Soil—Calico and Quinine Needed—Cabinet Meeting.

Havana, Oct. 1.—The civil governor has addressed the following circular to the mayors of interior towns in the province: "It being impossible to shelter in this capital thousands of destitute and needy persons who are daily arriving from different points in the province, it is imperative that you should procure relief and attend in your town to those belonging there, obliging the neighbors to relieve their wants as far as possible without emptying your poor inconsiderately into this city, which is already overcrowded with refugees from the entire island who arrived during the war.

"To fulfill that duty, if lacking means, you should be able to ask for and find them the same as the other authorities elsewhere, being able to rise superior to the obstacles thrown in the way. You should encourage these people to seek their own livelihood by returning to the fields, where honest toil will support their bodies and raise their spirits, now that they are able to enjoy the blessings of peace, explaining to them that by returning to their farms they will be a thousand times better off than as beggars in this city without hope of support or improvement of their condition."

The lottery drawing took place Friday, the treasury again securing the big prize.

In consequence of the exposure of the abuses practised in the Havana markets in selling meat and vegetables in a state of decay, the mayor issued strict orders for the daily inspection by the board of health of every booth in the public market. The orders also provide for the selling of bread by weight, regulating the price and imposing fines or the revoking of bakers' licenses for infringements upon the regulations.

One of the business firms of Havana has sent a large quantity of supplies as a gift to the Cuban general, Francis Carrillo, who is encamped near Remedios, Santa Clara province, with 1000 men in direst need. The provisions presented are sufficient to sustain the command for a month.

Upon report being made that Captain Griscom of the staff of the American commission had been robbed of jewelry, the Spanish authorities at once set detectives to work upon the case, but so far no clue to the thieves has been obtained.

CALICO AND QUININE NEEDED.

Santiago, Oct. 1.—Educational statistics prepared by order of General Wood show that 11 percent of the white population and 12 percent of the colored people are able to read and write. Schools will be opened on Monday, the attendance upon which will be compulsory. English will be taught. Thirty teachers, at a salary of $60 a month each and a superintendent at $125 a month, will be engaged.

General Wood requests that charitable persons in America be advised that no more men's clothing is needed, but that calico, needles and thread for the women, and supplies of quinine, bismuth and iron for the sick are required. He would like the agricultural department and charitable societies to send consignments of seeds, suitable for planting in the climate, which would be of incalculable advantage to the small farmers. The miners are returning to work, and General Wood says there is absolutely no starvation in the province of Santiago.

Much gratification is expressed over the law-abiding nature of the people in the province. There has been no murder since the occupation by the Americans, and few crimes, all of a petty nature, have been committed.

YIELDING TO THE INEVITABLE.

Madrid, Oct. 1.—The cabinet has decided to authorize General Rios to grant reforms in the Visayas islands on the lines demanded by the inhabitants, and to concentrate his forces at Mindanao, as there are only 450 men garrisoning the Visayas.

The ministers also decided to protest to the government in Washington against the refusal of the Americans to permit Spanish troops to be sent to the Visayas, while it is claimed the insurgents are constantly receiving arms and cannon with which to attack other islands "which the Americans permit without even pretending to intervene." The Spanish cabinet will acquaint its Paris commissioners with these contentions in order that they may be used in the peace negotiations. Finally the government here will inform the government at Washington that it has decided to send reinforcements to the Visayas, and it has ordered seven batteries of artillery in Andulasia to get ready to start for the Philippine islands in 24 hours. The cabinet will repeat its protest against the insurgents continuing to hold Spanish prisoners.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The meeting of the cabinet yesterday was devoted to matters of detail in connection with the formation of the army, which is to be sent to Cuba. Reports were read to the effect that by Oct. 15 the danger from yellow fever will have passed, and it is understood the movement of the troops will begin at that time.

The conduct of the Spanish customs officers in Havana is very unsatisfactory to the president, and it is said to have been decided to take possession of the custom house there at an early date and administer its affairs under regulations to be prescribed by this government. Information has reached the president that the Spanish authorities in San Juan recently took possession of and sent to Spain about $10,000 belonging to an association of school teachers. This matter has been the subject of a protest to the Spanish government. It is the purpose of the government to compel its return if possible, and if not vigorous measures will be taken to collect it from the persons responsible for its misappropriation.

ATHLETICS GOOD FOR BOYS.

Baltimore, Oct. 1.—The Rev. Endicott Peabody, headmaster of the Groton school, near Boston, aroused much enthusiasm on the subject of football at the convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew yesterday. He was discussing the subject, "The Brotherhood of the Future," his remarks having reference to boys' work. He said that boys must be dealt with firmly and deprecated the display of emotions concerning them, which he designated as "womanish." He advocated athletics for boys and said: "All athletics are good for boys. Bicycling is good, tennis is good, baseball is good, and that game is good which a friend of mine calls the most spiritual of all games—football. Football has many benefits. It is one of the organized games, and organization is valuable. It makes a man eat plain food and keep early hours. It keeps back our growing tendency to indulge in luxuries. It inculcates obedience. A football player must do what he is told to do. I recently had occasion to write a very positive and definite letter to a father concerning his boy. The boy confided to a friend that his father had laid around on sofas all day from the effects of that letter. If that boy's father had been a football player he would not have lain around on sofas."

FUNERAL OF MR. BAYARD.

Wilmington, Oct. 1.—The train carrying the body of Thomas F. Bayard reached this city at 8:35 o'clock last night. Fifteen hundred persons were at the Pennsylvania railroad station when the train pulled in.

Mr. Bayard's remains were at once taken to Old Swede church, where another large crowd had collected. The casket was placed in front of the chancel of the church, where it remained until the services this afternoon, when Rev. Dr. G. W. Douglass of Tuxedo Park, N. J., officiated. The following were pallbearers: Grover Cleveland, John V. Craven, Thomas Craven, Salem, N. J.; Governor Tunnell, Chancellor John R. Nicholson, Judge I. C. Grubbs, Dr. J. A. Draper and Henry C. Banning of Wilmington; Henry W. Bryan of Washington and George L. Rives of New York.

REVENUE LAW RULINGS.

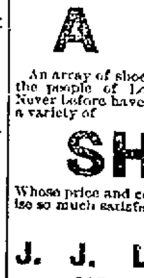
Washington, Oct. 1.—The commissioner of internal revenue has held that a "merry-go-round" set up at fairs, etc., for the amusement of children is not an exhibition or show within the meaning of the law, and therefore is not subject to a special tax. Recently a large number of inquiries have reached the commissioner as to the liability of social clubs to the special tax as retail liquor dealers. In a letter the commissioner quotes from a recent decision of the courts to the effect that if liquor is sold by a club to its members or others, whether for profit or not, or whether by means of ticket or otherwise, or under any conditions constituting a sale, the club becomes liable to the special tax.

GAS BURNERS OPEN.

New York, Oct. 1.—Margaret Florrimont, 70 years old, was found lying dead on her bed in her residence in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. Beside her lay her 8 year-old grandson, Herman Florrimont, dead, and her 11-year-old granddaughter, Florence Florrimont, unconscious. The girl will probably die. All three had been asphyxiated by illuminating gas, four burners being found turned on in the apartment. The indications are that Mrs. Florrimont secured the windows in the room and turned on the burners. Her motive is unknown, as she was of a cheerful disposition and was in comfortable circumstances.

LIVERY STABLE GUTTED.

Hartford, Oct. 1.—F. P. Borrows' livery stable was completely gutted by fire last night. All of the horses in the stable were taken from the burning building in safety, with the exception of three. Three firemen were injured by a falling wall. One of them, William Senk, had his chest crushed in. The burned building was valued at $10,000; covered by insurance. Mr. Barrows' property was fully insured.


The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The silver Democrats of New York have nominated Henry George for governor.

Edwin Darling, a citizen of Pawtucket, R. I., who was known throughout New England, died quite suddenly last night at his home. He was born in Bellingham, Mass., in 1830.

Herman Luckhe, a gardener who lived at Beaver Brook, about three miles from Danbury, Conn., committed suicide by taking poison. Marital trouble is said to be the cause.

The faculty of Cornell university yesterday awarded scholarships to several members of the freshman class as a result of the recent examinations. Each scholarship is valued at $400. The recipients include R. R. Pratt, mechanical engineering, Bridgeport, Conn.

Assistant Secretary Allen sailed from Washington on the Dolphin yesterday on a visit of inspection of the various navy yards along the coast as far north as Portsmouth, N. H. He will touch first at Norfolk and thence go up the Delaware to League Island, planning his trip so as to return to Washington about the first of November.

The commissioner of internal revenue has issued telegraphic instructions to internal revenue officers, that, pending the receipt of a formal opinion on the subject by the attorney general, they will not require railroad companies to stamp receipts for excess baggage, or rebate tickets given by conductors to passengers for fares paid in cash.

DUTY ON SPRUCE LOGS.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The American and Canadian pulp makers are competitors in the European market, and as a considerable part of the raw material comes from Canada, the imposition of an export duty on the spruce logs, as urged by dominion manufacturers, would somewhat cripple the industry in the United States. Of course, a considerable part of the paper of various grades used in Canada comes from the United States, but the Canadians maintain that it is not sufficient to make a fair equivalent in trade for the great amount of pulp wood which now goes into the United States free of duty.

Last year the United States paid Canada for pulp wood $877,000 and for pulp of all grades $498,076. Much of the pulp wood used by the American manufacturers is supplied by small farmers, who cannot sell to the Canadian makers because the latter own large tracts of land. For these reasons it is likely that the Canadian farmers would object to an export duty on the spruce logs. The best grades of paper made in the United States are now made from the poplar wood of Virginia and North Carolina.

THE FOOLISH FRENCH.

Paris, Oct. 1.—The walls of the city were placarded yesterday with the announcement that the anti-Dreyfus meeting which was to have been held Sunday by the followers of Paul Deroulede had been abandoned in order to allow those who would have attended to visit the various Dreyfus meetings and shout "Live the army!" and "Live France!"

A duel has been arranged between Mr. Paulmier, whose wife went to the offices of The Lantern and twice shot the editor's secretary because, as she asserted, the paper has slandered herself and her husband, and the writer of the article, the publication of which led to the shooting.

Pain-Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS'.)
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism,
Colic, Colds, Neuralgia,
Diarrhea, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY, NEVER FAILS. A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 30,000 Ladies. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Ellingwood & Co., corner Central and Merrimack streets.

If You Want Clean, Bright
COAL
Free from impurities, coal that ignites quickly and has good lasting qualities. Order of the
Middlesex Coal Co.
6 FLETCHER STREET,
And order now.
H. P. Basey, President. J. J. Smith, Manager.
Telephone 571-2.

If You Are Not Married
To the place where you have been buying your Shoes, give us a call and we can save you $ $.
We have an extra fine line of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes at lowest prices.
Fine repairing promptly done. (You may know us better as Peter.) It's all the same.
F. E. LABARGE, Prop.
CITY HALL SHOE STORE
400 Merrimack St.

A Card.
An array of shoe goodness in abundance, that the people of Lowell are invited to inspect. Never before have we been able to offer such a variety of
SHOES
Whose price and comfort giving qualities promise so much satisfaction.
J. J. LONERGAN,
215 DUTTON STREET.

WANTED.

AGENTS—To sell our cut price Xmas books; 50c. book 16c; $1 book 25c.; $1.50 books 50c.; $2.50 books 75c.; cred't given, freight paid, outfit free. Ferguson Publishing Co., 313 Vin street, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Dressmakers and others to know that Prof. L. F. Wise of Lowell, 145 Merrimack street, room 29, will teach his well known $30 system for the month of October for $19. Now is the time to get the "king" of all systems, "King of Squares."

WANTED—To buy a wood lot in Chelmsford, Billerica or Carlisle. In answering state size of lot, price wanted, with or without land and kind of growth. Address Q., this office.

ESTIMABLE gentleman of good moral character, fond of home; $100,000 annually, desires home loving wife. "Astoria," 186 East 65th street, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced finished menders on fine hosiery wanted at once. Address Uncas Knitting Co., Danielson, Ct.

EXPERIENCED table girl wanted at 62 John street.

WANTED—At all times lady chorus singers. Apply by mail. Address Ivory, 60 Merrill street, Lowell.

WANTED—Lady agents at once. Fine commission. Central block, Room 83.

WANTED—Saleswoman to assist in the introduction of an article of merit; salary. References required. Call or address A. P. T. Hicks, Room 34, Bon Marche building, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—Summer boarders; $4.50 a week. 31 River street, West Lynn.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their straw, leghorn or manilla hats cleansed or dyed and made in the latest shapes at the Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 161 Merrimack street.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANTED—Housegirls at the Lowell Employment Office, 552 Merrimack street, opposite City hall.

WANTED—By a man, 18, single place as coachman, hostler or general work. Sweet & Co., 101 Central street.

WANT BLUSH OF YOUTH, soft, delicate skin? Use Noonen's Roman Secret. At all drug stores. A. W. Dow, A. E. Moor, agent for Lowell, corner of Gorham and Appleton streets.

RELIABLE HELP furnished at No. 8 Howe Building, over Street Railway Waiting Station, F. H. A. Boody. Office open at all hours.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Female bull terrier pup; answers to name of "Ginger." Reward at 50 East Merrimack street.

FOUND—A parcel containing a couple of shirts. Owner can have by calling at 20 Moore street.

LOST—On Monday a pair of eye glasses. Finder will be rewarded at 781 Merrimack street.

LOST—On Westford or Thorndike streets, Sept. 16th, ladies' pocketbook containing sum of money and checks. Finder will please leave same at this office and be suitably rewarded.

TO LET.

TENEMENT TO LET—In a new house just completed, sunniest location, corner lot, skirting Fort Hill Park. All modern conveniences. For particulars call at The Sun office.

FURNISHED ROOM—To let. Inquire at 53 Chestnut street.

TO LET—Very pleasant small tenements Belvidere; rent low. Apply to F. A. Pennington, 288 High street.

TO LET—Choice low-priced tenements, ranging in price from $5 to $10 per month. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

TO LET—Half a house of ten rooms at 9 Everett street; rent $16 a month. Apply at 310 High street.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET in Railroad National Bank Building, 145 Merrimack Street, steam heat in every room, water on each floor; hot water during the winter season, clothes yard on roof, rents moderate. Apply at bank between 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 252 Fayette street.

STORE TO LET—31 Middle street.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.
M. H. Carey (Clerks) H. Gervais

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 GORHAM STREET.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

IF
PETER WATSON
Was anywhere near the army camps the people of the country would not be asking for an investigation as to the feeding of the starving soldiers. He supplies enough of people in Lowell to make an army with the choicest line of bread, cake and pastry to be had in this city. There is nothing better than the best and Peter Watson's bakery is the best.
Ask for Peter Watson's celebrated Bread and take no other. Bakery from
52 to 60 Charles St.
465 Lawrence St.
Weddings and parties supplied at short notice and orders delivered to all parts of the city.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
189 WORTHEN ST.
Telephone connection 464-4. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

SHOW CASES
We have in stock a full line of Show Cases from 2 to 6 feet in length.
Show Case Glass
A Specialty.
We will buy or exchange your old Show Cases.

C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE.

WAGONS—My remaining stock of high grade democrats, Concords, square wagons, panel side wagons, together with a variety of 2nd hand wagons, buggies, etc., will be offered at very low figures to close. J. F. Libby, 69 Robbins street.

FOR SALE—One 12-foot show case, one oil tank, and one ice chest, at 41 Adams street.

FOR SALE—11 acre farm, 7 miles from Lowell, not far from electrics. Easy terms; price only $850. T. H. Elliott, 54 Central street.

CALL at 832 Market street to buy or sell second-hand Furniture.

FOR SALE—Near Chelmsford and Washington streets good cottage house of 7 rooms, large lot of land, lots of fruit. Price only $1400. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—In Billerica small farm of 10 acres, fair building, near cars. This is a bargain; price $300. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Furniture and carpets at a sacrifice; nearly new. 178 Chapel street. 1st bell.

FOR SALE—Ten R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

ANYTHING and everything in the line of RUBBER STAMPS at wholesale prices. The best linen marker in use only 25c. J. M. Fellows, 158 Merrimack street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—In Pawtucketville, a nice 8-room cottage house, with all modern improvements, 5000 feet of land, lots of fruit, near bridge. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 1000 feet, 60x50, on a 60 foot street, 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $100, also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 1184 Bridge street.

FOR SALE—Near Broadway and School streets good house and large lot of land for a little money. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—Good corporation boarding house, lots of boarders. Must be sold on account of sickness. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 2 to 5 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $2 by mail or at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—Good farm for the money, 16 acres of land, good buildings, 2 miles from Lowell on main road. Price $650. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cut This Out

and bring it to the Boston Portrait and Crayon Manufactory, 338 Middlesex street, where you can save money by having your picture framing done there. Crayon Portraits from $2.50 to $8, including frames. Each person bringing this ad. with an order will receive a discount of five per cent. from regular prices. Now is your chance. Do not fail to take advantage of it.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2 1-2 story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; also lot of land, high and dry; very sightly; near cars and school; will sell for $1800. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

James Walsh,

Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardener. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.

CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 165 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

If You Are Short
And want a loan we can help you out. Security taken, real estate and personal property.
DONOVAN & MANSUR
Room 1, Swan Building, 20 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
SHARON HOUSE
Largest and most complete sulphur bathing establishment in the United States. Pamphlets on application. Open June 1, to Oct. 1.
B. P. SHARP & SON, Proprietors.

DYEING
Every Hour in the Day at the
BAY STATE
Dye Works
Their work is acknowledged to be the best in the city and if you want to feel confident that you will be sure to be satisfied in both work and price, do not fail to bring your work to
54 Prescott Street.

M. J. SHARKEY & CO.
44 Central street, Lowell.
Fire, Life, Accident and Liability Insurance in the leading companies. Office hours: 8 to 9 a. m., 12 to 1.30 and 7.30 to 9 p. m. Drop a postal if unable to call.

CARRIAGE
REPAIRS.
It is a good time to have them made.
THE
SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY
Is a good place to have them made.
Telephone Your Orders or Send Postal.
Worthen St., Lowell.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.
MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

Linings Cheap In Our Basement

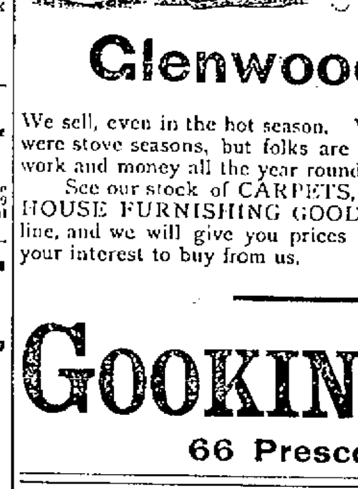
We have just received another lot of ten cases of "seconds"
LINING CAMBRIC
with a small pin cut damage, regular price 5c., at
2½ Cts. Per Yard.
1 case yard wide Rustle Cambric, imperfect, regular price 8c. at
4 Cts. Per Yard.
2 cases long remnants of fine Silesias, yard wide, 20c. quality, at
9 Cts. Per Yard.

We have Linen Canvas also for skirts at reduced prices.

BASEMENT.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

P. F. Devine's Branch, 88 Merrimack Street.
BAGS, TRUNKS, DRESS SUIT CASES
In fact everything the well equipped traveler requires, at special "OPENING" prices. Our Middlesex street store is not abandoned. In both stores a full and complete line of latest style leather goods.

Ice Chests and Refrigerators

Are no longer considered a luxury to be enjoyed by the few, but a household necessity, the purchase of a first class, honestly made one being a source of economy rather than expense. We can show you the finest line of
Refrigerators
AND
Ice Chests
In Lowell. Examine them and you will be convinced of this fact. You would really wonder to see how many
Glenwood Ranges
We sell, even in the hot season. We used to think only cold months were stove seasons, but folks are learning that GLENWOODS save work and money all the year round.
See our stock of CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS when you need anything in this line, and we will give you prices that will convince you that it is for your interest to buy from us.

GOOKIN BROS.
66 Prescott Street.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR.
$5 to $10 a Set
J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists Rooms 24, 25, 82, Runels' Bld'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

Fifty Cents Per Box
TRADE MARK Palmo Tablets
HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.
stop forever all weakening drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act, and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases. 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold) $5.00. Sent anywhere. HALSID DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

JESTS OF THE JOKERS

UNCLE SAM AND THE LION.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's idea of the correct relations between Great Britain and the United States.

Arboricultural.

"Our town," exclaimed the man who had accumulated most of the desirable lots, "has flourished like a great tree!"

"Yes," said the town cynic; "we have done the rooting and you the grafting."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Chance For Diversion.

"Little Jim is crazy to have school begin."

"Is he so fond of study?"

"No; but he says he wants to see how much his teacher knows about the new geography."—Detroit Free Press.

NOT BORN TO THE TRADE.

Jimmy: "See here, Mame, if yer 'spect ter make er success ez an actress, why, yer've got ter get over dis squeamishness 'bout bein kissed."

THE YOUNG IDEA.

Old Gentleman: "What is your doggy's name?"
The Little Man: "His name is Maud!"

Cupid's Debris.

Love's garret once I visited—
'Twas up long flights of stairs—
Packed full of chests of broken vows
And also broken chairs.
—Chicago Record.

Looking Forward.

Mrs Noear—Do you think my daughter will be a musician?

Professor—I gant say. She may. She dell me she come of a long lived vamily!—New York Weekly.

Mrs. Cross Lots: "We don't want no tramps around here! Get out and never come back!"

Random Robert (to his side partner): "Harold, don't forgit to remind me to tell me private secretary to cross dis lady's name off me visiting list."

Miss Muffet Staid.

Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a tuffet,
Eating of curds and whey,
When a great big rough rider
Came and sat down beside her,
And didn't frighten Miss Muffet away.
Well, not hardly!
—New York Sun.

When He Really Guggenheimered.

He called a spade a spade,
And no one minded that.
'Twas what he called the lawn mower
That people shuddered at.
—Washington Post.

Saved the Expense.

Mr. Holmes, hurrying along the road to catch a train, hails Farmer Jones, who passes him in a gig, and asks him to give him a lift. Farmer Jones readily consents, and for a time all goes on well.

But the horse is frisky, and after shying at several objects in the road it at last sets off at a gallop, which looks rather like running away.

"I say, Jones," Mr. Holmes says at last, "I'd give £10 to be out of this!"

"Hold yer tongue, man," replies Jones. "Ye'll be out for nothing in less than a minute!"

A prediction which proved true.—Comic Cuts.

An Aristocrat.

Broncho Bill—Since Pistol Pete dug up that tree the boys hung his father on and planted it in his front yard he's got awful proud.

Tenderfoot—Proud? What is there about that to make him proud?

Broncho Bill—Why, he's now the only man in town with an authentic family tree.—New York Journal.

His Method.

Inquisitive Party—'Rastus, what is the best way to take care of a razor?

'Rastus—Don't never let nobody know you're carryin one, boss.—Chicago Tribune.

She: "Doctor, I've been guessing these conundrums. Do you ever"—

He: "Madam, I have been guessing conundrums for 30 years—professionally!"

Irony.

Man often expresses contempt for woman's ability, and yet how many of the men you know could iron a shirt so that they would be willing to wear it themselves?—Somerville Journal.

Older of the Two.

"She says she has known you all her life."

"Oh, no," replied the brutal man. "All of my life possibly, but not all of hers. That would be impossible."—Chicago Post.

Which?

"What is all that racket next door?"

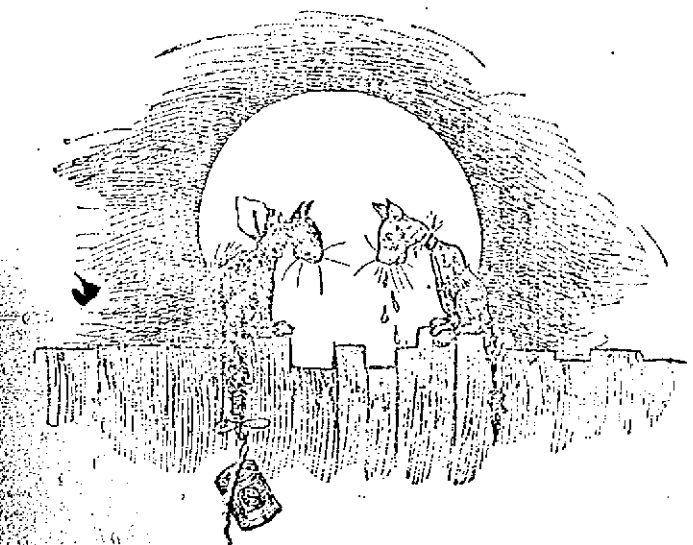
"Well, it's the Robbses. They are either having a fight or holding a peace jubilee."—Detroit Free Press.

Would Do Anything.

De Roy—Why have you suspicions of Fisher's honesty?

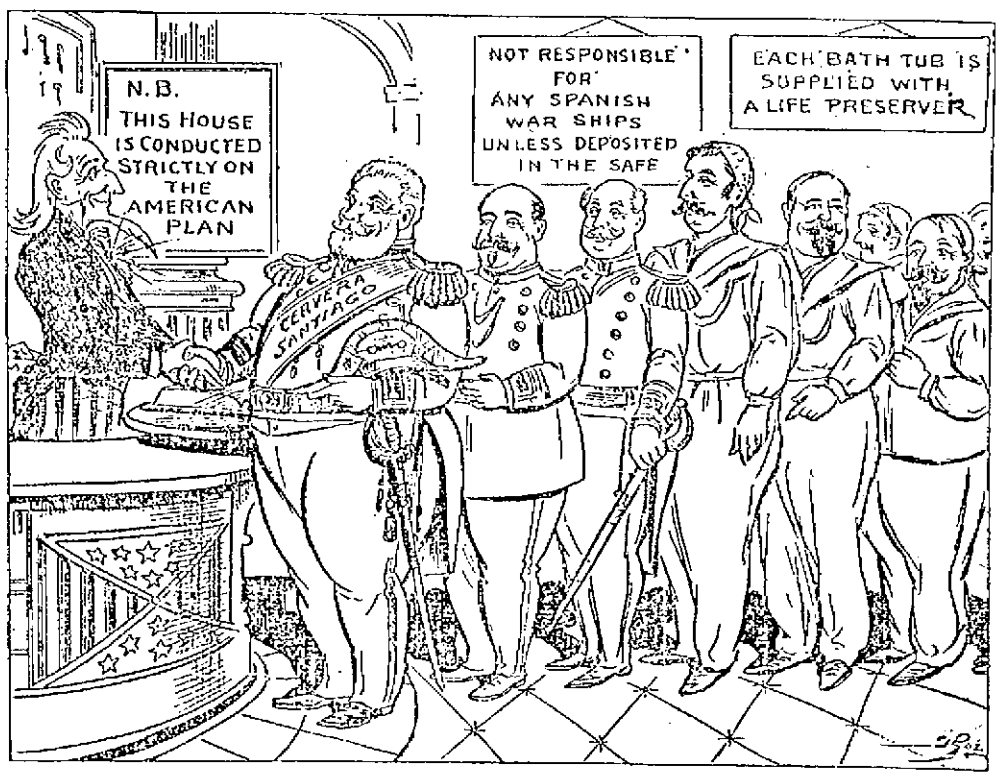
Vincent—He knows the combination of his little boy's toy bank.—Up to Date.

BEEN KILLED BEFORE.



Molly: "What's the matter?"

Maguire: "I feel so sick, and I've only got one life left!"



"GOODBY. I HOPE YOU'LL SPEAK A GOOD WORD FOR THE HOUSE!"

—Boston Globe.

He Invited It.

"Yes, and kept me sitting here looking like a fool."

"My dear George, we none of us can help what we look like!"—Ally Sloper.

Fees Moderate.

Dr. Sloper—Hem—can't sleep? Heart goes pitapat, eh? What is the young man's name?—Ally Sloper.

Honestly Acquired.

"With what a gracefully sweeping motion she handles a fan!"

"Yes; she used to keep the flies off the table in her father's Omaha lunchroom."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Well Put.

Smith—Every time my wife wears a bonnet it affects her.

Jones—Goes to her head, I suppose.—Comic Cuts.

No Doubt of It.

Friend—I understand your wife's family trace their lineage back to William the Conqueror.

Mr. Meek—I guess that's so. Old William was a terrible fighter, wasn't he?—New York Weekly.

A Good Deal of Feeling.

Ella—Did you feel that song when you sang it?

Stella—I should say I did. That high note nearly split my throat.—New York Journal.

Advice.

Always do your level best—to make some one help you up hill.—Up to Date.

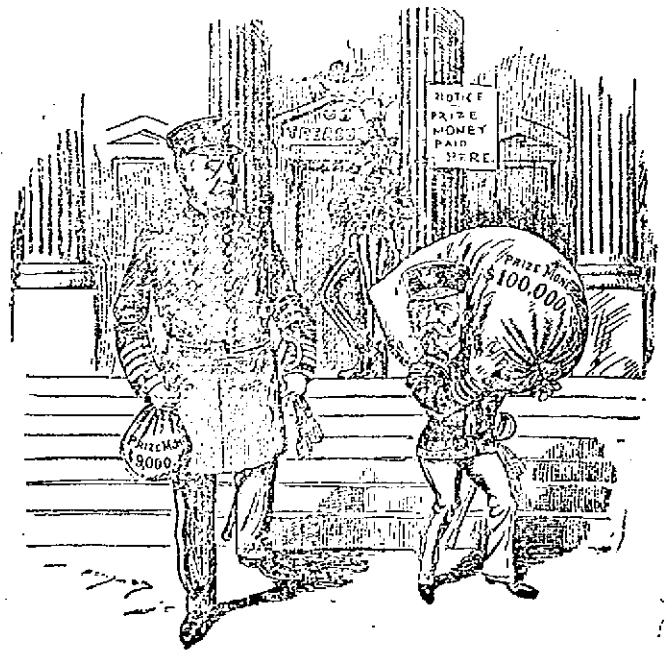
A Memory of Columbus.

Quoth Spain, "With every new report,
A club I'd like to test
On that young man who came to court
And told us to go west."
—Washington Star.

The Geography Lesson.

Teacher—Round America.

Pupil—Please, sir, I'd rather wait till Dewey and them has finished.—New York Truth.



HOW THE PRIZE SYSTEM OPERATES.

Dr. Betancels, who died in Paris on the 19th inst. of fever contracted while attending the sick in Cuba and Porto Rico, was the president of the Cuban Junta and from his ability and his devotion to the cause he was looked upon as the most eligible and deserving man for the office of first president of the Cuban republic. His death will be regretted as he would have helped along the good cause of peace in Paris had he been spared to attend to his duties.

POLICE COURT.

Orrin J. Fasset was found guilty of drunkenness and larceny of a razor. On the first charge he was fined $1 and for larceny, $10. Fasett is a cripple, one of his legs being cut off above the knee. Yesterday he was passing through the streets, asking alms, and in the course of his travels he entered the barber shop of T. H. McMahon, while the latter was absent and took a razor from a counter and went out with it. Some one saw him put the razor in his stocking and an officer arrested him.

The case of Cesarice Dushblon, was resumed this morning and the defendant was found not guilty.

There were sixteen drunks, eight of whom were fined $1.

The women offenders numbered more than for some time. There were eight. The majority received heavy sentences.

Frank King, Mary A. Campbell and Thomas Fahey were fined $5 each.

Edward Riley was fined $5 and put under a bond to keep the peace for six months.

Several months ago, Cora M. Keyes of Billerica, was before the court of a charge of common drunkenness and was probationed. This morning unluckily for her she was again arrested and was sentenced to one year in Sherburne.

Susan Burke went to the workhouse for six months.

The Clark family have had a run of hard luck this week. Yesterday the husband fined $10 for wife beating; today she was sent to three months in the workhouse.

Michael Brogan was given 15 days in jail.

FOR OFFERING A BRIBE.

Columbus, Oct. 1.—A special to The Dispatch from Warren says that when H. C. Garber, attorney for the Central Union Telephone company, arrived there from Columbus he was met by Sheriff Williams, who had a warrant for his arrest on the charge of offering a bribe. Garber was accompanied by General Anderson of the telephone company. The matter of bond was soon arranged.

The cause of Garber's arrest is an affidavit filed by City Commissioner McGarry, charging Garber with offering a bribe of $300 to secure his influence in getting a 25-year franchise for the Central Union Telephone company in Akron. Mayor Young claims to have been offered $500 and other inducements to get the ordinance passed.

STATE AID REPORT.

The secretary of the state aid commission, Captain Hastings, makes an announcement of all money received from the different cities in the state for the dependants of soldiers and sailors. Boston led, as it naturally should with $900. Lawrence, Worcester and Brockton gave $300 or more each, and Gloucester, $276, which is $76 more than Lowell. The towns throughout the state gave small amounts.

PERSONAL.

The largest piece of real estate offered in Lowell for a good many years is the C. B. Coburn property. C. F. Keyes, auctioneer, in charge.

Miss May Mason of Fletcher street has returned from a short visit to North Chelmsford.

Miss M. O. Black of Boston, is in this city, nursing her brother, Ralph, a member of M company, Ninth regiment, now sick with typhoid fever.

Dennis J. O'Laughlan, a Lowell boy, now situated in Somerville, is visiting old friends in this city.

Rev. S. H. Robinson and wife of Greenfield, N. H., are visiting Lowell friends

Mrs. T. Edgar Porter and her daughter Miss Florence of Washington, D. C., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Holmes of Mt Washington street.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ROYAL ARCANUM CONFERENCE.

The regents and secretaries of the Royal Arcanum in Boston held a meeting at the Crawford house in Boston, Thursday evening, to consult in regard to a union meeting, to be held in Odd Fellows' hall on Thursday, November 10th. Twenty-seven councils out of 32 were represented at the meeting, and Grand Regent A. G. Walsh of Lowell presided. All the grand officers except two, were present.

At the meeting on November 10th, Supreme Regent E. M. Schryver of Baltimore, will be present and will address the assemblage.

ARMOR PLATE TESTS.

SURPRISING RESULTS WITH A KRUPP PROCESS TWELVE INCH PLATE.

It Withstood the Most Severe Attack Made by a Twelve Inch Gun—Our New Ships to Be Equipped With It.

The remarkable results of a ballistic trial of armor plate at the Indian Head naval proving station near Washington the other day are almost certain to lead to the adoption of a new process for treating heavy plates by which battleships may be armored with greatly reduced thickness of plates with the same resisting quality as those protecting the sides of the best fighters now in the service. No test has so strongly impressed the naval authorities and ordnance experts as that witnessed recently at the naval proving station.

The plate tested was one treated with the new Krupp process, and the result showed that it is superior in all respects to plates made by the Harvey or any other process now in use. Some time ago the Carnegies brought to the navy department's attention the Krupp process and asked that it be tried, as the right to use the new invention in the United States had been secured. Like all new inventions, the process was not received at first with favor, and it was declared that the armor now being supplied the navy was unequaled and could probably not be greatly improved. A 6 inch plate, however, was manufactured for the government's trials and subjected to the most severe ballistic trial any plate of that thickness had undergone in the history of armor making here.

At those trials the most surprising results were secured. A 6 inch shell which under normal conditions and ordinary service velocities would have pierced the armor failed to penetrate it. Three shots did it little damage, and no cracks, such as characterize such terrific punishment of armor, were in evidence. The ordnance experts wished a further test of the value of the new process and asked that a plate double that in thickness be submitted.

The plate the other day was a fraction under 12 inches, perfectly made, of about the general length and breadth and supported by the backing and earth that similar plates have received on trials. General Mertwago, Russian naval attache to the United States; Captain Petroff, inspector of ordnance at Cramps' for the new Russian battleships; Captain Barholkine, inspector at Carnegie's; Captain Paget, British naval attache, and the attaches of the German and Russian legations attended. In addition there were present Captain O'Neil, chief of ordnance, and Lieutenants Seymour and Bercher of the navy, and four representatives of the Carnegies and two from Bethlehem, the two firms furnishing the navy with all its armor.

Against the sides of a Maryland hill the great plate had been substantially bolted to braces and about seven feet of wood, and pointing at it, 800 feet away, was one of the navy's new 12 inch guns which have not yet seen service on shipboard. The first shot sent at the armor was with reduced powder charge and a velocity of 1,838 feet a second, or about the highest that is generally required in ballistic trials of armor of this thickness. The projectile, one of the armor piercing variety, hit the cross chalk mark a little to the right of the center and entered only 8½ inches, the shell remaining imbedded, but showing signs of having been badly distorted at the point. No cracks, radial or otherwise, or signs of weakness, were shown in the plate, and scarcely a bolt had been moved.

The effect of the shot was to show that at least so far the armor was superior to that formerly tried. A shell ordinarily would have got nearly through at such velocity. The second shot was with the highest velocity ever employed in any ballistic trials with a 12 inch gun at such a thickness of plate, the powder charge being increased so as to augment the speed of the shell to 2,022 feet a second. Complete penetration, as was to be expected, was secured, the projectile passing clear through the armor and backing and lodging in the embankment. What was found of the shell showed it to be badly broken and distorted.

Even after this terrific attack the plate gave not the slightest evidence of distress, and no cracks on the surface were visible. Ordnance experts explained that no plate ever made could possibly withstand such a shock at a velocity that this second shell had been fired. A third and last shot was then fired at the smallest velocity of all, the charge being so estimated that only 1,730 feet a second was recorded by the wire screens as the projectile swept through. It penetrated about five inches and stuck. A careful examination of the plate showed the absence of the usual large opening cracks that would have been expected of an ordinary plate hit three times such heavy blows. To secure the velocities obtained the charges of powder were 350 pounds for the first shot, 417 for the second and 370 for the third.

It was estimated by the experts that the resisting powers of the plate were about equal to one 13½ inches thick treated by the old process. The effect of the trial, it is said by the ordnance experts, will lead most surely to the adoption of the Krupp process for the navy and that all the armor for the three new battleships and four monitors will be treated with it. An important effect on the building of battleships that the armor will have, if adopted, is that the heaviest plates on their sides will not be over 15 inches in thickness. It is believed this will be equivalent to the 18 inch plates protecting the Indiana and Oregon class. The reduction in weight would be about 300 tons to a ship, which will increase coal capacity by that much or allow a considerable increase in ordnance or machinery.—New York Sun.

the danger is in the neglect—that's why so many colds lead to a fatal disease.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is made for throat and lung troubles. It acts like magic. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

STILL EMPEROR IN PART

Minister Wu Ting-Fang Explains China's New Regime.

TEXT OF THE DECREE RECEIVED.

The Chinese Emperor Will Have a Veto Over the Work of the Dowager Empress—Li Hung Chang Not Unfriendly to England—All the Emperor's Advisers Will Be Retained. Alliance Plans With Japan.

"The abdication of the imperial Chinese throne by the present young emperor in favor of the empress dowager will not result in a change of the policy of progression and reform which has been inaugurated by the emperor and latter day Chinese statesmen of the empire."

This significant statement, correcting the impression prevailing that a change in the rulers of the Chinese empire will result in the closing of the doors of that vast empire to foreign commerce and the investment of foreign capital, was made to the Washington Times the other day by Mr. Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese minister.

"I received a copy of the emperor's edict on Sept. 23," said the minister, "It was issued by the emperor upon his own volition, and, contrary to popular impression, created by the press dispatches from China, he was not coerced into doing so. The edict, freely translated from the cipher cable, is as follows:

" 'Now that China is disturbed and there is need that all business shall be well done we, the emperor, agitated from morning to evening for the welfare of all affairs and fearful lest errors may occur, observing from the beginning of the reign of Tung Chi that the empress dowager had twice given instructions to the emperor, each time with signal ability and success, so we now, considering the important interests of the empire, have begged the empress dowager to give the emperor the benefit of her ripe experience and her instruction.

" 'The dowager empress has been pleased to accede to this request. Therefore it is to the good fortune of the whole empire that this auspicious event is brought about. From today the empress dowager conducts the business in the imperial parliaments, and on the eighth day of the present month (Chinese calendar meaning today English calendar) we will take all the princes and ministers to perform the ceremony in the Chin Chung palace. Let the yamen (foreign office) prepare, that the ceremony may be performed with fitting honors.'

"The emperor has upon several occasions," continued the minister, "requested the dowager empress to resume the government, and it has only been after a great deal of persuasion that she has been induced to step in and assume active control of the executive affairs of the empire. The emperor, while nominally abdicating, will still have a potent voice in the affairs of the government. No edict or proclamation can be issued without his sanction, and any plan agreed upon by the empress and her advisers can be vetoed by him. That veto will kill any proposition which may be formulated by the empress and which is distasteful to the emperor. The empress, according to my advices, will assume the office today.

"It is a mistake to assume that the inauguration of the empress will result in the discontinuance of the reform policy of the country. On the contrary, she is in thorough accord with the progressive movement and will do everything in her power, I believe, to further the plans outlined by the young emperor. She has not assumed the throne with any idea of suppressing the emperor. She is in accord with his ideas and will prove of valuable aid to him and his progressive advisers in the furtherance of the reform movement. The people of China have awakened to the realization of the fact that free commercial intercourse with foreign nations will be of incalculable benefit to the empire. They are desirous now of securing the investment of foreign capital in mining, railroads and other industries. A vast majority of the people view the subject of reform in the light of progressiveness for the nation, and the empress represents their sentiment in being in favor of encouraging foreigners to trade with and invest among our people.

"On all her movements toward perpetuating the policy inaugurated by the emperor, however, she will have his advice. He will be consulted in everything. The dispatches from China, I observe, are to the effect that the empress proposes reinstating Li Hung Chang in the foreign service for the purpose of smothering the reform movement of the emperor.

"Now, any one who is at all familiar with Chinese affairs knows that Li Hung Chang is the very archetype of the progressive Chinaman, and that he has all along favored the policy of free commercial intercourse with other nations and the granting of railroad and other franchises to foreigners who have money to invest in that way. Again, it is a mistake to assume that Li Hung Chang was ever stricken from the rolls of the emperor's advisers. You must understand that in China a man can hold several offices at the same time. For instance, while Li Hung Chang was at the head of the foreign office he held several other government offices which brought him in contact with the emperor as an adviser, so that when he was deposed as the chief of the foreign office that action did not necessarily mean that he was being banished from the counsel of the throne. He still held his office of grand secretary to the emperor and in that capacity has acted as the emperor's adviser, press reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The belief has been expressed in the United States that Li Hung Chang was deposed from the foreign office at the instigation of the English government. It is alleged that the great statesman was too friendly toward Russia. I think this is a mistake. Li Hung Chang has always been friendly toward the English government, and I think now is as kindly disposed toward England as he is toward Russia. He was probably relieved as head of the foreign office because of the fact that the duties as chief of several offices became too burdensome for him. There has not been a time, however, since he surrendered the foreign office portfolio that he has not been an adviser of the throne.

"It should also be understood in this connection that, although the dowager empress is to take charge of the affairs of the government, all of the emperor's advisers will be retained in their respective capacities to serve under the empress. The same cabinet that served under the emperor will serve under the empress. Their policy will remain the same."

"Is there any truth in the report that the government is favoring an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan?"

"Not being on the ground, I cannot tell just what the sentiment of our government is on this subject," he replied. "My personal opinion is that an alliance between China, Japan and England would redound to the benefit of the empire. Japan is so situated that a better understanding between her and us would work to the advantage of both countries. Her people are of relative race to ours, and her manners and customs are in a great many respects alike. For instance, although we speak different languages, our literature is identical. The contiguity between these two countries would also be of great commercial advantage. I understood, of course, that among some of our people a bitter feeling exists against the Japanese, but when the mutual benefit to be derived by the two countries by an understanding is explained, there could hardly be any objection to the alliance. The presence of England in this alliance would also be of great benefit to all the countries concerned. The moral effect of the presence of this great power in the understanding between the nations would have the effect of preserving the integrity of the nations involved.

"I am not in receipt of any advices concerning the reported attempt to assassinate the emperor and believe that the rumors have no foundation."

CHRISTMAS PACKAGES.

Facilities For Conveying Them to Our Army In the Philippines.

In the expectation that General Otis' army will be retained in the Philippines for several months, the war department has decided to furnish the desired facilities for conveying to the men such Christmas packages as may be furnished by their relatives and friends. It is proposed to send a vessel from San Francisco in the early part of November, in ample time to reach Manila before Christmas, which vessel will carry packages free of charge. A limit will be placed on the size and weight of packages to be carried, and notice will be given when the arrangements are completed. Packages are to be consigned to an officer of the quartermaster's department at San Francisco, who will attend to the shipment between that city and Manila. The overland freight to San Francisco must be prepaid.

The department will endeavor to secure a special rate from the overland carrying companies for all packages addressed to the soldiers, and notice will be given of the latest date for their reception at San Francisco. The trip from the Atlantic coast to Manila will consume all of six weeks, and persons therefore contemplating taking advantage of the arrangement which will be made by the war department should be making the necessary preparations.—Washington Cor. Philadelphia Ledger.

BEATS ALL SEA FLIERS.

A Torpedo Boat Destroyer Just Built Makes 40.8 Miles an Hour.

The extraordinary record of 40.8 miles an hour was made at the second trials of the torpedo boat destroyer Hai Lung, just built at Elbing, Germany, by the Schichau works for the Chinese government. The runs were made in the open sea between the lighthouses at Pillau and Brusterort, which are 10 knots apart. The wind was fresh (five by the scale) and there was considerable sea on.

The Hai Lung, according to the Kolnische Zeitung, traversed the course several times, the average time for the runs being 33 minutes 28 seconds, which gives a speed of 35.2 knots, or 68 kilometers, or 40.8 statute miles. This exceeds by far any speed heretofore made on the water, surpassing even the best performance of the Turbinia.

Where the Commission Will Meet.

The American peace commission has accepted an invitation from the French government to hold its sessions in the famous Salon des Ambassadours, which is part of the French foreign office and is one of the most sumptuous apartments in Europe.—Washington Times.

Helen Gould.

There are marks of credit for you up above,
Helen Gould;
You have garnered many an anxious mother's love,
Helen Gould;
When the Lord selected you
As his almoner, a new
Heroine came into view,
Helen Gould.

You've a seat within the temple reared to fame,
Helen Gould;
You have spread a gloss of honor on your name,
Helen Gould;
You have proved that true hearts beat
Where proud mansions line the street—
Here's a flower at your feet,
Helen Gould.
—Cleveland Leader.

Wise In His Generation.

Dictator Aguinaldo has withdrawn from Manila's suburbs shouting, "Long live the Americans." This exhibition of good will may also insure the Filipines a long lease of life.—St. Louis Republic.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

FORGING BY CAMERA.

Chief Wilkie Thinks Criminals Cannot Use Color Photography.

Since the recent announcement in the New York Herald of the successful development of a process by which all colors could be reproduced by photography there has been considerable discussion of the possibility of reproducing all kinds of paper money and bonds and other securities by photography. If by this new process every difference in color can be faithfully reproduced, there would seem to be no reason why a piece of paper money should not be photographed and copies made of it, reproducing so exactly as to make detection impossible every line of the original and not only the exact shades of ink employed in printing the body of it, but also the red seal and the numbering.

Chief Wilkie of the secret service of the treasury department, who has made a thorough study of all known methods of counterfeiting, does not believe that it will be possible to perpetrate extensive frauds by means of counterfeiting by color photography. Even if the process should be developed to such a point that existing issues of bills could be reproduced so exactly as to defy detection, Mr. Wilkie is confident that the government would soon be able to stop the work. It might be possible that the government would have to call in all outstanding paper issues; but, Mr. Wilkie says, new ones could be put out that would defy the color photographer.

"There are," said Mr. Wilkie, "certain chemicals which could be used to make lines across the paper used in printing the notes which would be invisible to the eye, but which would be reproduced by photography and which would make a photograph appear with a heavy black diagonal line or other design that it might be desirable to use. Color photography could not eliminate these lines, for the process that has been invented reproduces the colors, not in the negative, but in printing, upon the prepared paper, and if the effect of the chemicals upon the negative is the same as that required to produce black lines the black lines will appear when the print is made."

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Senator Lindsay of Kentucky on Our Development In the East.

When, in the exercise of superior power, we concluded to absorb the Hawaiian Islands, through the unauthorized joint resolution of the two houses of congress, we announced to the world our intention to become an active factor in the settlement of the trade relations of the Pacific countries, and we are emphasizing that announcement when we declare our intention to establish and maintain a trading post or naval station in the Philippines. It seems now to be agreed also, that in furtherance of our new policy we are to construct and own the Nicaragua canal, and all political parties are committed to that proposition. Such being the case, I do not see why we should inaugurate the change of our foreign policy by half way or half hearted measures. We can only justify our departure from the teachings of Washington and the early American statesmen by making the departure a complete success.

We may honorably keep all we have won by our arms in the Pacific ocean, as well as in the gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea, and we should provide against entanglements certain to grow out of the divided control of the Philippine islands by making our authority in those islands both paramount and exclusive, or else we should surrender them back to Spain with the agreement upon her part that they are not be ceded to any other commercial power, in whole or in part. To keep the Philippines will not be to impose a hardship upon the Spanish government. The world knows, and all educated Spaniards know, that Spanish supremacy can never be re-established in that country.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Protection For Alpine Climbers.

An Alpine life saving society has been formed in the Tyrol, at Innsbruck, its object being to have stations at various resorts for rendering prompt assistance, with competent guides, in case of accident.—New York Tribune.

The War.

We are now at the end of one of the greatest wars of the world. In 100 days we have set forward the civilization of the world 100 years.—Edward Everett Hale's Address to Sovereign Grand Lodge.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Store.

SAFE SURE SPEEDY
MME. LE CLAIR'S
FAMOUS FRENCH REMEDY
Never Fails.
ENDORSED BY THOUSANDS
Of ladies as a periodical regulator without an equal, successful when Cotton Root, Pennyroyal, Ergot, etc., have proved worthless, 25 two-cent stamps brings trial package, and convinces the most skeptical of their wonderful properties. Send 4 cents in stamps for pamphlet, containing valuable information for ladies. Address LeClair Pill Co., U. S. Agents, Boston, Mass. N. B.—All correspondence confidential and returned with trial package.
Goodale's Drug Store, Fiske's Block, 217 Central street, Lowell.

Boston and Maine Railroad

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Western Division.

Corrected to June 27, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.45, 6.55, *6.48, *7.45, *8.50, *9.15, *9.40, 11 a m; 1.40, *3.00, 4.05, *5.44 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m.

Corrected to June 27, 1898. Trains leave Middlesex Street Depot, Lowell:
For Boston, 6.40, 6.28, *6.45, w6.50, 7.04, *7.20, *7.25, 7.33, *7.43, *7.50, w8.18, *8.57, *9.19, w*9.25, *9.33, w10.50, 11.03, *11.40 a m; w12.05, 12.18, w12.45, 1.13, w2.30, w 2.05, 3.03, *3.47, 4.04, w4.05, 4.30, w5.10, 5.24, *5.40, w*5.15, *6.22, 7.00, *7.40, 8.45, w9.35 p m. SUNDAYS, 7.00, 7.28, w8.18, 8.48, 9.19, w12.03, w4.15, 4.45, w5.30, 5.55, w6.45 p m.

For Lawrence, 6.28, w6.50 *7.33, 8.30, w9.30, 10.05, 10.50 a m; w12.05, w2.30, w2.55, w4.05, 4.18, w5.10, w5.15, w7.00, w9.23, w11.35 p m. SUNDAYS, w8.15 a m, w12.05, w5.30, w5.45 p m.

For Salem, Mass, w6.28, w7.35 a m; w12.05, 1.30, w5.10, 5.35 p m.

For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, *7.33, 8.30, 9.35, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 3.03, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.35, *11.35 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.30, 8.45 p m.

For Newburyport and Amesbury, 8.28 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 3.03, 4.05, 6.15 p m.

For Haverhill, Newburyport, Hampton, North Hampton, Portsmouth and stations on York Beach R R, 5.30 p m, July 4 to September 5.

For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 8.50, 9.30 a m; 12.05, 2.03, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, Exeter only, 8.15 a m; 5.30 p m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.

For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.28, 8.50, 9.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 8.30, 9.30 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For Lewiston, 8.50, 9.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30.

For Bangor, Belfast Skowhegan and Rockland, 8.30 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For St John's, N H, Halifax, N S, Montreal and Quebec, 6.10 a m; 5.10 p m (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For Eastport and St John, (via steamer) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.

For Machias, Bar Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machisport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.

[Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

For Woburn, 6.23, 7.01, 7.33, *7.43, 11.03 a m; 1.40, 4.30, 5.45 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m; 4.35, 5.55 p m.

NOTE—*Express. ‡Via Bedford.

For Ayer Junction and Way-Stations—7.10 a m; 12.00, 5.01 and 5.43 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 p m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.12a m; 1.00, 5.01, 5.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 2 p m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.12 a m and 5.41 p m. SUNDAYS to Greenfield, 2 p m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.40, 9.12, *9.40, *10.00 a m, *12.11, 1.00, *1.40, *3.34, 3.41, *5.40, 6.27, *8.10, *8.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.00 a m (to Nashua only), 8.05 a m; 8.00, 6.06, *8.10, *8.40 p m.

For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.12, *3.40 a m; *12.11, *1.40, *5.40, ‡*8.10 p m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H D) Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.12 a m; 1.00 p m; 3.41 p m. Saturdays only till August 27th inclusive.

For Gilmanton, and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9.40 a m, *1.40, *‡8.40 p m.

For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a m; *‡8.11, ‡*8.10 p m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9.40 a m; ‡*8.40 p m.

QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrook—*1.40, ‡*8.40 p m; daily except Sunday.

D J FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H G TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.
References:
*Express. ‡Daily.
w Via Western Division.
‡Wednesdays and Saturdays only.
‡ Via Bedford. x Via Wilmington Junction.

N. Y., N. H. and Hartford R. R.

EASTERN DISTRICT—On and after July 1st, 1898, all trains will leave Lowell (Middlesex street depot) as follows:

For Taunton, New Bedford, Newport, Providence, Pawtucket, Marlboro, South Framingham and way stations, at 7.15, 11.05 a. m., 5.05 p. m. All trains connect at South Framingham with Boston and Albany R. R. for Worcester, Springfield, Albany and the west; also at Concord Junction with the Fitchburg R. R.

The 5.05 p. m. train connects with Stonington line and at Newport, R. I. with Fall River line for New York city, the south and west.

SUNDAYS—For South Framingham, Mansfield, Pawtucket, Providence and way-stations, 7.15 a. m. Return at 5.35 p. m., connecting for Worcester and return.

C. PETER CLARK, G. S.
A. O. KENDALL, G. P. A.
J. N. MARSHALL, S. N. D.
GEO. W. MILLER, L. Agt.
Ticket office at Middlesex St. Station.

ASH SIFTERS,
COAL HODS,
ASH CANS.
W. T. S. BARTLETT
The Up-Town Hardware Store,
653 Merrimack Street.

Now is the Time
TO BUY A
Richmond Range
If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.
Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.
Come and see our Heating Stores. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.
General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.
PETER DAVEY,
134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer
TELEPHONE. RESIDENCE—458-2. STORE—314-2.

THE WEATHER.

ALMANAC, SUNDAY, OCT. 2.
Sun rises—5:42; sets, 5:24.
Moon rises—6:39 p. m.
High water—12:45 a. m.; 1 p. m.

Clear and pleasant weather continues in eastern states, and while showers have been general in the central valleys and south, the conditions are less favorable for their extending eastward than 24 hours ago, so that now the fair weather promises to continue Sunday, though perhaps with some cloudiness; the temperature will probably range between 70 and 76 degrees as the highest, with light, variable winds.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The democrats of the Sixth Middlesex Senatorial district are hereby requested to send delegates to a convention to be held at Democratic headquarters in Associate building, Lowell, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1898, at 8 o'clock p. m., to nominate a candidate for senator and to transact any other business that may legally come before said convention.

FRANK J. SIMONDS.
Chairman Dem. Dist. Com.
Lowell, Sept. 28, 1898.

THE LAST END

Of our Mason fruit jars is approaching and we have decided to rush them out quick. Pints 49, quarts 59, 2 quarts 69c. Free delivery. Dickson Bros.' big tea store, 63 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

Buy a Jacob Doll high grade piano.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

The Middlesex Coal Co. sell good coal.

Pease's orchestra has removed to 90 Appleton St.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 435-4.

Dows, 389 Central street, has Smith-Premier typewriters for sale and to rent.

Watches cleaned, $1.00. First class work. None other. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Buy a talking machine of the Thompson Hardware company and be happy. It talks, laughs, sings, will do anything for you, $10 to $35.

It will pay you to order your stable and poultry supplies of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street. Try a barrel of his flour at the same time.

The second day of the Amesbury fair at Amesbury, Mass., was observed Thursday. G. A. H. Richardson of Dracut was one of the judges of the features of the parade. A dinner followed at the close of which President C. W. Woods introduced as the first speaker Joshua Clark of Lowell, a member of the state board of agriculture, who pronounced it the best agricultural fair held in Massachusetts. George A. H. Richardson also made a speech.

MATRIMONIAL.

FOSTER—DEYO.

Rev. Addison P. Foster D.D., and Miss Gertrude Deyo, were married on Thursday, September 22nd, at New Paltz, N. Y. They are to live at Auburndale. Dr. Foster is a son of the late Dr. E. B. Foster a former pastor of the John street church. Dr. Addison P. Foster's first settlement was over the Appleton street (now Eliot church) coming to Lowell upon the completion of studies at Andover. His pastorate was a very successful one, and the doctor has many friends here who cherish pleasant memories of his labors in this city.

NO NEW PASSES

STREET RAILWAY LAW GOES INTO EFFECT TODAY.

The new street railway law forbidding the giving of free transportation to city officials, firemen, and a number of other people, will go into effect today.

The Lowell and Suburban company will not recall the trip books now in use but will not reissue new books to the holders.

Several city officials and members of the fire department will be among those who must now pay car fare. Members of the police force, when on duty and in uniform, will still be allowed to use the cars, no tickets being required.

The law was passed by the legislature of 1898.

FOOT BALL.

The Fairmounts, although one of the last teams to organize, now present an eleven that probably has no superior in strength in the city. Manager Queenan worked hard during the last week to raise his pets to an aggressive appearance and succeeded in his efforts.

The Duttons and the Big Sevens will furnish the leading events of the season with the assistance of the Tigers.

McGrogan and Keegan of the Ledgers will call a meeting tonight for the purpose of enrolling "His Excellency," Timothy Roach.

The Palmers, Big Sevens, and Tigers, the promoters of the league idea, retreated after the blow dealt by the "disappearing teams," teams who claim prominence but have it not.

The Young Fairmounts met the Columbians and found them easy, yesterday. The score went in favor of the former team, 6 to 0. The tackling of Nesmith of the Fairmounts and Forcroft and Sullivan of the Columbians were features of the play.

REMAINS INTERRED

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM WITHERHEAD HELD YESTERDAY.

The funeral of William Witherhead who was found dead on Chambers street, Wednesday, took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock from his late home, 80 Manchester street. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends and the funeral procession was a long one. The floral pieces received were very beautiful and were placed upon the casket. Funeral services were held at the house by Rev. N. W. Matthews who also read committal prayers at the grave in the Edson cemetery, where the remains were interred. The bearers were James Cleane, Patrick Conroy, James Miller and James Robinson.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 21 Merr'k St.

GRAND OPENING

OF THE BON MARCHE DRY GOODS COMPANY.

It takes Mitchell to bring out the people. It was announced in the daily papers this week that the long-talked-of grand fall opening of the Bon Marche would take place this week, and yesterday this mammoth establishment was crowded to its utmost by an admiring crowd of ladies. The store was all bedecked in holiday attire and the goods were displayed to their best advantage and in bewildering array. The show windows in themselves would attract anybody's eye. As you enter the large main store in the dry goods department, you can see all the latest colors in both silk and almost every kind of material for making fall and winter garments. In the toilet department, every counter was gaily bedecked with perfumes and the various other cosmetics that go to complete a lady's toilet. Passing from here to the basement, there is an immense line of china, crockery, and silverware, and a display equal to any of the large Boston establishments. This department is well worthy of a personal inspection. In the cloak and suit department is displayed all the latest fads and fashions and the prices to suit everybody. Passing along the store in this department brings you to their very important and much-admired millinery department. This display brings delight to the ladies' hearts as they feast their eyes on the beautiful and exquisitely formed pattern hats such as have never been displayed in the city before. They have some hats and bonnets there that are only within the reach of the wealthy. Their shoe department is a very large and important branch of the establishment and is certainly well worthy of a special visit. I noticed one novelty there well worth mentioning in the design of a lighthouse and an artificial ocean. This display represents White Bros.' box calf shoes. The shoes were placed on rocks, as it were projecting from the ocean, and suspended from red, white and blue ribbon. On a placard on the side of the lighthouse was the inscription "Life Savers and Health Preservers." The design is very pretty and the effect is grand. The gentlemen's furnishing department is complete with a full stock of up-to-date goods and this department like all the others is about as attractive as the ingenuity and skill of the clerks could make it. On this floor on an elevated platform, Borjes' orchestra discoursed sweet music playing all the popular songs of the day to the pleasure of the throng that constantly surged through the store. On the second floor is a display of draperies and bric-a-brac for parlor furnishings and is superbly grand. On this floor the Bon Marche company has provided for the pleasure and entertainment of their visitors a stereopticon view of the Passion Play. These views are simply grand and are certainly well worthy of an admission fee and when you consider that this company has been generous enough to provide such an entertaining program for the benefit of the public at large, it bears out the testimony that Mr. Mitchell knows how to strike public attention. Space prevents us from further enumerating the attractions to be seen at this colossal establishment so we will content ourselves by saying that it is one of the most successful openings that this firm has ever had since it went into business. All this elegant display of finery has been arranged through the untiring efforts of Mr. George Moir, Mr. Thomas Dalton, the two enterprising managers, assisted by their army of clerks, under the general supervision of Mr. C. A. Mitchell. The opening will continue throughout the week and all are cordially invited.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

Last night a special meeting of Bay State colony of Pilgrim Fathers was held in Bay State hall for the purpose of installing the following named officers to fill vacancies caused by resignations: Collector, Mrs. Annie E. Crawford, 1 Worthen street; deputy sergeant-at-arms, Leroy S. Abbott; inside sentinel, Miss Ella Murphy.

Mrs. M. E. Congdon of Lawrence was the installing officer.

LOWELL LODGE.

A delightful entertainment was held at Odd Fellows' temple last evening under the auspices of Lowell lodge, I. O. O. F., which was largely attended by the members and friends of the lodge. The program included the following numbers: Piano solo, Walter Mason; song, Miss Ethel Wilson; reading, Miss Faith Doty; harmonica solo, Walter Shaw; song, Miss Grace Maxfield; piano solo, Miss Ethel Livingston; song, Walter Shepherd; banjo solo, Ray B. Gordon; reading, Miss Gertrude F. Taylor; song, Miss Blanche G. Shaw; reading, Miss Christie Hill; harmonica solo, Walter Shaw; song, Walter Shepherd; piano solo, Miss Lena Mae Fuller; banjo solo, Ray B. Gordon; song, Miss Blanche G. Shaw; comic duet, Misses Ethel Wilson and Grace Maxfield; song, Miss Faith Doty. The committee in charge of the affair consisted of Calvin Galley chairman; F. A. Page, Henry Smith, Lee Ward and Dr. A. D. Allard.

SEMI-ANNUAL ELECTION

The semiannual election of the Cotton Spinners' union was held at their hall last night, with the following result: President, George Connelly; vice presidents, Martin Burns and James J. Dunkerly; recording secretary, Joseph Ashton; financial secretary, Jas. McCann; treasurer, George O'Brien; auditor, Samuel Jackson. The following delegates were elected to the national convention of Mule Spinners to be held in Boston next Tuesday: John T. Gorman, Thomas Farrell and William Rafferty.

PLUGGER BILL.

"Plugger Bill," Martin of Lowell has made arrangements for another trip abroad as soon as the American cycle racing season is finished. It is his intention to compete in France and England. It will be his second trip out of the country, as he returned this season from a successful one to Australia where he had many varied experiences.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Pain?

In the Back?
Then probably the kidneys.
In the Chest?
Then probably the lungs.
In the Joints?
Then probably rheumatism.

No matter where it is, nor what kind; you need have it no longer. It may be an hour, a day, or a year old; it must yield to

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster

Immediately after applying it you feel its soothing, warming, strengthening power.

It quiets congestion; draws out inflammation.

It is a new plaster.

A new combination of new remedies. Made after new methods. Entirely unlike any other plaster.

The Triumph of Modern Medical Science.

The Perfected Product of years of Patient Toil.

Placed over the chest it is a powerful aid to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the treatment of all throat and lung affections.

Placed over the stomach, it stops nausea and vomiting; over the bowels, it controls cramps and colic.

Placed over the small of the back, it removes all congestion from the kidneys and greatly strengthens weakness.

For sale by all Druggists.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

WILLING WORKERS.

At the Unitarian vestry in Chelmsford, last evening, the Willing Workers of the Sunday school, a club composed of the classes of Miss Emma A. Stevens and Mrs. C. E. Bartlett, held their annual fair and entertainment. The fancy table was well equipped with pretty handiwork of the young misses and was decorated with autumn foliage and flowers, as were the lemonade well, candy booth and ice cream tables, all of which drew tribute from the audience. The attendants were: Fancy table, Ethel Wright, Katie Greenleaf; lemonade well, Helen Lord; candy booth, Adille Wright, Louise Adams, Adelaide Richardson, Roberta Greenleaf; ice cream, Alice Dyar, Belle Adams Mary Dix, Marion Adams, Edith Blaisdell, Rachel Marshall, Adda Carll; door tenders, Florence Perham, Eliza Spaulding.

At 8 o'clock a pleasing entertainment was given as follows: Piano solo, Katie Greenleaf; recitation, "Look Forward and Not Back," etc., Annie Dix; song, club; recitation, "Prayer and Potatoes," Alice Dyar; song, Marion and Ruth Adams; dialogue, "Autumn's Queen;" the club, assisted by Laura Knowlton and Ruth Adams; reading, Rev. Mr. Pierce; piano selection, Roberta Greenleaf. Mrs. Carrie A. Bartlett was the accompanist.

DONATION WEEK.

Next week is "donation week" for the Day Nurseries, the first week in October being annually observed by sending generous contributions of fruit and vegetables or other supplies to all in the care of the little ones whose mothers are necessarily absent from their homes during the day. There is no more worthy charity in the city and an earnest appeal is made to the public not to forget the annual contributions for the little folks. The children are cared for at merely nominal rates and the cost of supporting them each day far exceeds the fees paid. Send in your contributions any time during the coming week.

The absolute closing-out sale by public auction of the Chestnut avenue herd of very high class grade Ayrshire, Jersey, and Swiss cows, also the horses, tools ensilage, and farm personal property at the farm, South Billerica, on Thursday next, October 6th, promises to be the most important event of its kind that has taken place in the good old county of Middlesex for a great many years. The sale will take place RAIN or SHINE. The herd comprises 60 head, regulated to give 50 cans a milk a day during the winter; and there are 30 cows in the herd today that give 40 cans of milk every day. Every cow has had the "Tuberculin Test;" more than half the herd when fresh will give from 20 to 25 quarts of milk a day, each; every cow is healthy, thrifty and well; there isn't a cow in the herd that has ever been pushed, forced, or hurt; and neither is there another herd of grade cows in the commonwealth of Massachusetts the equal of this herd in individuality, and milk producing quality. Nearly every cow is a solid color. There are six horses, 100 tons of ensilage, the greatest lot of splendid farm tools and farming machines you ever saw offered at auction.

The sale will begin promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning regardless of any condition of the weather and everything must and will be sold for just what it will bring, with J. E. Conant & Co., of Lowell as auctioneers, of whom you should make all inquiries.

The sale is by order of Col. E. R Fowler.

Take morning train over Bedford branch, southern division, Boston and Maine railroad for South Billerica, or by electric cars to Billerica Centre, where barges will meet cars on day of sale.

Mr. Owen Tymon, formerly of this city is now residing in Olneyville, R. I.

BROCKTON FIGHT

An Early Settlement Is Now Expected.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE LASTING COMPANIES.

The Board of Trade Taking a Hand.

Brockton, Oct. 1.—The strikers still predict an early settlement. After the news of a settlement in this city and one in Randolph Friday, they said that others would settle before the week was over. The fact that Stacy, Adams & Co., Lilly-Brackett Co., F. E. White Co., Haggerty & Sullivan, and a number of others had thrown out their machines and had gone to hand lasting was used as a sample of the way the manufacturers are coming around. The report that out of town manufacturers were seeking settlements was also encouraging.

The men say that it has been a common thing for them to loaf two or three months in the year, and they do not think that a month or so now, with a big principle to fight for and so much to gain if they win, will hurt them. The employers assert that the season is so far advanced that the men they have can finish for them. Those who were forced to settle had hurry orders and had embarked in the fall run. Although the new list may cut down profit, they considered it better than losing the trade.

The machine company has sent a circular letter to all the manufacturers in the district, seeking to find out just how they stand in the controversy. The circular states that a representative from the Lasters' union had made a proposition to the machine company, guaranteeing that its machines should be run if the managers would decline to assist the manufacturers in trouble. Agent Shaw states that it is simply expressive of the position of the company. In so large a matter as a general strike, this method was taken to find out from every customer of the firm his wishes in regard to the operation of machines in his factory. Several manufacturers had expressed themselves as fully approving the position which the company had taken.

Brockton shops, as a rule, have always planned to shut down over the big fair, and it is confidently believed that important movements toward a settlement will be made after next week. The men are all anxious to go to the fair, and are not at all backward in stating it. The manufacturers also look forward to a week off, and are willing to let the matter rest until after that time.

The board of trade has submitted a proposition having for its purpose the settlement of the present difficulty and the prevention of strikes. It provides for the organization of the employers, the creation of a committee of five in each factory for composing grievances, and the fixing of a price-list each December to last for a year.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Oct. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says that the changes are all for the better excepting the fall of cotton to the lowest point for 50 years, and even the lowest prices of 1848, considering difference of qualities, were perhaps not lower than prices this week. After sales at 5.31 on Monday, there has been a slight recovery with hope that so low a price might prove the bottom, but with a good crop, the lowest price of a year has never been reached in its first month. If there were not on hand commercial and mill stocks unusually large, or if manufacturing were more successful, early recovery might seem probable; but the heavy fall in material has affected the demand for goods, causing buyers to expect still lower prices for them, although after the decline last week goods now average lower than ever before.

While the stagnation in wool continues with sales even smaller than in the same month of the panic year, 1893, numerous mills have started temporarily in order to get out sample pieces. There has been no quotable decline in wool, and scarcely any in goods, the recent reduction having stimulated a larger demand.

The demand for boots and shoes seems a little better, and recorded shipments have been larger than in September of any previous year except the last, and larger than in any other year from Jan. 1 to date.

Failures for the week have been 195 in the United States, against 194 last year, and 17 in Canada, against 34 last year.

CORBETT-M'COY FIGHT.

Buffalo, Oct. 1.—Manager C. M. Wilson of the Hawthorne Athletic club of this city, in an interview, detailed a conversation which he had with Mr. Gray, McCoy's manager, by telephone, in which the latter said: "I will sign no agreement until I see you, which will be sometime between now and Monday; but I can pull off the Corbett-McCoy fight in New York state outside of Erie county on Oct. 15. I will not say over the wire where, but I will tell you when I get to Buffalo. The people I have been talking with are dead anxious to have the fight, and guarantee that there will be no interference."

Mr. Wilson also said that the stories to the effect that the fight would take place in Pittsburg were all nonsense.

LIVELY AND CLEVER.

New York, Oct. 1.—The bantam championship of America still belongs to Casper Leon of this city, but he had a close call to hold the title in a 25-round bout with Flanagan of Philadelphia before the Lenox Athletic club last night. The lads met at 105 pounds and put up a bout which was one of the liveliest and cleverest contests which have taken place in this arena. Toward the close of the fight the stiff pace told on Leon, while the Philadelphian showed little sign of distress. In fact the Quaker seemed to grow stronger towards the end of the bout. The referee satisfied the majority of those who witnessed the contest when he declared the contest a draw.

MINERS HELD UP A TRAIN.

St. Louis, Oct. 1.—A special to The Post-Dispatch from Pana, Ills., says: Two hundred Pana miners held up a Baltimore and Ohio train at the line of Shelby and Christian counties Friday afternoon. The train was carrying 60 imported negroes for work in the Pana mines. At the point of guns the miners compelled the negroes to unload and started to march them to Tower Hill to ship them back to Washington, Ind. The miners had handkerchiefs over their faces when they held up the train, which was delayed but a few moments. Last night the negroes were placed on board an east-bound train and taken back to Indiana at the expense of the union.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TRIP OF THE ANCIENTS.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—Great preparations are being made here for the reception of the Ancient and Honorable artillery of Boston, which is expected to arrive 400 strong next Monday. The visitors will be reviewed by the governor general on the historic plains of Abraham and will attend a grand banquet.

CRISP GOSSIP.

As the train was leaving Camp Wikoff the other day, a couple of young women entered the car with a basket of fruit tied with ribbons. "Oh, there is a poor soldier, one of our heroes; let us give him some fruit!" exclaimed one of them, and rushing up to one of the men, she said: "Won't you have some fruit. You have been such heroes that we want to do something for you." "You are mistaken, Miss; I belong to neither the 71st nor the Rough Riders. I am only a regular, consequently not a hero." As the young women looked their surprise, the whistle blew and the car started.

The sign "Baby Wanted" on an empty carriage near old city hall avenue on Merrimack street, Thursday night, attracted the attention of those who passed. Some fond mother had apparently taken her baby with her when she went into one of the stores, and forgetting all about the carriage, returned home without it.

In a window on Broadway, in New York is a cash register said to keep track of the total amount of sales, the amount of each sale, who made the sale, the sales in each department, the number of customers and the time the store was opened.

The above-mentioned improvement will very likely come hard on local clerks if the machine is introduced here.

Admiral Dewey has received the thanks of congress, innumerable babies have been named after him and he has been the object of public admiration manifesting itself in many ways, but certain plain people have paid him a compliment so delicate that he will probably be pleased when he hears about it. Shortly after the destruction of Montojo's fleet, a firm of rugmakers put upon the market a rug with Dewey's face in the center and on either side an American battleship. It was confidently expected that the Dewey rugs, which were to retail at $1.25 each, would catch the public favor at once and they were put out in large numbers. Yet very few of them have been sold, at least in neighboring towns. The people who saw them refused to buy. One person who was asked to buy, said: "Dewey is too good a man to be walked on." The dealers are returning the rugs to the makers.

GRAND BANQUET.

TO BE TENDERED REV. FR. LEFEBRE OCTOBER 13TH.

Arrangements are being made to banquet Rev. Fr. Lefebre, O.M.I., the newly appointed provincial of the Oblate Fathers, at Associate hall, October 13th. L'Association Catholique have the affair incharge and Rev. Fr. Perron, O.M.I., chaplain of the organization, is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

Thomas J. Goyette will preside and Dr. J. E. Lamoureux will be toastmaster. Addresses will be presented to Rev. Father Lefebre, and Rev. Father Mangin of Ottawa, the new superior of the Lowell Oblates. The following have been invited to respond to toasts: "City of Lowell," Mayor Bennett; "Pope Leo 13th," Rev. Father Guillard, O.M.I., exprovincial; "Secular Clergy," Rev. Fr. Perron; "Oblate Fathers," Rev. Fr. Burge; "Our Sister American Societies," Philip J. Farley; "Our Sister French-American societies," Joseph H. Guillet; "The Ladies," Ex-Mayor William F. Courtney; "The Press," Charles R. Dansoust.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

If You Decide

That we are to make your garments for the coming season, you will find that your desire to be correctly fitted is not greater than our desire to have you so fitted.

LOUIS ALEXANDER
Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York,
IMPORTER and TAILOR,
65 CENTRAL STREET.

FOR SICK SOLDIERS

THOSE AT ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL REMEMBERED WITH GIFTS.

The Sisters of Charity of St. John's hospital desire to express their gratitude in behalf of the many sick soldiers now under their care for the good things sent to them. These good things came fast Thursday. The D. L. Page Co. sent a big case of ice cream and sherbet and of course the cool delicacy was appreciated by the heroes able to take it. Mrs. Adelbert Ames sent a bushel of apples, a great treat to people who had grown tired of tropical fruit and the Misses Dempsey also gave fruit raised in the north, grapes and peaches especially. These gifts are most acceptable to the soldiers and a great help to the hospital.

SUPERIOR COURT, SHERMAN, J.

In the case of Jefferson vs. Richardson in the superior court, the plaintiff rested his case yesterday afternoon, after putting on George W. Poore and E. W. Trull as witnesses, the latter as assistant clerk of the police court, to prove a record.

Mr. F. N. Wier opened for the defendants and up to the noon hour Maj. Noyes and Mrs. Jefferson had been called, the latter being on at adjournment.

MUSIC HALL.

"THE MIDNIGHT ALARM."

"The Midnight Alarm," will give two more performances today of this popular drama and should be well patronized. The company is a capable one, and last night's audience departed well satisfied with their evening's entertainment.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

The strongest interest will most likely be centered next week, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday on the entertainment provided by Manager Boody at Music Hall, when the John L. Sullivan comedy company plays there. The sporting fraternity will undoubtedly turn out enmasse to welcome two favored champions of the good old days of honest contests, John L. Sullivan, ex-heavy weight champion of the world, and Jake Kilrain ex-heavy weight champion of America. The John L. Sullivan comedy and big vaudeville company is composed of 30 vaudeville stars. The program opens with a musical farce, entitled "A Trip Across the Ocean," which serves to introduce the company in its entirety and also the only John L. a new role, that of light comedian, a part which he is said to handle with grace.

Largest stock of cameras and camera supplies to be found in Lowell at The Thompson Hardware company.

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Why not something else?
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DR. J. J. THOMAS says: "It is incomparably superior to any extract of Hamamelis I have ever used."
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DR. R. J. HARRISON says: "I have never found any extract equal to Pond's."
DR. POWELL says: "Hereafter I shall use no other than Pond's Extract."
And numerous others of similar purport.

And that's why.
POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
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CENTRAL STREET.

READY-MADE GARMENTS
NOW READY.

A Most Excellent Assortment of Novelties at Popular Prices.

JACKETS.
Long and Short Jackets, braided strap, for trimmed and plain. Something to suit all tastes and purses.
Prices from $3.49 to $4.35.
Extra values at $5, $10, and $12.50.

Separate Skirts.
But by the latest and most approved patterns.
Flounced, flaring and plain. New styles of materials and trimmings.
Prices from 98c. to $12.50.
Extra values at $3.50, $5 and $6.98.

Tailor-Made Suits.
Better than custom made. All cloths sponged and shrunk. Warranted to give satisfaction, fit, style and finish the very best.
Prices from $5 to $25.
Extra values at $12.50, $16 and $18.50.

WAISTS.
Silk and Satin Waists of our make, finished with tight-fitting boned linings and detachable collars, tucked, corded, plaited and ribbon trimmed.
Prices $3 to $10.
Extra values at $5, $6.50 and $8.50.

Fur Collarettes.
Of almost all known kinds, from the cheapest to very fine qualities.
Prices from $1.49 to $25.
Extra values at $2.50, $3.98 and $5.

CAPES.
Cloth, Plush and Fur Capes, new styles and shapes, including the latest Flounced Garments.
Prices from $4 to $35.
Extra values at $5, $9, and $18.

Cotton and Woolen Waists, Wrappers, Children's Jackets and Dresses, etc. All fresh goods at money-saving prices.

INCANDESCENT
GAS LAMPS
Burn Two-thirds Less Gas.
Gives Two-thirds More Light.
Gas Bill Two-thirds Less.
Price 59c. complete. Why use the old burner? Library Lamps 49c.

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DEWEY HAVE GOOD BUTTER
Well! Well!

Have just received a large lot of June Vermont Dairy and Creamery Butter in 5, 10 and 20-lb packages at prices that will keep our competitors guessing, and the quality that will please everybody. Give us a trial and we will convince you that we have no competitors in the city.

Bargains in All Departments This Week.

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